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THE MEDICAL ECLECTIC,

DEVOTED TO

REFORMED MEDICINE,

GENERAL SCIENCE AND LITERATURE.

ALEXANDER WILDER, M. D.,
ROBERT S. NEWTON, M. D. } *Editors.*

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THE MEDICAL ECLECTIC.

ALEXANDER WILDER, M. D., ROBERT S. NEWTON, M. D.,

EDITORS.

VOL. II.] NEW YORK, JANUARY 15TH, 1875. [No. 1.

"Seek Truth from thought, and not from mouldy books, Oh fool!
Look in the sky to find the moon, not in the pool."

THE FABRICATING OF PHYSICIANS.

The beginning of a second volume of THE MEDICAL ECLECTIC will be a grateful assurance to our friends and readers that the old colors are still flying. We think that they are nailed to the mast, and will not easily be torn down. Our great source of strength is derived from the conviction that we are in the right; besides we are greatly encouraged by what we have witnessed and experienced during the last season. We begin the new year and the new volume alike, with confidence and hope, and repeat anew the confession of our Faith:

"*Reformed Medicine is an assertion of individual right, as against the assumptions of a Medical Sacerdotism; a Declaration of Independence from a Practice and Code of Ethics born of Mediœval barbarity and baptised with the spirit and fire of religious bigotry and political* potism. *Its work, therefore, is to re-make the entire structure; the mer things must pass away.*"

Ve consent therefore, to no alliance or striking of hands with policy or persons to the imperilling of our cardinal idea. *ssez nous faire.* From the time that the Federal Constitution adopted the impelling principle of the party of progress in

this country has been the liberty of the private conscience from the yoke of government; and it has been, in a great degree, successful. Religion is free; the press is free; and medical practice, thank heaven, is steadily verging toward a like equality before the law, and independence of State domination.

But this equality and liberty are not likely to be conceded unqualifiedly without further conflict. The pampered dog of the kennel is ill-content to let his free brother of the forest range the fields without chain and collar. Accordingly, the American Medical Association has proposed an appeal to the Legislatures of the several States, "advocating that no more charters be granted to medical colleges which do not agree to adopt the plan of teaching which the Association shall hereafter demand." Perchance, if successful in grasping so much power, the next requirement would be to close up every institution now in existence, which will not conform to such a plan. It is always the first step which counts. Already, the worthy President of the National Public Health Association, has taken the initiative by a letter proposing the enforcing of "a standard of qualification in all branches of medical learning about which 'doctors' do not disagree," while "*materia medica*, or medicines and their uses, from which spring all the systems of practice about which doctors disagree;" shall be pursued in the hospitals after graduation. Instead of the present method of conferring the degree of Doctor of Medicine, Dr. Smith proposes to devolve that power upon a Medical Council, as in England.

However plausible this may seem, it involves nothing short of the overthrow of every institution and School of Medicine, the tenets of which are not acceptable to the American Medical Association. Whenever that shall be done, no matter how much verbiage there may be had about "raising the standard of medical education," and however much the curriculum of study may be extended, it will be inevitable, as it always has been in religious and political matters, that the investing of any man or body of men with power to control the action of those differing from them will be both the violation of individual freedom and a corresponding obstruction of intellectual progress. Sixty years ago, something like this was law in many of the States, and the calomel-pet and its murderous associate, the lancet, constituted the test of medical orthodoxy, and of the right to administer medicine.

Men were then put to death by hecatombs, under the guise of "scientific practice." Forty years ago, the Legislature of New York abolished the odious system; and since that period the art of healing and the knowledge of the associated sciences have advanced a hundredfold in consequence. Similar action in other States has been attended by a like result.

We trust and hope that the law-makers of New York and the other commonwealths of this Union, will not disturb this subject. There is a general law now in force in this State for the chartering of medical colleges, ample for the wants of the public, doing entirely away with the creation of such institutions by special legislation. The people can be relied upon to decide in relation to the qualifications which should be possessed by their physicians, as well as by the members of the other learned professions, whom they see fit to employ. There let the matter rest.

It is very easy, as well as very mean, when any person shall express such ideas thus freely, to misrepresent his sentiments and to belabor him accordingly. But we shall, nevertheless, not hesitate to declare the belief and conviction that the suggested course will not and cannot by any reasonable probability, materially benfit medical practice, or increase the efficiency of medical men.

Physicians are not solely made by the instruction which they receive any more than human heads can be made by the turner at his lathe. The most that can be accomplished is to sharpen the capacity, aid to develop the perception, and communicate a knowledge of facts. We approve of doing all this to the very utmost; for we believe religiously that no practitioner of the healing art has the right to be ignorant of the details of his vocation. But it has been the fact, and we presume, from the nature of things, that it always will be, that the knowledge, dexterity and tact which is like intuition, will be acquired elsewhere than in school, and generally when the student or graduate comes into contact with the practical experiences of the profession.

Nevertheless, the other extreme can be equally as mischievous. owledge which is doled out as by prescriptions and taken in regularly-measured quantities, will not successfully accomplish purpose of making intelligent and competent physicians. It st be acquired and assimilated as "our needful food" is n, digested and assimilated; not by prescribed boluses, of uch per meal, per day, per term; but in compliance with

the demands of a natural appetite, backed up by normal digestive powers.

There is an old adage: "*Poeta nascitur non fit*"—a poet is born, not made. To a very great degree, the same rule holds good with the physician. A sentiment is likewise imputed to the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, which is in keeping with this, and to which we subscribe heartily: "Dress does not make the man, but he is much more a man when he is dressed." We carry this proposition over to our argument: Education does not create a man, but he is infinitely more of a man for being educated. A medical curriculum, however extensive, although the standard reach above the clouds, will never make a physician of any person whom God has not made one first. But when any man has that sanction, the State and the Medical Boards must keep their hands off. Even the ass of Balaam, when it beholds the angel of the Lord, will speak, and rebuke a prophet's madness; and when the Son of Man is sent with a commission from heaven, he will heal the sick, despite Scribes and Pharisees, Chief Priests and Sadducees, refusing to accept them as the fountain of authority, even though they inflict upon him the judgment of the cross. It is lawful to do good; it is not the province of any man or body of men to define the rights or duties of an individual.

Before we will consent to arbitrary regulations and State interference in the matter of fixing the standard of education, as appears to us to be proposed and contemplated, we will take position in favor of the broadest freedom, even to the closing of every seminary of learning whatever. If "a man is better than a sheep," then is he also greater than institutions.

When Alexander of Macedon had been appointed by the National Assembly of the Grecian States, at Corinth, the commander-in-chief of their military forces, the philosopher Diogenes did not come with the multitude to render him homage. Curious concerning a man who dared assert such independence, the imperator visited him at his place of sojourn. "I am Alexander," he announced himself. "I am Diogenes," was the reply. "What service can I render you?" asked the King. "If," replied the philosopher, "you will but stand from between me and the Sun."

The Eclectic Medical College.

SPRING SESSION OF 1875.

The thirteenth academical term of the Eclectic Medical College of the City of New York, will begin on Tuesday, February 2d, 1875, and will continue sixteen weeks.

Students will enjoy ample opportunity for the prosecution of their studies, being allowed in addition to the regular daily lectures, the advantages afforded of observing the method of treatment at the public hospitals, as well as to be present at the Bellevue cliniques, by the purchasing of the usual tickets. The facilities for acquiring a thorough knowledge of anatomy are equal to those elsewhere ; the supply of material being abundant, and both the Professor and Demonstrator always ready to give every needed assistance.

Surgery as well as the theory and practice of medicine is taught with rigid thoroughness and in conformity with the principles of the Reformed School. The collateral branches of Anthropology, Psychology and Hygiene will also receive due attention, as well as those usually included in the medical curriculum. There can be no complete knowledge of the Institutes or Practice of Medicine where these are not likewise intelligently comprehended.

The corps of instructors is constituted of men possessing experience in their art, and deserving of public confidence. There are no private classes with special fees attached, conducted by any member of the Faculty. Such classes are regarded as not accordant with good faith between professors and students.

The Eclectic Practice of Medicine is *regular and scientific;* none more so. The designation is not applied by us to "exclusive views," as is falsely asserted in Dunglison's Medical Dictionary ; nor does it belong to any theory of Specific Medication. Its doc-

es are taught in its own text-books, journals and colleges, and *here else.* By others, whether physicians or laymen, they ap-r to be generally misapprehended. They are essentially dis-t from the dogmas inculcated by other medical teachers. In ir negative character they involve the emphatic rejection of substances as medicines which are known to be baleful and

poisonous, and having neither necessity nor any adequate justification for their use; and hence the exclusion from our catalogue of remedies, wholly and unqualifiedly, of the several compounds and preparations of mercury, antimony, arsenic and lead. In respect to what we thus reject, we do not mean to imply that there are not other agents that are not likewise noxious and improper for an intelligent and conscientious physician to employ in practice; but simply that we have established these mile-stones in our progress. We think that we are liberal; but the cardinal virtue of liberality is consistency.

We accept and follow the teachings of the Fathers of Eclectic Medicine, Beach, Morrow and their fellow-laborers, as the same have been enlarged and improved by subsequent discoveries. Our peculiar designation is appropriate because American Medical Reform is based on *Eclecticism* in every department. We have advanced and elevated the standard of practice, by establishing a more humane and scientific method of treating the sick, discarding dangerous and noxious agents and providing efficient and safer substitutes for them. A great and comprehensive system has thus been established on the basis of a wide and enlightened experience. The credit is due to Eclectics for the discovery, proving and adopting of many new and important remedies, chiefly from the indigenous medicinal plants of this country, and for the application of successful scientific methods of extracting their active principles, thus rendering the agents equally efficient and more acceptable. The ablest physicians of Europe import and prescribe these medicines, giving honorable acknowledgment for them to the American Eclectics.

No medicinal agent or course of treatment should be employed which impairs the vital power. The remedies which are safest and act most closely in accordance with physiological law, should be preferred. The province of the physician is to be the minister and auxiliary of nature, seeking to aid the physical system to relieve itself from morbid conditions and recover the normal performance of its functions. This is the head and front of whatever "irregularity and lack of scientific qualifications," have been imputed to us. We believe the proposition that one disease is cured by producing another, to be unsound in principle and opposed to correct practice of the healing art. The fancied necessity for the use of noxious drugs is a delusion. The terrible consequences which have

been observed and acknowledged by distinguished medical teachers and practitioners is a sufficient refutation. All necessary purposes can be more surely effected, in our present state of knowledge, imperfect as it may be, by remedies which are at once more harmless and more efficacious.

While we are thus strenuous in asserting our views and purposes we aim to be fair and liberal, to "prove all things and hold fast that which is good," "follow peace with all," and "deal justly." We shall not "pluck" or in any other way molest or defraud any student who may not accept the distinctive sentiments and practice that we uphold.

We can assure the students of this college of as good opportunities for thorough and accurate instruction as can be obtained at any similar institution in the United States. No medical college has so large a percentage of its graduates in successful and reputable practice. Our curriculum and other requirements are not less rigid and exact. We endeavor to induce thinking and study, instead of cramming as a substitute; for we regard a collegiate course as the *beginning*, rather than the goal and climax of the student's career. It is the province of instructors to aid them in reading and mastering their books rather than giving quotations of what ought to be in them. Certainly the Eclectic School is no place of refuge for individuals too illiterate to be received elsewhere; and physicians, of all men, should be scholarly in other departments of knowledge. *Esse quam videri.*

REQUISITES FOR GRADUATION.

Candidates for the degree of Doctor of Medicine must present satisfactory evidence that they have attained the age of twenty-one years, and are of good moral character; they must have studied medicine three years with some respectable practioner, and have attended two full Courses of Lectures in some ally incorporated College; or they must have attended three urses of Lectures and studied two years, the last of which shall e been attended in this College; or they must have been en-ed in a constant and reputable practice of medicine for four rs, and have attended one full Course of Lectures in this Col-e, and must have dissected at least one session.

FACULTY.

ROBERT S. NEWTON, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
JOS. R. BUCHANAN, M. D., Professor of Anthropology and Physiological Institutes of Medicine.
JULIUS VON MEYER, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Pharmacy.
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J. MILTON SANDERS, M. D., LL. D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology.
GEORGE BOSKOWITZ, Ph. B. Assistant on Chemistry.
MARK NIVISON, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

Fees.—Fees for a Full Course of Lectures, $100; Matriculation Fee, $5; Demonstrator's Fee, $5; Graduation Fee, $30; Hospital Tickets, $3; for Certificate of Scholarship, for which the holder may attend two or more Courses of Lectures, or until graduation, to be paid in advance, $150; for Certificate of Scholarship, entitling the holder to keep a Student in the College for ten years, $500; Certificate of Scholarship, entitling the holder to keep a Student in the College perpetually, $1,000. Ladies, as usual, have full access to all the facilities of instruction. No private classes with special pay by members of the Faculty.

The executive officers of each Eclectic State Medical Society are authorized to select a beneficiary student, who may attend lectures at the Eclectic Medical College free of charge for tuition till graduation.

TEXT-BOOKS.

Students should be particular to provide themselves with the best text-books; giving the preference whenever practicable to Eclectic authors, avoiding all quasi-Scientific publications, that have been "made to sell."

Anatomy—Gray, Wilson. Surgery—Syme by Newton, Helmuth, Hill, Gross, Howe. Theory and Practice of Medicine—Paine, King, Newton, Scudder, J. Hughes Bennett. Materia Medica—Jones and Scudder, Coe, Paine. American Dispensatory. Physiology—J. Hughes Bennett, Flint, Dalton, Draper, Carpenter. Obstetrics—Longshore, King, Cazeaux, Tyler Smith. Diseases of Women and Children—Newton and Powell, Scudder, Ludlow. Chemistry—Gregory by Sanders, Fownes, Cooke, Draper, Bowman, Miller. Medical Jurisprudence—Taylor, Beck.

Any further information may be obtained by addressing any member of the Faculty, or ROBERT S. NEWTON, M. D., President of the Faculty, 137 West 47th Street, New York City.

CANCER: ITS PATHOLOGY AND CURE.*

BY ROBERT S. NEWTON, M. D.

As recently as 1843, when I began an investigation of the subject, I learned, upon an examination of the various authorities, that only four European authors, and not a single American writer, acknowledged the curability of cancer. They generally regarded it as primarily a constitutional disease, of which the local tumor was evidence. In the reports of upward of six hundred surgeons, giving the result of some three thousand cases treated, not a single one was cured.

Having been "regularly" educated, I was, of course, fully indoctrinated in this opinion; but soon determined to investigate the matter. I was not long in obtaining the opportunity. I was at the head of a surgical hospital for the special treatment of cancer and tumors of every kind, ulcers, diseases of the bones, fistula, hæmorrhoidal affections, and chronic ailments generally. It was occupied with patients from all parts of the country. Many of them were afflicted with cancer. I proceeded carefully with experiments and investigations, and happily came upon a mode of treatment which I found to be almost always successful, if adopted at a proper stage of the malady and with suitable conditions.

The Genesis of Cancer.

My views of the pathology were also fully revolutionized. I discovered that carcinoma is pre-eminently a local affection, and is never constitutional at the outset. It takes its origin from a specific cancer-cell, germinating parasitically in a gland or tissue of the body; and grows to maturity, often perishing, and thus hurrying the patient to death by malignant and incurable ulceration. This view of the matter was original with myself, and was submitted by me to the consideration of the scientific and professional public, several years before it was stated by that most ›le and accomplished author, J. Hughes Bennett, and the ·lly distinguished German writer, Virchow.

was first published by me in 1846, in the *Western Medical*

*Clinical Lecture delivered in the Eclectic Medical College, of the City of New November, 1874.

News and Cancer Journal, of Cincinnati, Ohio, in the following language:

"Believing, as I do, that cancer is primarily a local disease, justifies the teaching and practice of local applications for its treatment. If it was a constitutional disease, it could be detected in the circulation before ulceration, as well as after this change has taken place. Yet the very best microscopists have failed in every instance to detect cancer in the circulation before softening, while they have often found it in the blood after this change. Can a stronger evidence than this be wanted to prove the position taken? The substance of cancer texture is *zoophytic* (*or zoophytoid*) *cysts* or *cells;* I regarded them as an independent organization, which subsists upon the system. It has its own sensibility, but does not impart it to the sensorium of the person diseased by this peculiar organization. It is generally found in parts with but little vitality, or where a disorganization or dissolution of a part of the body or flesh had been produced by some violent action, but not so rapid as to prevent its reorganization in another animalized form, which takes place under certain circumstances, when *heat* and *moisture* are present. By this process decomposition or partial change in a part produced by outward causes takes place, and a new product, a living organization, is the result, by the aid of chemical and mechanical action."

Thus it will be seen that cancer originates, like all other incipient vital organizations, in a point. Its substance is *cysts* or cells, containing a fluid or plasma, and evincing a contractile power like hydatids, an acknowledged organization. It has a tendency to increase its animality, and apparently assume the hydatid character; like hydatids, it arises *spontaneously* and *from accident,* and may be destroyed by proper means.

As long as a cancer retains its peculiar life there is no ulceration; but as soon as any portion dies, softening takes place, and is followed by all the attendants of suppuration.

Spontaneous Generation.

The general opinion of the present day is that every animal and plant "must have a parent and progenitors ascending to the creation;" but this appears not to be true, as is illustrated by the hydatid, which "affords the strongest evidence that the lowest orders may be spontaneously produced," and that they often possess powers of continuing their species. For it would be absurd to suppose that the eggs or spores of hydatids were conveyed

through the medium of the circulation to the parts where they are produced, but like cancers, they seem to be the effects of an injury to the organization where they are found. When one of these beings is formed, a progeny appears, and there is no limit to the family.

TREATMENT.

The first point in all kinds of treatment is to remove all the diseased structure. I will now refer to some of the causes of failure. So far as the simple removal of the disease is concerned, local applications and the knife hold the same relation; for if they act only on the immediate part, neither will cure. The knife fails because it does not reach all the formation; the same is true of most, if not all local applications, when the simple removal of the cancer is the object. A diseased action of the parts precedes and causes the morbid structure, which exists in a germinal stage, but as yet shows no pathological change. This renders the treatment unavailing. Such being the case, a cure can only be produced by such remedies as will destroy both the *morbid structure* and the *pathological action*. The knife will not do this, neither will arsenic, lead, antimony, copper, mercury, nitrates, sulphates, nor gold and silver in their chemical combinations, or the whole category of vegetable caustics. All of these agents will produce death of the parts simply, but they will not change the pathological *action* of the surrounding structure. By referring to the various works on cancer, especially to Cooper's Surgical Dictionary, it will be seen that these agents have been used, not only without benefit, but with decided injury, in consequence of their poisonous nature.

For more than thirty years past I have made use successfully of the salts of zinc and iron; and regard them as the principal and perhaps the only agents now known that will change the morbid condition without producing injury to the general system. My observations fully warrant the reiteration of these views. These discoveries in the cure of cancer have produced results not obtained by other means, and notwithstanding I have often employed the knife to remove the diseased mass, I have never relied upon that as a curative agent, but always subjected the base of the tumor to applications of medicine, as before explained. I have been fortunately so accurate in diagnosis, that those patients whom I pronounced curable have always been restored. I have generally been able to determine, upon sight, whether a case has

gone too far to be treated successfully; and I have examined, personally, over seven hundred cases of cancer.

This plan of treatment is coming into use in various hospitals of Europe as well as in hospitals in New York city. Having been the first surgeon either in this or any other country to teach this peculiar method, I am not willing to let others take and adopt my discovery without the public being fully informed of these facts. I am more than willing the human family should be benefited, but I am not willing to be robbed of my proper credit, for having discovered the means for rendering the benefit.

SYMPTOMS.

Scirrhous Cancer usually commences in a round, hard tumor or lump, and in a short time a severe lancinating or burning pain is felt in the region of the tumor. It often remains undetected for a length of time, but when it begins to enlarge, it becomes more painful and extends to surrounding parts. Finally suppuration takes place, and it becomes, henceforth, an open sore. This enlarges in every direction, and presents thick, uneven, or ragged edges, sometimes inverted, and at other times everted.

The surface of the ulcer presents an ashy color; the discharge is thin, offensive, and produces a burning sensation; it usually spreads until all the surrounding parts become involved.

Any part of the body may be the seat of this disease, but it most generally attacks glandular structures.

Cancer of the Breast generally commences as a small movable lump or swelling in some part of the breast. At first it is neither tender nor painful; but after a few weeks, months, and, in some cases, years, it is subject to paroxysms of darting or lancinating pain. The pain increases from time to time, and frequently extends to the lower point of the shoulder-blade. At this stage of the disease the nipple becomes retracted; a thin, sanious or bloody discharge becomes established, and the arm is almost or entirely powerless.

The tumor becomes adherent to the skin and the parts beneath, and is thus rendered fixed and immovable. Ulceration follows, and an open cancer is the result.

The movable lump or tumor, the lancinating pain, the retracted nipple, are never-failing symptoms of this disease in the breast, even before there is an open ulcer.

The *Rose Cancer, fungus hæmatodes*, soft or *encepholoid* cancer, begins usually in the form of a soft, round, elastic tumor or lump, increasing rapidly, but with little pain or tenderness. Soon the skin becomes of a livid hue. Pulsation in the tumor is now easily perceived; there are frequent periods of acute, throbbing pain; at length it ulcerates and discharges a thick, clotted fluid; fungus grows from its opening, sometimes attended with profuse bleeding; the constitution fails, and in a few months the patient dies from the debility.

MORTALITY.

The entire number of deaths from cancer, occurring in England, Ireland and Scotland, from 1851 to 1871, was 124,740; of these, 31,816 were males, and 92,924 females; the excess, 61,108 of the females over the males being attributed to cancer of the uterus or mammæ. In proportion to population, the death-rate from cancer in Paris is largely in excess of London. The mortality from cancer in the Department of the Seine is nearly four times greater than it is in England and Wales. In America, the proportion is very largely in excess of that of Great Britain or France; and within the last ten years, the numbers afflicted with this disease have increased out of proportion to the increase in the population.

CHAPTER ONE UPON FOODS.

BY J. MILTON SANDERS, A. M., M. D.

"MENS SANA IN CORPORE SAOO."

PERHAPS there is no more important subject I could write upon than that of food. This theme interests, or should, all persons; for the whole human family are deeply involved in the question of food. The health, nay, the lives of us all, depend upon the nature of the food we ingest. If the food be non-nutritious or hurtful, a train of diseases is the result; each individual being afflicted in consonance with his idiosyncracy. Not only the non-nutritiousness of the food, but its nature, involves the well-being of society. If the person is drawing largely upon the brain and nervous force, his food must contain more phosphorus, or a train of mental and nervous diseases will be the inevitable concomitants. If the food contain too much amylaceous matter, and not enough

of the nitrogenous, it will want a proper degree of nourishment; the body will become debased, as will likewise the intellect, and a want of the natural force of character will be the result. Those who have not studied the subject properly, are not aware of the wonderful change that different foods will exert upon the nature of the individual. With food alone of a certain stimulating nature, bees transform a common working one into a *queen*, who may become the progenitor of thousands; but if the food be less stimulating, or not adapted to the specific purpose intended, the bee will come out a common working bee, of which the hive contains hundreds to one of the drones. A no less change is produced in man by change of diet, although perhaps not so perceptible as in the case of the bee. Still, sound mental vigor is dependent upon sound suitable food. A weak, rickety, sickly constitution is the inevitable result of weak, inadequate food, or that not containing enough phosphorus and nitrogen. No doubt but that much of the effeminacy of the present day is owing to the quality and nature of the aliment we partake of. Rapidly-increasing indigestion, the growing universality of nervous and kindred affections, are, in a great measure, dependent upon the nature of the food we eat. As a striking instance, we will allude to "the staff of life"—bread. This species of food is the great staple of human nutrition, and still we take especial pains to bolt from it its most valuable constituents before we *bolt* it ourselves; for the manner in which food is masticated at the present day is well worthy of the phrase. The most valuable elements of wheat are allowed to go to waste; for analysis has proved that the portion called the *bran* (which is separated by bolting), contains the most essential elements of food. The absence of those elements, withdrawn from the flour in the bran, no doubt leads to many diseases that we are now heir to. In the valuable tables that follow the reader will perceive that the elements withdrawn from the flour, and existing in the bran, are those most desired in the building-up of the animal body. It is greatly to be deplored that *fashion* exerts such a governing influence over us all! It has become *fashionable* to eat *white bread*, and the majority of the people are impressed with the notion that the nutritious value of flour is in a direct ratio with its want of color. The *whiter* the flour the purer it is, most people suppose, and hence the great *vaunt* of those who deal in flour is, that their

flour is the *whitest!* To insure this mark of color, the baker adds alum to his bread; but were alum the least noxious and poisonous of the substances some bakers make use of, their bread would be less hurtful than it is. "The separation of the bran from the flour in bolting," says the eminent chemist, Liebig, "is a matter of luxury, and injurious rather than beneficial, as regards the nutritive power of the bread."

Flour that we get from the mills is ground into an impalpable powder in order that it may present as immaculate an appearance as possible. This exceeding fineness of the flour is an impediment to digestion, for the gastric juice cannot act upon it as conveniently as if it were coarser and more permeable to it.

We have alluded to wheat, as it is this grain which abounds in the most nutritive matter of any of the cereals, or in fact any single food used by man. It abounds in those elements that form the composition of the animal body, for it contains the inorganic or animal matter that forms the bones, gluten for the formation of the tissues, amylaceous matter for the respiration or vital heat; while commercial flour, as preferred for the food of man, is devoid of pretty much of all of the above nutritious matter, and contains only that which is more suitable for animal heat. Prof. Youmans well says: "We prize and estimate flour directly in proportion to its whiteness; we give *most* for that which nourishes the *least.*"

The nutritive value of flour depends upon the amount of *gluten* it contains. By bolting out the bran of the wheat, the flour is rendered less nutritious, because (as we have said and cannot say too often), that portion discarded by the miller is that which is most valuable as a food. Therefore, to get a flour that possesses the most nutritive value, we ought to grind the entire wheat-grain as nature has formed it. The bran constitutes at least one-fourth of the weight of the whole grain. While we are converting the wheat into fine, white flour, we are at the same time detracting from its intrinsic or real value by at least one-fourth. Farmers are so ignorant of this fact, that they actually give to their pigs and cattle the most nutritious matter of their wheat, and save the least nutritious for their families! The pigs want that constituent which will assure most fat, and the family that which will insure the growth of muscle, brain, and nerves; but still the farmer gives that which produces principally *fat* to his

growing children, and reserves that which insures bones, brain, and nerves, for his pigs! The bran that contains the nitrates and phosphates he throws literally away, and reserves the fat-producing and animal-heating starch for his growing family, the latter element existing most in the fine, white flour he feeds upon. Thus he sacrifices the breath, aye, the very existence of his growing children to the whims of *fashion;* for it won't be satisfied unless we have bread as white as snow, from which is bolted out every constituent that is necessary to the increase of bones, muscles, nerves, and brain.

Again, the farmer separates from his milk those constituents that form muscle, bone, nervous and brain matter, and which contain the invaluable phosphates and nitrates (the cheese) and gives them to his pigs in the form of *buttermilk;* while he reserves for his family that (the butter) which contains only the heat-giving and fat-making carbonates, etc. Thus two of the most well-known species of food, *wheat* and *milk*, the farmer, through his ignorance, perverts from their true use, by casting aside those portions containing the phosphates and nitrates, and reserves those containing the carbonates. "The effects of this," says Prof. Bellows, "especially in our cities, are manifest in our liability to inflammatory diseases; in our feebleness and weakness of muscle, for want of the nitrates; in our defective, aching teeth, for want of lime, etc.; in our physical and mental debility for want of the phosphates; and in our ash-colored, chlorotic girls, for want of the iron, all of which elements, except the carbonates, being *entirely wanting* in butter, and almost all in very nice, white flour." That the reader may have an idea of the entire composition of the human body, we give below a tabular statement of the elementary matter that enters into the constitution of a person of medium weight—say 154 lbs. By analysis it is found that the human body is composed of 15 elements:

ANALYSIS OF THE HUMAN BODY.—TABLE I.

	LBS.	OZ.	GR'S.
Oxygen—A gas, in quantity sufficient to occupy a space equal to 750 cubic feet	111	0	0
Hydrogen—A gas, in quantity sufficient to occupy 2,000 feet which, with oxygen, constitutes water, the weight of the two indicating nearly the necessary amount of water	14	0	0

Carbon—Constituting fat, and used also for fuel to create animal heat	21	0	0
Nitrogen—Which constitutes the basis of the muscles and tissues, and which is supplied by that part of food which we shall denominate *Nitrates*	3	8	0
Phosphorus—The physical source of vitality and the most important of the mineral elements; will represent the whole class which we shall denominate the *Phosphates*.	1	12	190
Calcium—The metallic base of lime, which is the base of bones	2	0	0
Fluorine—Found combined in small quantities in bones	0	2	0
Sulphur	0	2	21
Chlorine—Constituting, with sodium, common salt found in the blood	0	2	47
Sodium—The base of all the salts of soda	0	2	116
Iron—Which is supposed to give color to the blood	0	0	100
Potassium—The base of all the salts of potash	0	0	290
Magnesium—The base of magnesia and magnesian salts	0	0	12
Silicon—The base of silex, which is found in the hair, teeth and nails	0	0	1
Manganese—Gives color to the hair and teeth	0	0	2

The elements of a man weighing.....154 lbs.

(To be continued.)

Carcinoma Uteri—A Case in Practice.

BY B. M. GENUNG, M. D.

On the 28th of August, 1874, I was called to visit professionally, Mrs. ——, a widow lady of this town, about fifty years of age. She was in intense pain. Upon inquiry, I was informed by her that she regarded her case as piles; and that she had suffered from them all summer. She described her sensations as resembling the burning of red-hot irons; and stated that the pains were in the lumbar-sacral region, the ovaries and hypogastrium, also darting down the thighs. The menstrual function had ceased about a year before. The pains in the uterus were peridical and very severe. In fact she appeared as though in bor.

There had been no evacuation of the bowels for several nths, except the coming away of small particles about the size

of a bean or earth-worm; and not even this for four days past. She had been in bed during that time; and the pain had become so severe that it seemed to her as if she must die before relief could be obtained.

There was much tympanitis, and she appeared as if four or five months pregnant. There were hard pains every two to four minutes, and with each pain a powerful contraction of the womb, causing her to make a loud cry like a woman in labor. A digital examination, *per vaginam*, revealed the vaginal walls indurated, the posterior wall thickened and the whole lower part of the rectum was involved in one scirrhous mass. The cervix uteri was entirely obliterated. I passed my finger into the cavity of the womb, and when withdrawn, it was covered with sanies, fetid and tinged with blood. There had been a discharge of this nature for several months. I attempted to make an examination *per rectum* but found it occluded.

The patient had a cadaverous countenance; pulse 120 and respiration 24 per minute, and she was very nervous.

To her inquiry, I replied that I regarded her case as cancer of the womb; and, on being further pressed, I informed her that she could not long survive.

My whole endeavor was now employed to make her comfortable. I accordingly administered morphia and gelseminum, and ordered mustard and hot fomentations to the abdomen.

August 29th.—I called again and found her more quiet. She had slept some; and had free passage of urine. The pulse was 120 per minute. The treatment was continued.

August 30th.—She suffered very much. She had slept a little during the night. The tympanitis was increasing. She took food and drank a cup of tea.

In the evening her brother visited her. He expressed his disbelief that she had a cancer, and wished Dr. Strong, an Old-School physician, to see her. He accordingly was called, and prescribed for her the same evening. Her brother inquired of him if the case was cancer. He replied that it was not; that I had administered so much morphia as to produce severe constipation; and that when that trouble was obviated, this would be all right.

"I will have her up and around in a week!" he added.

The morning of the 31st found her much worse, and flowing badly. Doctor Strong was interrogated as to the cause of this. "It was not a good plan to talk too much," he replied. He believed that she was in labor.

He prescribed emetics and enemas; continuing them till fifteen of each had been administered.

Sept. 1*st.*—The patient was so far gone as to be supposed to be dying; and a messenger was sent to the residence of a friend a mile distant, to come and lay her out. A lady, one of the neighbors, however, coming in, administered to her brandy, which restored her to consciousness.

Her brother sent to Syracuse, to Dr. Henry D. Didama. He declared the complaint to be cancer of the womb, and that she could not live many days.

He was continued in charge of the case two weeks.

Sept. 15*th.*—I was again summoned. I found the pulse 140 per minute; the abdomen had the appearance of matured pregnancy, and she seemed to be in labor. She had had violent pains as often as every five or ten, and occasionally at intervals prolonged to thirty minutes; and the contractions were so powerful as to produce deep furrows over the surface of the abdomen. There had been no evacuation of the bowels since August 24th, a space of twenty-two days. She vomited fœcal matter several times.

Sept. 16*th.*—I found her failing rapidly. She expressed the desire that an examination should be made *post mortem.*

Sept. 17*th.*—The patient died at 3.30 P. M. I made the autopsy; the brother being present during the whole. The peritoneum was highly inflamed; as were also the stomach and bowels. I removed the womb and a portion of the rectum which adhered. The latter was entirely closed for about an inch and a half. The mass of tumor so removed, which I have submitted, measured four and a half inches in length by four in thickness, and weighed one pound and four ounces.

BREWERTON, *October,* 1874.

The statement above, was read by Dr. Genung at the annual Meeting of the Eclectic Medical Society of the State of New York, on the 22d of October last. A discussion ensued in regard

to the actual character of the tumor; the prevailing opinion agreeing with that of Doctors Genung and Didama, that it was clearly carcinomatous.

After the adjournment of the Society, the tumor was lent to Dr. Newton, who made it the subject of a lecture to the class in the Eclectic Medical College, and submitted a section to examination under the microscope. The peculiar structure of the morbid cells was apparent. Of course the immediate cause of death was from impacting of fœces; nearly three inches of the rectum had become close, and one-half that length as though grown together. But of the cancerous nature of the tumor there was hardly opportunity for two intelligent opinions.

A fuller examination was afterward made under the microscope by Mr. Robert S. Newton, Jr., with the following result:

"The first observation was employed upon the whole excised substance, to ascertain when and how far, it was involved by the tumor. The fundus appeared more normal; but as the examination was extended downward, the morbid character was more clearly and unmistakably defined. I had some difficulty in satisfactorily scrutinizing the mass, owing to the time which had passed, and the fact that it had been immersed in alcohol for preservation. The parenchyma on section was steely-colored, and I found in the interstitial fluid, the peculiar cells indicative of the affection. A few were round; but more were oval, and elongated into caudate and spindle-form. In size they were about one eight-hundredth of an inch in diameter. The cell-walls were corrugated; and upon the application of acetic acid, remained hard and firm. When the cells were treated with water, the wall became distended and revealed the presence of nuclei, some of them double. The fluid contained within the cells was opalescent, and not easy to examine; but after much effort, I succeeded in finding several that were sufficiently transparent to enable me to perceive several granules floating.

"These cells were infiltrated through the texture of the parenchyma, indicating unmistakably the nature of the tumor."

The Medical Eclectic is sent to every Eclectic Physician whose name can be procured. We will be pleased to receive from our friends the names of such, to whom to send specimen numbers.

The Annual Commencement of the Winter session of 1874–5 of our College, will be held Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, January the 28th, 1875. The friends of the College are respectfully invited to be present.

THE REVIEW.

Eclectic Gemmation in Homeopathic Cells.

A Manual of Rules and Regulations Creating and Governing the First Board of State Medical Examiners (Homeopathic) of the University of New York; with a Statement of the Objects of the Board and the Mode of Examinations, has been kindly presented us. Under the head of "*Eclectic Therapeutics*" we notice the following interrogatories:

"1. State the theory of 'Specific Medication' according to the teachings of the Eclectic school.

"2. What is meant by 'Specific Medication' as distinguished from 'Specific Medicines,' according to the teachings of the Eclectic school?

"3. What is meant by 'Specific Diagnosis," as the term is used by Eclectic authors?" etc.

We give it up. We have belonged to the Eclectic school from youth till gray hairs; read, written and lectured in it, and supposed that we understood pretty well its distinctive doctrines and practice—at least our orthodoxy has never been questioned; but these Eclectic Therapeutics which our Homeopathic friends have unearthed are novelties. If they have sprung from the Eclectic school, it must have been by gemmation, and not from genuine nucleated cells.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

The malarial disease, known in the peculiar aggravated form, as "cold plague," "spotted fever," and finally as "*cerebro-spinal meningitis*," from eventuating in inflammation of the membranes of the brain and spinal cord, prevailed in this city and vicinity during the earlier months of the present year. We treated it successfully by bathing or rather "steaming" the head, neck and chest. A very large sponge was applied after having been heated as hot as the patient would endure. This was repeated

when the sponge became cooled, till the subsiding of the pain in the head and the peculiar continued spasmodic action of the muscles. We also administered simultaneously the tincture of *Gelseminum semp.*, in large doses, till its "full action" was obtained. The spasm and also the congestion of the head would subside, reaction ensue, and the patient recover consciousness and mitigation of suffering. In case of much increase or irregularity of arterial action, we also employed tincture of *Veratrum viride*, in large doses, continuing them several hours till the peculiar effect has been produced. In our judgment the disease is the effect of poison, which is neutralized by Veratrum.

Metallic Hydrogen.

The metallic analogies of hydrogen, and the fact that it is, in combination, replaced by metals, led Dumas and other chemists to suppose that if like mercurial vapor, it could be condensed into a liquid, it would be found to possess a metallic nature. The discovery, however, that it is also replaced by chlorine, the substance having the strongest anti-metallic character, and to have various analogies with the chlorous elements, was accepted as a negative solution of the inquiry. It has received a fresh impulse, however, from some discoveries recently made by MM. Troost and Hautefeuille, who announce that hydrogen forms a definite chemical compound with two equivalents of either sodium or potassium. Potassium, when heated to 200 degrees, will combine with hydrogen, but at 900 degrees the compound is entirely destroyed. The newly-discovered compounds present all the characteristics of amalgams—the metallic lustre and physical appearance of a metal. The authors therefore urge that these hydrides of sodium and potassium are true alloys, and consider their existence as a new proof that hydrogen is a metal. Another discovery of similar tenor by the same investigators is the fact that palladium forms with hydrogen a definite compound, with the formula Pd H; that this combination can dissolve hydrogen gas like platinum and in variable quantity, according to its physical condition. This property of the palladium alloy, according to the authors, explains the want of uniformity of the numerical results obtained by Graham, the originator of this method of inquiry, according as he employed the palladium as wire or in the form of sponge.

A Word to Clairvoyant Practitioners.

The hostility of the majority of the practitioners of medicine to clairvoyant physicians and healing mediums is a lamentable fact, and if it were in their power, they would doubtless suppress, by heavy penalties, all modes of medical practice not sanctioned by the majority. The widespread influence, however, of the Homeopathic, Eclectic and independent physicians, has prevented the establishment of so odious a monopoly, and medical legislation has been limited to compelling all practitioners to obtain a license, or to attend a medical college. Such is the effect of the laws adopted by the Legislatures of New York and Kentucky at their last session.

By the law of New York it is made a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of from fifty to two hundred dollars for the first offense, and one hundred to five hundred dollars for the second, with imprisonment for not less than thirty days, to practice medicine without first obtaining a license from the Board of Censors of some State, district or county Society, unless the practitioner has a diploma lawfully obtained from some duly authorized college. It is also made the duty of the censors to notify practitioners, requiring compliance with the law within thirty days from notification. The Kentucky law is similar.

That such a law is an anti-republican interference with the right of the people to choose their own physician is clear enough. To be consistent it should punish the patient who knowingly employs such a physician; for if there be any crime the patients are the chief criminals in patronizing the physicians.

These laws, however, will be enforced, and probably they may be kept on the statute-book; and if the parties most concerned will take the proper course, the results may be good rather than evil. The practical effect will be to compel some worthy persons to give up for the present the practice of medicine, in which ney have been doing good; but in the majority of cases I trust will compel them to attend a medical school, and thus place hemselves on an equality with their fashionable competitors, so to have a more successful career hereafter. I hope that every actitioner who has not a diploma will be found in attendance a medical school the coming winter.

Unfortunately, in the majority of medical colleges the clairvoyant or medium would find himself very much out of place with the prejudices of the faculty and class aroused against him, and could hardly expect a fair and courteous treatment or justice to his claims. He would hear such as himself spoken of as an impostor, and feel humiliated that he had ever entered the walls of such an institution.

There are several institutions, however, in which a more liberal sentiment prevails, in which a good medical education can be had, and the attainments or success of a clairvoyant or medium would be regarded as honorable. I hope that no such practitioner will be induced to resort to the disreputable expedient of purchasing a diploma from parties who deal in such articles. Such a course is not only disgraceful to all concerned, but will inevitably result in detection and heavy punishment. Certain diploma-peddlers of Philadelphia have been so often exposed in the public press, that no one who deals with them can plead the excuse of ignorance of their true character.

I cannot speak very definitely of many of the schools, but in the city of New York the vilification of Spiritualism by Dr. Hammond and by Dr. Marvin, would certainly be a sufficient warning to spiritualists to avoid the schools in which they are engaged. On the other hand the liberal course of the ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE must commend it to all progressive minds. This school has always opened its doors freely to both sexes, and is in all respects a liberal institution. Last winter Dr. J. R. Buchanan, the anthropologist, was one of the faculty, and gave a course of lectures especially interesting to all who entertain advanced and spiritual ideas. The College has recently received donations amounting to over ten thousand dollars, and is at present the only representative of Liberal Medicine in New York. I have not seen the announcement of the coming session, but those who wish to be informed can obtain all necessary information by addressing Professor R. S. Newton, M. D., No. 137 West Forty-seventh street, New York. In such an institution liberal-minded practitioners will find teachings in harmony with their own sentiments; and if my suggestions are duly regarded, they will result in great benefit to a worthy class of practitioners, whose merits will be better appreciated when they have a college endorsement.—LIBERAL, *in the Banner of Light, Boston, Mass., Sept. 26th*, 1874.

Eclectics of the Schoharie District.

The annual meeting of the Eclectic Medical Society of the XXIII. Senatorial District was held at the United States Hotel, Cobleskill, New York, on the 7th of October, 1874.

Present—Drs. Wood, Hubbell, Wheeler, C. H. McDonald, P. Simmons, A. M. Simmons, Geo. Simmons, Langley, Allen, Chase, Spaulding, Snyder, Leake, Finch, Van Valkenburg, Akeley, Myer, Huyck, Strickland, Beard, I. J. Whitney, Blende, Chapman, Bartlett, E. D. Arnold, Mallette, and Eldridge.

The Reports of Secretary and Treasurer were read. Receipts, $167.45. Expenditures, $59.75. Balance in the treasury, $107.70.

Twelve physicians were proposed for membership, and referred.

Prof. R. S. Newton, of the Eclectic Medical College of the City of New York, was introduced by the President, and made some interesting remarks. He urged all medical reformers to more united and determined or plucky action. He stated that all the progress which Eclecticism had made had been made by the persistent efforts of determined men against great and powerful opposition and discouragements. He cited an incident at Cincinnati, O., where the faculty of the Eclectic college lectured regularly a whole term to only one student. He graduated and became eminent. He was the man to whom General Dix sent his mmortal dispatch: "Shoot him on the spot!" This, said the Professor, showed determination or pluck on the part both of the faculty and the student. He said: Our opponents are contesting the ground with us inch by inch, determined to resist our onward movement, and overthrow us if possible.

The following patients were presented to the Society for examination and treatment. They were examined and prescribed for by Professor Newton:

Case I.—J. S. Schermerhorn, age 60; occupation tailor; married; had a fall, struck on head; was unconscious; had severe headache for three weeks. Pulse full, strong, regular; tongue moist; apetite fair; has much pain in back of neck and spine; dimness of ision, loss of memory, staggering gait; action of kidneys irreglar; generally large flow of urine.

Has been under Old-School treatment; been to seashore, &c., with little or no benefit. Diagnosis, a species of congestion of the brain, causing pressure about the cerebellum and affecting the optic nerve. Prognosis—The tendency to diabetes a favorable symptom, because the uremic poison is thrown off. With proper treatment, and avoiding all excesses, the patient may improve, but entire recovery doubtful. Treatment—Small doses of Hypophosphites, alternating every day with Phosphorus and Nux vomica.

Case II.—Nettie Warner, age 12, afflicted since August 3d; ulceration of tibia; has been under Old-School treatment, taking largely of Iodine, Iodide of Potassium, &c., with no improvement. Prognosis favorable; thinks child, with good care and proper treatment, will recover in from eight to twelve months. Treatment—Give no depleting remedies, but nourish the system and supply material for building up bone; give no Iodine; use cold water dressings for the inflammation. ℞. Sul. Zinc, 20 grs.; water, 8 oz., inject carefully into the wound every day for four or five days, then every alternate day; give Phos. Iron and Hydrastis in small doses; also small doses of comp. Stillingia, Alterative, good nourishing diet, beef, milk, &c.

The following were received as members of the Society: E. McDougall, A. E. Hungerford, Allen Hayward, Joel Thorn, William Howland, J. Nellis, J. Rossman.

7 o'clock P. M.—The Society met at Opera Hall. A large and intelligent audience were assembled. Professor Newton appeared upon the platform and delivered an able lecture upon *Progressive Medicine;* the first public lecture upon that subject ever delivered in Schoharie county. He gave a brief outline of three systems of medicine; showed the cause and origin of the Reformed or Eclectic System of Medical Practice, and clearly demonstrated its superiority over the Old School, and showed conclusively that the old depleting system of bleeding, blistering, Antimony and Mercury was *wrong;* that it was not proper treatment. The true physician only assists Nature in the cure of disease. To support this proposition he cited the fact of experiments, under direction of the Austrian Government, in the Vienna Hospital, where the mortality was less by a large per cent. where no medicine was taken than under the Old School treatment. Dr. Newton pathetically described the death-bed of his mother. He was then 13 years old. She was attended by one of the best physicians in the State of

Ohio, who admitted to his father, with tears, that he had made a fatal mistake and bled her to death. He also read extracts from the diary of the late Chief Justice Chase, recently published, showing that during the sickness of his first wife, she was attended by four leading and noted Old-School physicians, who repeatedly bled her, against the wishes of Judge Chase, until she was actually exhausted and died.

The cause of Eclecticism has already spread itself all over our own country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, North and South, and is extending over the water into the old world.

In the United States, out of the forty thousand physicians, ten thousand already refuse to subscribe to the Code.

THURSDAY MORNING, Oct. 8th—8 o'clock, A. M.

Called to order by President.

The following were appointed—three delegates and three alternates—to represent this Society at the meeting of the State Society: *Delegates*—D. L. Spaulding, J. L. Finch, and J. D. Snyder. *Alternates*—George W. Blende, T. W. Leake, and H. W. Myer.

Essays were read as follows: Dr. Leake, Nervous System; Dr. Langley, Dyspepsia; Dr. Wheeler, Theory and Practice; Dr. Beard, Diarrhœa; Dr. A. M. Simmons, Scarlatina; Dr. Finch, Mercury; Dr. George Simmons, Renal Calculi.

Dr. Wheeler made some interesting remarks on the action of Mercury upon the human system.

The thanks of the Society were voted to Dr. Newton for his address, and to School Commissioners Van Shaick and Mahan, for the use of Opera Hall for the evening.

By unanimous consent, the time for holding the annual meeting of the Society was changed to the second Wednesday and Thursday of June in each year.

The Censors recommended the following applicants for license to practice Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery: A. E. Hungerford, Jacob Nellis, William Howland, Joel Thorn and Isaac R. Finch. Allen Hayward, licensed to practice Medicine only.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: P. A. Allen, President, Lawyersville; H. A. Myer, Vice-President, Seward; R. Hubbell, Secretary, Harpersfield; J. Chase, Treasurer, Warnerville.

The President, upon taking the chair, returned thanks, and nade some further remarks suited to the occasion. He appointed

the following Board of Censors: J. D. Wheeler, M.D., Middleburg; E. McDougall, M.D., Oneonta; J. Rossman, M.D., Middleburg.

The Treasurer, Dr. Chase, received the following from J. D. Wheeler, late Treasurer, $107.70; from R. Hubbell, Secretary, $80.50. Amount in treasury, $188.20.

Adjourned to meet at the Westover House, Richmondville, on the second Wednesday of June, 1875, at 10 A. M.

R. HUBBELL, *Secretary.*

Albany County Eclectic Medical Society.

The Albany County Eclectic Medical Society met at the office of the President, Dr. R. Liston, October 8th. Some thirty were present, who listened for two hours with eager attention to an elequent address from Dr. Robert S. Newton, of the Eclectic Medical College of the city of New York, in which he gave the history of medical reform in this State, and his varied experiences as a reformer. Dr. Newton was followed in a very happy manner by the Rev. C. P. McCarthy of this city, who described the medical abuses existing at present in Europe, and the progress of eclectic reform now taking place there. Rev. Dr. Neef, of this city, added much to the interest of the meeting by his remarks. Addresses were made by Drs. R. Liston, M. L. Filkins, W. M. Filkins, and S. I. Birch, and the society adjourned until the 19th inst. Dr. Newton was a guest of the president during his stay in this city.—*Albany Evening Times*, Oct. 9th, 1874.

Old and New

Has passed into the proprietorship of Lee & Shepard of Boston. The editorial charge remains in the hands of Edward E. Hale, assisted by Fred. B. Perkins, and other accomplished redacteurs. Vol. XI. opens magnificently. "The Despot of To-Day" is an *expose* of the Western Union Telegraph Company and Associated Press, that everybody ought to read, but no newspaper will dare print. Dr. James Martineau contrasts Paul of the Epistles with Paul of the Book of Acts, and shows them dissimilar. The *Examiner*, a department corresponding to our *Review*, exhibits its usual variety. *Old and New* is liberal in sentiment, candid and temperate in discussion, and takes rank in the first class of our literary periodicals.

Bonaparte Cancer Hospital.

The repeated cases of cancer in the Bonaparte family are well known. M. Charles Bonaparte and his son, the great Emperor, and others, died from scirrhus. Madame Letitia Ratazzi, a member of the family, has made the complaint a subject of careful study, and contemplates the establishing of a hospital which shall be devoted to its treatment. She has set apart 150,000 francs to the object; and proposes also a biennial prize of 5,000 francs for the best work on the subject, and the gift of 20,000 for the person who shall describe the true method of cure for this terrible malady.

Meeting of the Eclectic Alumni. The annual meeting of the Alumni Association of the Eclectic Medical College will be held at the College Building, on Friday, January 29th, 1875, beginning at 10 o'clock. It is anticipated to have a good time. Let the graduates all be present.

The Hon. Stephen J. Colahan, of the Assembly, from Kings county, died December 10th; was a member of the Constitutional Convention, in 1867, introduced a section providing for a State Board of Medical Examiners, and supported his proposition by a speech denouncing "irregular physicians"—Homeopathists, Eclectics, Thomsonians, etc. His proposed section was struck out on motion of the Hon. Thomas G. Alvord, the veteran adversary of Proscriptive Medical Practice.

The late Hon. William F. Havemeyer, the deceased Mayor of this city, was a patron of the Eclectic practice. He was also the first President of the Eclectic Medical College of the City of New York, and his term of office was a season of much promise.

Dr. Renatus Bachman has removed his office aud place of business to 44 Bond St., N. Y., where he will be pleased to see his old patrons and business friends.

Max Wocher & Son of Cincinnati, O., an old and well established house is still engaged in furnishing Surgical Instruments and Surgeons' Supplies.

H. H. Hill & Co., is another old and well established Drug House in Cincinnati, O. They were among the first to manufacture and introduce the Eclectic Medicines.

Book Table.

The Transactions of the Eclectic Medical Society of the State of New York, Volume VII., for the year 1873–4, deserves more than common praise. The arrangement of articles is excellent, and the papers themselves are generally superior in style and character. The volume is in every way an improvement on its predecessors. Dr. Danelson is a skillful redacteur, diligent, careful and patient; and hence his gratifying success. He is already gathering up the material for Volume VIII., and those who want their papers to appear, must hand them in at once.

The Diseases of the Nervous System, by Dr. William A. Hammond, has passed through three editions, since it was first issued by D. Appleton & Conpany. The execution is far superior to that of most medical publications; indeed it is a model of what such things should be. Dr. Hammond assumes to make nervous diseases a special study; and has endeavored to classify them into Diseases of the Brain, Diseases of the Spinal Cord, Cerebro-Spinal Diseases, Diseases of the Nerve-Cells, and Diseases of Peripheral Nerves. Under these heads are included the principal recognized nervous disorders; the different forms of lesion are given and the causes, diagnosis, prognosis, morbid anatomy and pathology, and mode of treatment,—also numerous clinical examples. The style and directions—points in which so many of our critics are pitifully defective—are admirably simple and elegant. The treatment is "regular," though improved.

Dr. Hammond holds also that "the mind is a compound force evolved by the brain, and its elements are perception, intellect, thought and will"; and that "the relationship between brain and mind is that of matter and force"—propositions to which we can give but a qualified assent. The student, however, will peruse his scientific expositions and illustrations with much profit, without necessarily muddling himself with the philosophy.

Salad for the Solitary and the Social has been reprinted by Dewitt C. Lent & Company of this city. The author professes to be "an epicure," and his entertainment, we are informed, is "compounded with sundry additional esculents, succulents and condiments." We certify to the salt, and from the illustrations, our readers can guess at the quality of the pepper. One of them unfolds the "Mysteries of Medicine." The patient, Mr. Rat, is *in extremis*; physic-bottles, bowl for holding blood and the usual paraphernalia of the sick chamber, are near the bed. A clergyman, bird-headed, with sharp beak, is reading the last offices; and two military persons, similarly adorned, stand solemnly by. At the head, wiping his eye with a handerchief, is the attending physician, the eminent Dr. Cat. The purport of the scene is displayed on a label hanging from the professional gentleman's pocket, "*Mort au Rat.*"

Another picture exhibits a medical student at "the rudiments," as the late Dr. Cophagus termed them—the mortar and pestle. A second look corrects us; it looks like Romeo's apothecary "worn to the bones," and "about his shelves a beggarly account of empty boxes," etc.

Sammy Tubbs, the Boy-Doctor, by Dr. E. B. Foote, is an endeavor to teach anatomy and physiology in a simple style capable of being comprehended by a child of average intellect. It is the story of a colored lad and monkey; the former the ward of a physician, and the latter the *protege* of the boy. He does not always make the best use of his lessons, and so gets carried up in a kite, to the great grief of his young master. When we get to the last chapter, we have learnt any quantity of science, but do not know whether the right monkey came home. The meaning of this is, that the little child-student must have the next book of the series.

The Complete Hand-Book of Obstetric Surgery, by Charles Clay, M. D., gives short rules of practice in every emergency, from the simplest to the most formidable operations. It points out with necessary and convenient brevity the several operations, and gives careful instructions. Ivison & Blakeman are the publishers.

ECLECTIC MEDICAL BOOKS.

John F. Trow & Sons, Publishers, 205 to 213 East Twelfth street, New York City, have in press new editions of the following works, and will be ready at any time to supply all orders:

Syme's Principles and Practice of Surgery, by James Syme, Prof. of Clinical Surgery, University of Edinburgh, etc., and Edited, with Notes, Additions and Numerous Illustrations, by Robert S. Newton, M. D., Prof. of Surgery in the Eclectic Medical College of New York. A complete work on the practice of Surgery, and should be studied by all who desire to perfect themselves in the treatment of surgical diseases. 1 vol., 8vo, 900 pages. New York. Price, $6.

An Eclectic Treatise on the Diseases of Children, by Robert S. Newton, M. D., and W. Byrd Powell, M. D. Of the intrinsic merits of this book it is unnecessary to speak. It is got up in excellent style, printed in clear, beautiful type, on good paper, and handsomely bound, with life-like portraits of both the authors. 1 vol., 8vo, 610 pages. New York Edition. Price, $5.

The Eclectic Practice of Medicine, by Robert S. Newton, M. D. The work is a complete exposition of the Eclectic Practice of Medicine. It contains all the latest improvements in medicine, and the introduction of the standard new remedies in the treatment of disease. 1 vol., nearly 600 pages. New York. Price, $5. All of which will be sent free of postage on receipt of the above price.

Dr. Paine's *New School Remedies* and Longshore's *Philadelphia System of Obstetrics* ought to be in the library of every Reformed Physician.

The Toner Lectures, Instituted to Encourage the Discovery of New Truths for the Advancement of Medicine. Lecture I., on the Structure of Cancerous Tumors and the Mode in which Adjacent Parts are Invaded, by J. J. Woodard, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., Washington City, D. C., pp. 40. We understand that this is to be followed by other Lectures. It is an able work, and shows much research on the part of the writer. Dr. Toner has done a good act for the profession in starting so great and important an enterprise.

The Hypodermic Use of Quinine; A Dangerous Experimental Medication, and Rarely Justifiable. The new Medical law of the State of New York. By Stephen Rogers, M. D., New York, 1874, pp. 16.

Circulars of Information of the Bureau of Education, No. 1, 1874. Proceedings of the Department of Superintendence of the National Educational Association. Government Printing Office, Washington, 1874. This is one of the most valuable circulars issued from this Department of the Government.

The New Era (of Eclecticism); A Journal devoted to the Interests of the British Medical Reform Association, and Medical Freedom generally Edited by Geo. Sexton, M. A., M. D. London: J. Burns, 15 Southampton Row, Bloomsbury Square, W. C.

The Climate and Diseases of the Gulf Coast of the Florida Peninsula; with Remarks on the Former in Relation to Pulmonary Tuberculosis. By J. P. Wall, M. D., Tampa, Fla., 1874.

Catalogue of Publications, by Asa K. Butts & Co., 36 Dey street, N. Y.

Description of Aspirators, by Otto & Reynders, No. 64 Chatham street, New York.

What Physiological Value has Phosphorus as an Organismal Element. Prize Essay, by Samuel R. Percy, M. D. New York.

Official Catalogue of the Forty-Third Exhibition of the American Institute of the City of New York, 1874. J. T. Cowdery, 34 Park Row.

Plastics and Orthopœdics; A Report republished from the Transactions of the Illinois State Medical Society, for 1871, by David Prince, M. D. This is one of the most complete works of the kind—fully illustrated by cases treated by Dr. Prince.

Catalogue of Howard University, Washington, D. C., contains a full description of this University.

The Chicago Medical Times—Monthly; $2 per annum.

The St. Louis Eclectic Medical Journal, edited by Geo. H. Field, M.D.; monthly; $1 per annum.

THE AMERICAN MEDICAL JOURNAL, edited by Prof. Geo. C. Pitzer, M. D., St. Louis; $2 per annum.

THE ECLECTIC MEDICAL JOURNAL, edited by Prof. John M. Scudder, M. D., Cincinnati, Ohio; monthly; $2 per annum.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS ECLECTIC MEDICAL SOCIETY, for the year ending June 5, 1874, Boston

THE CURE OF DEFORMITIES BY PROGRESSIVE DIVULSION AND DEVELOPMENT, by Geo. H. Taylor, M. D., New York.

Treatise on Surgery, by Dr. Wm. Tod Helmuth, Professor of Surgery in the New York Homeopathic Medical College, is a valuable contribution to conservative surgical literature, carefully prepared, beautifully illustrated, and sound in doctrine. This valuable work will be noticed fully hereafter. It will be among the list of text-books of our College.

Prof. J. Hughes Bennett's *Report on Mercury*, republished by Professor H. D. Garrison, of the Bennett Medical College, Chicago—a corrected edition—ought to be in the hands of every Eclectic practitioner. Price, $1.

The Sunday-school Teacher, published monthly by the Sunday-school Union has been received. It is the most complete and interesting periodical published in the English language.

The Physician's Visiting List for 1875. Twenty-fourth year of its publication. Lindsay & Blakiston, Philadelphia, Pa. For sale by all booksellers and druggists. This is a very ample and useful little volume.

The new Postal law going into effect on the first of January, compels the pre-payment of postage by publishers. In view of this the discount on the *Phrenological Journal* ($3), and *The Science of Health* ($2), for clubbing purposes, will be twenty-five per cent., making the rate for the *Phrenological Journal* $2.25, and *The Science of Health* $1.50. Publishers will please note the change, and announce that postage will be prepaid after January 1st, 1875. S. R. Wells, publisher, 380 Broadway, New York.

Intra-Uterine Fibroids, by J. Marion Sims, M. D., pp. 27, New York. A most valuable monogram on the subject.

Electrolysis in the Treatment of Stricture of the Urethra, by Robert Newman, M. D., New York. T. L. Clancha, publisher, p. 12, 1874. A work of great value to the profession. Many rare cases and cures are reported.

Ninth Annual Report of the National Temperance Society, pp. 52. Published by the National Temperance Society and Publishing House, New York, May 1874. This gives a full insight to what work is being done by this Society. J. N. Stearns, Corresponding Secretary, 58 Reade street.

A Letter by the Rev. S. S. Law, LL.D., to the Synod of Missouri (C. S.), pp. 156. This is one of the most powerfully written letters we have seen on this subject.

Rupture of the Perineum; Its Cause and Cure. By A. K. Gardner, M. D., New York, 1874, pp. 12, double columns. Dr. G. is a fine writer, and handles his subject with great ease and familiarity.

halation of Atomized Fluids—Treatment of Chronic Diseases of the ngs—Diseases of the Cavities of the Nose. These are three separate tures delivered by Drs. Mackenzie, Riegal and Thudicum, and pubed in the *London Lancet* and *Medical Times and Gazette*, pp. 47. olished by Codman & Shurtleff, 15 Tremont street, Boston. In this give a description of the most improved instruments, such as mmended by the authors and others.

AHL'S ADAPTABLE POROUS SPLINTS; with Directions for their Employment in Fractures and other Surgical Lesions, Illustrated; Phil'a.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF CINCINNATI, O.

The *Anæsthetic Revelation* by Benj. P. Blood of Amsterdam, N. Y., gives a startling idea into the nature and entity of the life itself.

We are in receipt of the BULLETIN BIBLIOGRAPHIQUE, published monthly, by Gustave Bossange, of No. 16 Rue de Quatre Septembre, Paris. It gives the title and price of all new books published in France. M. Bossange will promptly supply any books in his catalogues.

TRUBNER'S AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LITERARY RECORD is a valuable monthly register of the most important works published in North and South America, India, China and the British colonies, with notes on books published elsewhere.

CATALOGUES BY BERNARD-QUARTRICH, of 15 Piccadilly, West London. This gentleman has sent us catalogues of books upon almost every topic ever suggested. He pays prompt attention to all orders.

ERYSIPELAS AND CHILD-BED FEVER. By Thomas C. Minor, M. D. Robert Clark & Co., Cincinnati. 1874. Pp. 131. This volume is made up of the most valuable statistics upon this subject. The author has compiled the same with care and labor. It is complete and covers the entire ground intended by the author. Every physician will find this book one of the most valuable in his library. The publishers have neatly and correctly done their part, which is always difficult when so many statistics are involved.

OUR FIRST HUNDRED YEARS. By C. Edwards Lester. U. S. Publishing Company, New York. 1874.

REPORTS OF THE COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART, 1874.

LECTURE DELIVERED BEFORE THE AMERICAN UNION ACADEMY, of Washington, D. C., by Thomas J. Durant, 1874.

DR. E. S. PRESTON, of Rochester, not concurring in sentiment with the Eclectic School of Medicine, has resigned membership in the Eclectic Medical Society of the State of New York. Doctors E. S. McClellan and R. A. Gunn of the St. Mark's Place Female Medical College, have also resigned.

IMPROVED SURGICAL AND ORTHOPŒDICAL INSTRUMENTS. William Autenrieth of Cincinnati, O., has made several material improvements in the instruments for treating these diseases. The Club-foot Shoe is a decided and beneficial change. On another page will be found the illustrations of these shoes.

W. J. M. GORDON of Cincinnati, Ohio, is one of the largest manufacturers of pure Medicines in the United States, as will be seen from his price list in this number. A personal acquaintance with this house and its managers warrant us in saying to our many thousand readers that no house can furnish a better quality of pure Medicines, Chemicals and Drug Supplies.

THE ECLECTIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.—The Eclectic Medical Society of the State of California, incorporated November 27th, 1874, held its first meeting at 156 Third Street, San Francisco, on Tuesday, December 8th, and the following officers were elected: Orrin P. Warren, M. D., Oakland, President; M. F. Clayton, M. D., Sacramento, 1st Vice President; John P. Backesto, M. D., San Jose, 2nd Vice President; Chas. F. Draper, M.D., Oakland, Recording Secretary; F. C. Cook, M.D., San Francisco, Corresponding Secretary; M. R. Tewksbury, M. D., San Francisco, Treasurer. Censors—L. B. Hoag, M. D., San Francisco, Benj. Sturman, M. D., San Francisco, M. R. Tewksbury, M. D., San Francisco. The meeting was opened by a few appropriate remarks from Dr. O. P. Warren; after which a code of By-Laws, in accordance with the laws of the State, were adopted for the regulation of the Society. The organization having been perfected, the following gentlemen were appointed by the President: Essayists for the next regular meeting: Dr. M. R. Tewksbury—Subject, "Carbolic Acid—Its Therapeutic effects." Dr. Samuel Clark—Subject, "The principles of Eclecticism." Dr. M. F. Clayton—Subject, "Cerebro Spinal Meningitis." Dr. J. P. Backesto—Subject, "Intestinal Fistula." All other Fellows were requested to deliver a short essay on some subject connected with medicine or surgery. Dr. M. F. Clayton was appointed Orator for the next annual meeting. Perfect harmony and good feeling prevailed to the close of the meeting, and all look forward with pleasant anticipations to the time when the seed of Eclecticism planted here upon the soil of California, to-day, will become a gigantic tree, spreading its healing and *progressive* branches over the entire Pacific coast. All business having been concluded, the meeting adjourned, to meet again the second Tuesday in January, 1875, at the same place, at 11 o'clock. F. C. Cook, M. D., Cor. Sec'y.

[We are highly gratified to learn that the Eclectic Medical Profession of California is moving in the right way. The Medical Profession generally of that State occupy high ground, and we hope in their individual position as schools of medicine, there will be no desire but to increase and maintain this character. From what we know of the men engaged in the above movement we do not hesitate in giving them our full approval and encouragement.—EDITORS.]

MANY of our Old-School physicians who have yielded to the ular demand to give up bleeding and other old-time barbari- are now urging a return. It is analogous to a law in human ure, that where offspring is had by both black and white parents, progeny evince a prodigious tendency to revert back to the ro type. We propose to notice next time the paper of Dr. H. Hartt on "The Preventability and Curability of Chronic ~~~e."

Massachusetts Eclectic Medical Society.—The Fourteenth Semi-Annual Meeting was held at the Revere House, Boston, on Wednesday, January 13th, 1875, at 10 o'clock A.M. Essayists: H. W. Buxton, M.D., John Stowe, M.D., J. M. Aldrich, M.D., E. E. Spencer, M.D., and J. W. Towne, M.D. Semi-Annual Dinner at 2 o'clock P.M. Milbrey Green, Rec. Sec.

Wisconsin State Eclectic Medical Society will meet at Wonewoe House, in Wonewoe, Wisconsin, on the 9th of February 1875, at 2 o'clock. Every Eclectic Physician and Medical Reformer in the State, is invited to be present and take part in the same. This is an important movement, and one which we know will prove a success. This meeting is called by a committee consisting of A. Shamburgh, M. D., D. Hirets, M. D., and J. Thompson, M. D. The Chairman, Dr. Shamburgh, can be addressed at Bear, Richland County, Wisconsin. The proceedings of this meeting will appear in the Medical Eclectic as soon as furnished by the Secretary of the society. Gentlemen, you have our best wishes for success and prosperity.

Styllingia Sylvatica.

The Stillinga and its preparations have for many years been considered the best alterative known to the profession for all impurities of the blood. Its effects are really wonderful. This is one of our native plants and grows in our Southern States, and has been used extensively for the cure of all chronic diseases dependant upon a degenerate condition of the system.

In syphilis it has no equal; its action is mild and certain and cannot under any circumstances produce a disorganization of the bones or soft parts of the human body. In this respect it differs materially from the mineral remedies used in treating this disease.

The amount of good done by any new medicine is in proportion to the facility afforded for its introduction among that class of diseased persons who are to be benefitted by it.

There are two ways by which this is usually accomplished: one is by the profession prescribing it to those whom they are called upon to treat; the other is the manufacture and sale of a medicine as a popular remedy by reliable men.

We have observed its use in several cases with the most marked results, one of which we will here refer to. It is the case of Mr. R——. We give his own statement:

"Some three and a half years since I was attacked with white swelling, attended with the most excruciating pains. I tried various remedies and physicians, but they failed to give me any relief. I was so reduced in strength that I was confined to my bed.

Over three months one of my legs contracted so that I could not walk. There were more than a dozen running ulcers on my legs, from which I took from time to time more than one hundred pieces of bone, some of them from four to six inches in length. I was reduced almost to a skeleton and my friends had given up all hopes of my recovery. At the same time, while taking the Scovill Syrup, I used the Iodide of Potassium Ointment alternately with the Stramonium Ointment on the sores, some three or four weeks, keeping them clean. I am now able to attend to my business as usual; my legs have become so strong that I can walk without any difficulty, and I have entirely recovered my general health."

While he was in this condition we were called to attend him for a fracture of the leg produced by a fall. The indications of a reunion of the bone, under the circumstances, were very unfavorable; for he would sit day after day picking out small pieces of the bone which would slough off. We found him using Scovill's preparation, which he continued until a cure was effected. We gave him no constitutional treatment, being in attendance only as a surgeon. We had much curiosity to see what could be done in a system so extensively disordered.

Dr. Black, in the *Eclectic Medical Journal*, of Cincinnati, remarked: "That Stillingia is one of the most valuable alteratives known. There is no article more available than this in the treatment of syphilis, scrofula, leucorrhœa and the long list of skin diseases, as well as in other affections of a chronic character, dependent upon a depraved habit of the system. After giving it a fair trial, I am convinced that as a general alterative it has no superior in the materia medica. I have tried all, or nearly all, of the reputed alteratives of the vegetable materia medica, in one of the most loathsome diseases that humanity is heir to, and I have found that the Stillingia possesses curative powers in a much higher degree than anything I have ever tried. I have treated cases of syphilis without a single failure; I have taken cases of confirmed secondary syphilis, where the throat and fauces were ulcerating and the hair falling off the head, and there were numerous ulcers over the scalp, with rheumatic pains at night and a general rigidity of the whole system, and all of them have yielded to my treatment in from four to six weeks—six weeks being the longest that I ever had a case under treatment, and in a majority of the cases the Syrup of Stillingia was the only internal remedy used. I have never given more than four pints to effect a cure in the worst form, and many have not taken more than one pint. Patients with secondary syphilis, with ulcers in the mouth and over the body, were cured, having taken only twenty-four ounces of the Syrup of Stillingia. I have succeeded in curing desperate cases of long-standing leucorrhœa with the Stillingia alone. I have also tried it in scrofula with the happiest results."

It is hardly necessary to impress upon the minds of all who use this or similar preparations, that in order to remove from the system any considerable amount of abnormal matter, its use must be persevered in for months, and in some cases for years. In proportion to the degenerated condition of the fluids and solids, so will be the time required to make the change in the system necessary to establish a healthy action.

We have used this preparation in our own practice and can say that it will do all that can be done by any preparation of Stillingia.

Prof. J. M. Scudder, of the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, says it slightly increases the secretion from the skin and kidneys, and markedly from the bowels. It undoubtedly favors the metamorphosis of tissue and breaking down of worn-out structures and promotes nutrition.

For further endorsement, we refer to Professors J. M. Scudder, & L. E. Jones's Materia Medica and Therapeutics, and Prof. John King, in the American Dispensatory. Wm. S. Merrill, of Cincinnati, Ohio, says: "We have been made acquainted with the formula of Messrs. Scovill & Co.'s Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla and Stillingia, and it has been made under our supervision. The ingredients are entirely of vegetable origin and of prime quality, and the virtues extracted in a great measure by alcohol."

A. L. Scovill & Co. have manfactured and supplied the profession and the public with their Compound Syrup of Stillingia, the formula of which will be found on another page.

This number of the Journal will be sent to many of our old medical friends, complimentary. We hope all such will carefully examine it, and if pleased with the same, and think they can be benefited by subscribing, and remitting $1.50, they will aid the enterprise of publishing an Eclectic Medical Journal.

Married, Dec. 24th, 1874, John H. Fitch, M. D., of Bethlehem, N. Y., to Mary Twitchell, of Slingerland Station, N. Y. *Another illustration of professional provings.*

November 11th, 1874, Prof. John W. Thrailkill, M. D., of St. Louis, to Miss L. A. Wilcox, of Huntsville, Mo. *We speak a happy life from this union.*

Governor Hoffman, at the annual commencement of Albany Medical College, referred aptly to the Woodcock trial in Westchester county. He said that he would express no opinion in regard to this giving of homeopathic medicine, but that bread pills were "regular." The Governor is sound.

THE MEDICAL ECLECTIC.

ALEXANDER WILDER, M. D., ROBERT S. NEWTON, M. D.,

EDITORS.

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"Let it not be recorded in our own memories, that in this moment of the Eternity, when we who were named by our names flitted across the light, we were afraid of any fact, or disgraced the fair Day by a pusillanimous preference of our bread to our freedom."—R. W. EMERSON.

LIBERAL LEARNING AND LONG LIFE.

A flippant young man once declared to the Rev. Lemuel Hayne that uneducated preachers succeeded better than those who were college-bred. "How much ignorance does it require," asked Hayne, "to make a successful preacher?"

Our agricultural population in like manner have deprecated college-learning as unfitting a man for farm-life. The farmers' sons that were destined for other vocations were sent to classical schools; but those who were to adhere to the paternal calling were only taught to "read, write and cipher." As though to increase the conviction that farming was sordid and low-lived, a farmer was generally selected for the clown in the dialogues or minor theatricals at rural school exhibitions, and ambitious lads were thus early taught to disesteem their fathers' calling.

Another, and perhaps the most forcible objection made to such instructions, is the supposition that academical and collegiate courses exhaust and shorten the life. It is an old saw that "every generation grows wiser and weaker." Those who have given way so far as to sanction higher education for young men, are more or less adverse to the bestowing of like advantages upon young women. For centuries every college has been but a convent for uncowled monks; women have been routed out of the medical and other professions which they once exercised, and girls have been kept away from school, or instructed only in

institutions where they would be taught superficially, so that however much they might learn, they would really know but little.

Recently a learned gentleman, late professor of Materia Medica in Harvard College, has published a treatise on "*Sex in Education*," which asserts that a girl during the growing period, owing to certain physiological peculiarities, "will not have as much power left for the tasks of the school, as the boy of whom Nature requires less at the corresponding epoch," and that "identical education of the two sexes is a crime before God and humanity, that physiology protests against, and that experience weeps over." He thus makes an argument for Harvard College on this subject.

The editors of the Boston magazines, we notice, receive these assertions *ex cathedra;* and we presume would exclude from their pages any thing which we might say, propounding a different sentiment. Yet Dr. Clarke has not established his propositions on data which are broad enough to be a proper basis for our action. Certainly, highly-cultivated women, like the celebrated Madame de Stael, Caroline Herschel, Mary Somerville, Maria Mitchell, and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, are examples of thorough "masculine" culture combined with a full vital power and feminine nature, that ought to go far toward contravening his doctrines.

Besides, this extraordinary physical deterioration and mortality is not peculiar to women. The young man graduating from colleges where girls are not admitted make a worse showing. The "*Circular of Information*, of the Bureau of Education, for March, 1872," presents statistics from Harvard College, Yale, Dartmouth and the Wesleyan University, all New England institutions, which seem to put the argument of the learned ex-professor at obvious disadvantage. By the census of 1860, it appears that during the year preceding, out of 61,405 males dying between twenty and sixty years of age, 59 per cent were under forty; whereas out of 1,022 graduates of these four institutions, 84 per cent were between twenty and forty years of age—showing that life in colleges exhausted a man's chances for longevity.

"From this it seems," says General Eaton, "that a good many young men die shortly after completing their collegiate and professional studies; that another fatal period comes after the strenuous and exhausting labors of early manhood; and a third soon after the star of life has passed its zenith." "A large number of these deaths," he remarks, "seem to be caused by injudicious

study and violation of other hygienic laws, before, during and after college life."

The like considerations, it would seem, ought to be had in regard to the other sex. We have no evidence that 84 per cent of college-bred women die before attaining the age of forty; or that they are unfitted by college-life for all the functions and offices of life, as young men are not. We do not see how they well can be. We do not bate a line of denunciation of low and vicious personal and social habits on their part; multitudes of our population o both sexes, at school and elsewhere, are virtual suicides.

Quetelet and Smits assert "that at the period usually set apart to educational life, the mortality of girls is greater than that of boys." This cannot be true. General Eaton shows, from tables and statistics, that "a law of nature, almost uniform throughout the world, produces a greater number of male than female births," the rate of excess in the United States being about six in the one hundred; yet the excess of males does not continue. In 1869 the relative mortality of the sexes was as follows: under one year of age 60,876 males, 49,569 females; under five years of age 109,505 males, 93,708 females; from five to ten, 13,714 males, 12,615 females; ten to fifteen, 8,186 males to 7,793 females. By this time the females having come into the majority, the death-rate now prependerates on the other side; from fifteen to twenty 9,521 males to 10,741 females; from twenty to twenty-five, 12,539 males to 13,449 females. The fact is that the female of the human race, as among animals, is endowed with a greater stock of vital power and capacity for endurance. The allegation that college-privileges deteriorate the physique of women is besides, partial in its application. Nine-tenths of the asserted disabilities are inherent in the mode of life and not in organization. Idleness, ennui and the peculiar stimulation of the emotional nature so common to modern novel-readers, do the mischief of disordering and sterilizing; for the daughters of the rich and well-to-do suffer most in this way, and perhaps oftenest go to college. But their own bad habits, and not the severe study, disorders them. Scientific culture tends to draw them from these debilitating practices and so to benefit their health. Dietetic habits, sugar-eating for example, may impair it—study, never. But it is known to physiologists that sugar in all its forms, and alcohol, are anaphrodisiac and sterilizing. Negroes on sugar plantations die out; and cat-

tle fed on sugar-house molasses, will not produce offspring. Scrutinise the dietary, and hunt out sweetmeats and candy, and the clinical observations of Dr. Clarke would probably be fully accounted for. The evils of "identical education" are imaginary. Female schools and female courses of study, are no more sensible than families constituted of female children only, and tables supplied with female food. Indeed, there is more actual capacity for hard study when youths and maidens are in school together; there is a natural, divine, eternal law, by the operation of which the presence of each sex incites, inspires and strengthens the other. Nor can we believe that high culture of the mind tends to debility of the physical constitution. Our men of learning appear to live as long as others, and even longer; and in Europe, ever since the Reformation, the average duration of human life has increased. "From what we can learn by Marshall's tables, at the close of the sixteenth century, one-half of all children born perished under five years of age, and the average length of life of the whole population was eighteen years. The proportion of mortality to the whole population in 1631 was one in twenty-one. In the seventeenth century one-half of all the children born died under twelve years of age. In the year 1700 the proportion of mortality to the whole population was one in about thirty-three; and in 1750 it was calculated at one in twenty-seven. But in the first sixty years of the eighteenth century one-half of the population lived over twenty-seven years. During the last forty years of that century one-half lived over thirty-two years. The average expectation of life at birth has been increased to about forty-eight."

In the United States, the deaths in 1850 averaged twenty-eight to every two thousand, and in 1860 twenty-five,—an average increase of three. We have good reason to suppose that the same tendency is still existing. It is more probable that repression is slaying hecatombs where undue culture has its single sacrifices. Let us then, stand for culture to develope perfect manhood and perfect womanhood, as the means of long life, and what is better, a full life. The more completely our education is after the model of Nature, the more perfectly will we realize its grand purposes. "Neither is the man without the woman, neither is the woman without the man in the Lord;" nor should they be other than associates and co-ordinates in education, as well as in all their life-work.

THE ESSENTIALS OF ECLECTIC MEDICINE.

By Rev. CHARLES LAREW, M. D.

An Oration delivered at the Twelfth Commencement of the Eclectic Medical College of the City of New York, held at Association Hall, January 28th, 1875.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,—My position before you to-night is somewhat indefinite. Indeed, my real status, is not well defined to myself. I am placed before you as a master, and yet, I sustain the relation of a student. I have been called upon by my class, in conjunction with our Faculty, for the usual Oration:—to stand where Horace Greeley, and other great men have stood at your previous Commencements; and I have not yet received my Diploma. Some one in the presence of Doctor Johnson, quoted the adage that—

"He who rules, o'er freemen, must himself be free."

but the giant critic at once parodied it to death, by saying, "as well might it be said that—

He who drives fat oxen, must himself be fat."

Thus encouraged, Ladies and Gentlemen, that I need not be an equal, in order to address my superiors, I shall proceed to consider so far as the time may admit some of—

The *Principles* and *Characteristics* with the *Essential Professional Qualifications* peculiar to the *Eclectic System* of *Medicine.*

1. The *first* principle of the Eclectic School to which we would invite consideration, is the one lying at the very basis of her *Pathology.* The true Eclectic does not regard disease as being in itself an *entity,*—a *thing* absolute and independent, located in the system, or entrenched within some tissue or organ of the body, to be slain or routed as a burglar from the house, or a rat from the grain-stack; not a something to be drawn by the lancet, dislodged by mercury, or slain by antimony.

By the Eclectic, disease is regarded as a *morbid condition* of the tissues and functions themselves. The life-force may be obstructed, depressed, or thrown into perverted action, causing derangement of function, and degeneration of the fluids and tissues themselves.

II. This leads in the *second* place to the consideration of the true *therapeutic principle,* which is *life itself*—the principle called the

"healing power of nature," or "*vis medicatrix naturæ*," as the sole agent capable of curing disease and maintaining the conditions of health. Keeping in mind our views of pathology, in connection with the true principle of cure, we call attention to what may be called a third principle, lying at the very foundation of cure by means of medicine, namely, this: all functional or organic life if kept in action by what may be appropriately denominated *stimulation*. To apprehend light is the appropriate office of the eye, and sound of the ear. The air prompts the lungs to proper action, the blood the heart and arteries, food the stomach, etc. The philosophy of this co-relation is indeed a mystery; but the fact of its existence, and the fact of the whole physiological economy of the animal system being dependent upon it, as a principle, cannot be disputed.

All cures, according to the Eclectic view proceed upon this natural principle. Medicine is that, to which a diseased organ, tissue or the system as a whole, will respond in the direction of healthy action. Hence we may add that as a rule, all remedies should be congenial to the system, and corroborant of its natural functions.

III. The *third principle* relates to the scientific sources of Eclectic knowledge and teaching. Two extremes have, from ages past, been regarded as opposing principles, and greatly divided the advocates of medical science. The *Empirics* and the *Dogmatics* have long been in fierce opposition. The Empirics taking the ground that experience alone, that a certain medicine is found to cure a certain disease, is an all-sufficient guide in practice. And not only did they hold that a scientific knowledge of the human system, and of materia medica was unnecessary, but unattainable. The Dogmatics contended that a thorough knowledge of the human system in health, and in disease, was attainable,—that the science of Physiology and of Pathology, with that of Therapeutics, by which a competent theory and rule of practice might be laid down, was the only competent guide. From these extreme views much evil has arisen, and the progress the science of medicine has been greatly retarded.

The Eclectics, with a higher wisdom, combine both, giving each its appropriate place and degree of importance in their teaching. Experience gives to science its proper clew; science investigates and defines, giving wisdom and confirmation to

experience. Eclecticism finds them reciprocal, and mutually necessary; and having married them, wisdom and skill in practice are found to be their issue.

In accord with this principle, we have had in our course of lectures during the past term, a Teacher of the science of Anatomy. This man has dissected and thoroughly defined to us every part of the human body; distinguishing each with an aptness truly admirable, and describing each with a vividness that left its lasting and glowing impress upon our memories.

For our *Physiology*, we have had a choice Teacher! In power of analysis, philosophical acuteness, and in facility for making the most abstruse facts and principles simple and understandable, truly a Plato. Long shall we remember him, also, for his superior practical sense, and his earnest and encouraging sympathy with his students.

For *Chemistry*, we have had a Professor, who, in the *inorganic* department can analyze all substances, from a block of limestone of Mount Lebanon, to a mass of granite from the Rocky Mountains; while in the *organic*, he could tell us the component parts of every living thing, from the contents of an elephant's trunk, to the constituents of a flea in your boot.

Our Professor on *Materia Medica*, being well adapted by nature and training, has led us many a long stride into the fields of plant and root medicinal, and told us of their virtues, and modes of therapeutic application. In *obstetrics*, we have had a man of ability;—one who grasping his subject with tenacity, analysed it to the last minutiæ, and then by a clear and forceful delineation, so impressed it, as never to be forgotten;—a man who has taken over three thousand babes from the hands of the angels, who brought them, and placed them on the bosoms of the happy mothers awaiting their coming. *And he has taught us how to do it!*

In *Theory* and *Practice*, we have had no mean Teacher; but a man of acute thought, a close observer, a medical genius, and of a wide and successful practice. By him we have been taught the nature of disease, its varied forms and symptoms, with the appropriate remedies in their needful combinations, and true proportions. The Empiric and the Dogmatic meet in him, in illustration of their mutual advantages, as the *experienced practitioner*, and the *practical teacher*.

Nor has Homeopathy been overlooked in our curriculum.

While in medical colleges of diverse sentiments, Eclectic ideas are not taught or understood, though occasionally misrepresented, here we have a Professor of Homeopathy, one of the few who actually believe in that mode of practice—a gentleman in the true sense of the term, a scholar, and one with whom it is both an honor and a pleasure to associate, the friend of Rokitansky and other savans in the Old World, and of the foremost Eclectics in the New. So we too, have been taught, if not initiated into, the delightful mysteries of *similia similibus curantur.*

In our Professor of *Surgery*, we have had a man of long and varied experience, combined with unusual skill; a man who can give a patient an almost entirely new set of features when needful—lip and eyelid, nose and cheek, can all be restored by his skillful hand;—a man whose success in the cure of cancer has been, in many instances, truly wonderful. He has been the Nestor of our Faculty. With his impressive and lucid eloquence he has so imprinted his important lessons upon our understandings, as to make them a life-long advantage. He is a man of noble proportions, and composed of the stuff out of which Alexanders and Napoleons are made.

In all I have said of our teachers, at whose feet we have sat these months past, I have simply expressed the true and grateful sentiments of my own heart, and those of our class, with a freedom of expression justified by the occasion, thus illustrating the fact stated at the outset. We have had these combined principles fully carried out by our Professors in their College teachings, each one giving us not only the science of his special department, but his experience also. They have told us that, on the receipt of our diplomas, we had but just begun, especially in that important department of medical knowledge which is gained only by experience.

CHARACTERISTICS.

We now call attention to a few of the chief *Characteristics* of *Eclecticism.*

I. The First is *Eclecticism* itself. The word Eclectic means to choose, and in this connection it means to *select* from all sources and schools, such remedies and modes of cure as are found the least injurious to the constitution, and most efficient in the treatment of disease.

As one of its chief characteristics, Eclecticism holds *the man superior* to his science. It places him relatively where his Crea-

tor placed him,—Lord over all the creatures of the earth, giving him by insight the power to call them by their names, and put them to their proper uses. Instead of regarding the man as a mere machine to be passively controlled by a fixed system or code, like a coffee-mill in the kitchen, which by the way produces doses far more agreeable and beneficial, in its way, than the blind adherent to the dogmatism of the past, doctoring mere symptoms with his cast-iron prescriptions.

Eclecticism would choose out men gifted of God for this special calling, and, after due scientific qualification, enthrone them

> "monarchs of all they survey,
> Whose right there is none to dispute."

It sets each free as master of the whole realm of medical science, to appropriate all he finds good, from the Cedar of Lebanon, to the hyssop that springs out of the wall. This personal and practically-recognized manhood, in medical science and practice, is a peculiar trait of the Eclectic school.

II. The *second* characteristic is found in the *peculiarity* of our *remedies.*

The Eclectics have evolved a most effective class of medicines, peculiar to themselves, from our native plants. From the first these have been mostly Botanic. Of these they now have a large number which have proved themselves to be surprisingly efficient and from which the Pharmacopœias of all other schools have been greatly enriched ; though we are sorry to add, that in this country at least, their source has been unacknowledged.

Another peculiarity of these remedies is the fact that they are not only almost entirely botanic,—such as "the Lord caused to grow out of the ground," but that they come mostly of our native plants. And what more rational than the conclusion that these are the true remedies, from the fact that a wise providence has placed them near us as the medicines for all diseases peculiar to the country and climate in which they are found? This, in the hands of our Eclectics, has been set beyond all doubt by experience.

III. In the *third place* this school is eminently *progressive.* This feature has, from the beginning, been one of its most marked characteristics. The Eclectic practice arose mainly from the people and partakes largely of the spirit and genius of the country. The Indians who had discovered the virtues of many of our native plants contributed largely at the beginning. Those

sensible women of our early days, called "good nurses," contributed much that they had learned from their observation and experience. These were gathered up by more scientific minds such as Tidd, Beach, Morrow, the Newtons, Jones and others, and put to the test, "proving all things and holding fast to that which was good."

Dr. Jacob Tidd was more than an ordinary man. He resided in the town of East Amwell, Hunterdon Co., near Pennington, New Jersey, and within five or six miles of my paternal roof. He was the personal friend of my parents who were in the practice of consulting him. And I am proud, sir, to have my birth in the same vicinity with the Father of our "American Practice." His name was a familiar household word in our family during my boyhood. Prompted by a native genius, he began to investigate and practice among his neighbors, with what we now call "domestic remedies," and afterward formed the acquaintance of a German physician of high standing. Of this man he gained an extensive knowledge of medicine. In addition to this, one of his relatives, who had been for some time a prisoner among the Indians and noted much of their remedies and practice, returned, and contributed largely to his stock of knowledge already gained.

With this, in addition to about forty years' experience of active practice, in the use of our native plants, he became widely famous. The people regarded him posessed of a strange and wondrous skill, and resorting to him from all parts of the country were cured of their diseases; such especially as the doctors did not understand or could not cure. With chronic diseases, cancerous growths, and especially with what were regarded as incurable tumors and ulcers he had astonishing success. His skill in the last particular was largely inherited by his daughter Mrs. Bennett, who died at Ringoe's, N. J., a few years since. She was widely known in the cure of all skin diseases. The prestige of her father gave her great favor and notoriety in connection with her own skill.

My aged mother still carries a dark tumor, about the size of a small pea, in the upper eyelid, concerning which, in her early days she consulted Dr. Tidd; relying on his judgment with the fullest confidence. In reply to her apprehensions of cancer he told her, to her great relief, that it was an innocuous growth, and might remain;—an opinion justified by over forty years' experience.

It was with this remarkable man, that Dr. Beach studied and practiced until the death of Dr. Tidd, when he came to New York. But time would fail me in giving this history fully. Suffice it to say, involved in its present status, I find this school of medicine now numbers 12,000 practicing physicians, six colleges in successful operation, and about 75 standard works written and placed on our shelves by her own noble sons.

Nor is her zeal abated! Her watchword is still "Onward!" *Progress* is her life! Eclecticism is no dust-covered mummy, with her arteries injected with the effete principles of the ancient philosophies, nor embalmed with the resinous unguents of dogmatic conservatism, nor wrapped in the countless and stifling folds of an Egyptian orthodoxy. She is yet free, of ruddy cheek, and strong for aggressive progress.

PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS.

Under the *third* general head, we would consider a few of the essential *professional qualifications.*

I. The first is that of *intellectual capacity.* The physician must have *brains*—brains in due quantity, of proper texture, and in the right place. He must be able to comprehend the facts and principles of medical science and have judgment sufficient to put them into effective practical application. Many a man might make a competent mechanic, farmer or merchant, who would utterly fail as a Doctor of Medicine.

II. The *second* is that of *special genius.* Providence has endowed certain individuals with a special gift or genius for their proper calling. When Israel was in the wilderness, and the Tabernacle was to be built, men were selected for those parts requiring skill who are called "cunning workmen,"—men of special aptness for the work. Again, this principle is recognized in the precept,—"Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old, he will not depart from it." A glance at the Hebrew term here used will show that it means to train up a child in the calling, or way, for which he has a special aptness or *genius.*

This in the physician is what gives that *instinctive perception* or intuitive understanding, so needful in judging of disease, and applying remedies; and in an essential sense, makes the true and divinely-ordained physician. Let the mothers watch their boys, sir, and if they find them showing aptness and inclination to doctor

the cats, dogs and goats, train them up in that way. He is a born doctor; and take care in what school you place him!

III. Thirdly—It is essential that he be qualified by a *good moral character*, or better still if he be truly religious. Morality is a practical conformity to the divine law, through the fear of God, to whom we are all responsible. Religion is the same, from the higher motive of love to God, as our friend and Father. A morality destitute of a due regard for the Deity, and inspired by selfish interest alone is without its true principle. Not only do the laws of our state and the rules of our College require this, but the interests and welfare of our patients, and also those of the physician himself, both as a man and as a doctor.

The physician is as really the minister of God to the bodies of men, and as dependent upon Him for success, as is the Minister of the Gospel in regard to souls. He should, therefore be as much in prayerful accord with the Great Healer, in his sphere, as the minister of the Gospel in his.

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The healing art, with its necessities, bears a remarkable analogy to the remedial power of the Gospel upon the soul. As the body and the soul correspond, so do their diseases, and their means and modes of cure. In fact as remedial symptoms, they are reciprocal and co-related. All the healings of the bodies of men by Jesus of Nazareth were foreshadowing analogies of what, by his spirit, he now does for their penitent souls. These reciprocal principles should find a personification in every physician. Again, he who is known as a truly conscientious or godly doctor, in any community, other things being equal, will realize manifold more advantage to himself, and be a far greater blessing to all his patients, and their friends, than the profane and unscrupulous one, be his abilities what they may. Who feels either safe or comfortable, with himself, or his loved ones, in the hands of an immoral physician? Let him be moral or religious, and truly sympathising, and the community will cleave to him as to a father from generation to gereration.

Dr. Ransom Dexter, of Chicago, treated a case of chorea, which had been aggravated by the usual course, by keeping the patient in a darkened room, and enjoining the strictest quietude, even to lying still on a lounge; so that every nerve and sense should be kept undisturbed. He also gave anodynes.

STILLINGIA AND SYPHILIS.*

BY ROBERT S. NEWTON, M. D.

By way of introduction to this discourse, I lay down as a principle that Syphilis is a distinct disorder and in no way or sense allied or identical with gonorrhœa. The diseases are essentially unlike; one does not merge into the other, nor are they reciprocally communicated. Each is contracted from contagion or virus peculiar to itself, runs its course in its own way and has its own distinct history.

When it is not complicated by use of mercury, Syphilis may be treated with success hygienically and will seldom affect the bony tissues. Such ulceration, indeed, never follows simple syphilis, but the liability to it exists where mercury has been employed. It may be also remarked that where mercury administered for whatever purpose produces rheumatism, the symptoms are identical with those produced where the drug has been given for syphilis. Mercurial rheumatism and syphilitic rheumatism are similar and alike as to the cause.

When Syphilis is treated with mercury there is a tendency produced to develop what are denominated the secondary and tertiary forms. Inasmuch as mercury remains in the system for an indefinite period, there is a liability to mercurial or syphilitic rheumatism likewise, during the same term. The existence of mercury and syphilis thus combined, may at any period manifest itself in ulceration of the lungs or soft tissues of the body. This being the case, every person treated with mercury, can perceive, that there is never any assurance of actually being radically cured. If the complaint is treated without that drug, there is no danger whatever that there will be any subsequent breaking out of the disease in any form.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SYPHILIS.

Syphilis may be produced when the virus is placed in contact with an abraded tissue, or epithelial surface. In this case it appears in the form of chancre; which constitutes the *primary form*

*A clinical lecture delivered before the winter class of the Eclectic Medical College of the City of New York, January 19th, 1875. Published by request of the class.

of the disease. Yet I have encountered many cases in which the virus had been absorbed into the system without this result; and contaminating the blood, had manifested itself in the *secondary form;* buboes appearing in the groin and ulceration at other points. After these manifestations, even when weeks had passed, extensive chancres appeared.

HYDRARGYROSIS OR "TERTIARY SYPHILIS."

In what is considered the *third form* of syphilis the bones are more or less extensively affected. This is the "bone-syphilis" of the old writers. It is characterized by nightly-recurring pains in the bones, inflammation of the periosteum, necrosis, caries and exostosis. The pathological anatomists have given very elaborate descriptions of this affection, but have most conspicuously failed in the showing of the diagnosis. We have no clew or data for calling it bone-syphilis, except the fact that the patient has, or has had, actual syphilis in some other form. Neither Rokitansky, Virchow, nor any other writer whom we have read, has indicated the diagnosis between mercurial and syphilitic bone-disease; and they have especially omitted to show that arthritic bone-disorder, which resembles what they term syphilitic or mercurial disease, has its origin in an arthritic dyscrasia. We are therefore compelled to believe that there are no means for such distinction because it does not exist. There is no such thing *actually* as tertiary syphilis, and we accordingly adopt the name which indicates the cause and character of the complaint,—HYDRARGYROSIS, or mercurial disease.

This is an affection well known in the quicksilver district of Idria, in Austria; where laborers are frequently attacked by it. Observations at the Hospital Wieden showed that patients were affected by hydrargyrosis indiscriminately, who had or had not syphilis, who had taken mercury for that or for other diseases who had never taken it at all but used Unguentum Hydragryri, or had been exposed to the effects of the metal in their occupations as printers, hatters, gilders, barometer-makers, etc., in which mercury is used. These diseases were complicated with a cachectic condition of the whole organism; and chemical analysis revealed mercury in the urine, the sputum, the blood, and in one case in the internal organs.*

*See *Zeitschrift fur Pract. Heilkundt*, paper by Dr. Josef Hermann, 1860.

ELECTRICITY FOR HYDRARGYROSIS.

When undertaking the treatment of syphilis, the first enquiry should therefore be directed to the ascertaining whether the patient has ever been subjected to the use of mercury. If this proves to have been the case, it is necessary to take measures to eliminate it from the body, which may be done by galvanism. The Bunson's Battery, with from four to ten cells, as manufactured by Louis Drescher, is most suitable. It will eliminate the mercury, depositing it upon the copper plate, after a few applications. We have removed mercury in this manner in cases in which the patient had never used it for periods extending to ten, even fourteen years.

Iodide of potassium may be resorted to when the battery cannot be had. It must be employed in large doses, varying from ten to twenty grains, repeated three times or more per day. The amount of pain produced in the forepart of the head is to be observed; as this becomes unendurable, the quantity to be taken must be lessened. If the iodide is combined with the Compound Syrup of Stillingia, or Scovill's Blood and Liver Syrup, not only will there be less of this characteristic pain, but larger doses will be tolerated, and the system will retain its vigor, which the iodide if given alone, is certain to impair.

CHLORIDE OF ZINC.

Having succeeded in eliminating the mercury from the system, we may now proceed to treat the syphilis in precisely the manner which we would have employed at the outset, if there had been no previous mercurialization.

Nitrate of Silver and Tincture of the Chloride of Iron, has each its advocates for this purpose. But the former acts only imperfectly, and the latter has never given me satisfaction when employed. Primary chancre may be treated with Chloride of Zinc. If this substance is employed within the first few days, the malignant principle will be effectually destroyed by two or three applications; the deliquesced salt or the saturated solution being applied once a day to the diseased part. Any simple dressing, cold water even, may then be used, for the final healing of the ulcer. In the greater proportion of cases, however, the "constitutional symptoms" have appeared, before the aid of the physician is sought, and hence other treatment is necessary.

WHAT MUST BE DONE.

Alteratives are now of vital importance. The Eclectic pharma-

copœia abounds with these, and they are the fittest for the purpose that are known to medical men. Burdock, bitter-sweet, dandelion, prickly ash, butternut, blue flag, leptandra, mandrake and their educts, which have been evolved in the New American Pharmacy, have been successfully employed by Reformed Practitioners, with a success never witnessed or rivalled in the Old School treatment. They cleanse the body of the syphilitic poison, leaving no contaminating principles to break forth anew or be transmitted to posterity.

THE BEST MEANS OF CURE.

But the remedy which I have found most trusty, most certain, and so far as my observation and experience have proved, has never failed, is *Stillingia Sylvatica*. This will cure syphilitic ulceration of the palate, fauces, mucous membranes, bones,—in short, any tissue of the body involved. The simple forms of the disease always yield to it, even without an application of the caustic, which indeed is proposed only that the cure may be hastened. It will effectually remove the blotches, disgusting spots or stains, which are so likely to occur in this disease, and eradicate that morbid condition of the body, which is indicated by a tendency in every slight injury to degenerate into a painful and corroding ulcer. The digestive functions are renewed and the whole system made over. To accomplish this object, however, it is often necessary to employ the medicine perseveringly and for a long period. Care in diet is also proper, and even change of climate is often salutary.

In all kinds of ulceration, Stillingia contributes immeasurably to the restorative operations of granulation and cicatrization. Scrofula, diseases of the skin, leucorrhœa, etc., are all favorably influenced. In short, for all the purposes indicated, its equal has never been found.*

*Having been long convinced of the utter uselessness of mercury in the treatment of this or any other class of disease, and this agent having been utterly discarded by all Eclectic and other Reformed physicians, we were very desirous to place within the knowledge of our fellow-practitioners, a remedy, efficient and certain, which would enable them to cope successfully with these maladies. We also sought to make this remedy accessible to the public. Accordingly, in concert with several brother physicians, we encouraged Messrs. A. L. Scovill & Co., a firm in Cincinnati, to manufacture and vend the Compound Syrup of Stillingia, or "Blood and Liver Syrup," of which so many millions of bottles have been sold. Messrs. John F. Henry, Curran & Co., of New York, succeeded the former Company, and are still engaged in the manufacture and sale of this valuable remedy. Its use has been successful by way of preventing many thousands from resorting to treatment at the hands of Old School Physicians, with whom mercury, in one form or another, however notoriously ineffectual and mischievous, appears to be the main stay.

ACONITE AS A LOCAL ANÆSTHETIC.*

BY PROF. PAUL W. ALLEN, M. D.

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Eclectic Medical Society of the City of New York:

To develop Therapeutics is the most important work of the profession for the next fifty years. The other branches of medical knowledge are far more completely developed than the methods of action, and the relative efficacy of medical remedies. Having for several years been deeply impressed with this conviction, I have been much interested in the recent articles in some of our medical journals, on Phytolacca decandria, Pinus canadensis, carbolic acid, belladonna, carbazotate of ammonia, and other agents; and they suggested to me to prepare a short article on *Aconite as a Local Anæsthetic* in *Tetanus, and in Filling Teeth.* Perhaps I cannot be more useful to you, or to those who may read the next volume of our State Transactions, than by reproducing that article, with some slight alterations.

ACONITE IN TRAUMATIC TETANUS.

Nearly ten years since, I wrote an article for a medical journal, published in Cincinnati, on the use of the tincture of aconite root in the treatment of a case of traumatic tetanus. Its application was external, directly to the wounded part; and the convulsions were controlled, and the case was cured under its use. Aconite, locally applied, is a *benumber*—a local anæsthetic to the peripheral nerves of the part. Dr. Miller, of Hartford, Conn., has since tried the remedy in one or more cases of traumatic tetanus with success; and I think that some other physicians, who have heard me refer to this matter in my lectures, have reported a like success. No notice of the external use of aconite in tetanus is to be found, so far as I am aware, in any work on surgery or therapeutics; although its internal use, as an arterial sedative, in this disease, has been referred to by many. It certainly is not now an approved remedy, thus used. The profession will, I presume, gladly give whatever credit may be due to me for this discovery—unless, indeed, something published previous to the article just

*Read before the Eclectic Medical Society of the City of New York, at its regular monthly meeting, January 20, 1875.

referred to, shall show that some one had anticipated me in this apparently valuable addition to our means of treating traumatic tetanus. In idiopathic tetanus, I do not know that this remedy would be of any value, for I have never treated this disease. But in several cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis, reported by me in a recent paper, it relaxed and controlled completely the opisthotonos, and the persons recovered; and if any reader of this paper should have a case of idiopathic tetanus, I think the efficacy of the free application of the tincture of aconite to the spine should be tested.

Allow me to make the suggestion that if the wound, in traumatic tetanus, should be extensive, it might be more safe to apply the remedy *near* the wound, and *not* upon it. Cotton, saturated with the tincture, and covered with oiled silk, so as to prevent evaporation, might be kept upon the parts adjacent to the wound. If, for instance, the wound be on the end of a finger, the rest of the finger might be wrapped in the saturated cotton. Stillé, and other authorities quoted by him, state that the tincture of aconite root, applied to an open wound, is poisonous; and hence the suggestion to apply it, whenever practicable, between the wound and the nerve-centres of those nerves distributed to the injured part.

Another practical suggestion is, to test the strength of the tincture we are using; and perhaps the best test is to apply a single drop to the tongue. It is a good tincture just in proportion as it produces numbness—a sort of paralyzed numbness of the part of the tongue to which it is applied.

Dental Caries.—In these cases the tincture is probably efficacious as an anæsthetic just in proportion as it reaches the nerve itself. Most dentists and physicians have often applied it in toothache, and it has given temporary relief in those cases where the nerve has been exposed. A few applications will sometimes destroy the vitality of the nerve entirely.

To fill Teeth without Pain.—This is the use of aconite to which I now wish to direct the attention of physicians and dentists. To me it is a new idea. Is it practicable? Years since, I was familiar with current dental literature, but not now; and perhaps I am suggesting something that may be familiar to others, and which may form an item of instruction in dental colleges. I have no doubt that the tincture of aconite root would

temporarily so benumb sensitive dentine, that it might be excavated without pain, but this I do not know from actual experience. But that it will benumb an exposed nerve while we apply escharotic agents, I seem to have determined in a recent case. In my earlier life as a country physician, I devoted a portion of my time to dental operations, and so a very few family friends still insist that I shall "fill this tooth." And a few days since, in excavating a cavity on the articulating surface of a small molar, my drill reached the pulp. The opening was quite small and at the side, rather than upon the end, of the nerve-cavity. The pulp bled freely and I lightly filled the excavation with cotton. There was but little pain for two days, but the cotton could not be even slightly pressed upon without the darting stab of pain. The cotton was then removed with the intention of destroying the nerve with acetate of morphia and arsenic; but this is commonly so painful that it occured to me to first *anæsthetize the nerve with aconite.* Cotton, saturated with tincture, was placed in the excavation. It produced only slight and momentary pain, and in fifteen minutes it was removed. Another pledget, wet in the tincture and well covered with the morphine and arsenic, was now introduced. It remained in the cavity three hours. but produced no pain. It was then taken out, and as all discolored dentine had been previously removed, I decided to fill with gold, at once. It was plugged, the pressure upon the pellets not being made at first directly in the line towards the opening to the pulp; but afterward placed as solidly in every direction as serrate-pointed instruments could be made to pack it. There has since been no pain or other evidence of inflammation. This is only one case, but it seems entirely successful. The structure near the nerve was hard and clear. I did not excavate the nerve-cavity, but the patient informs me that he repeatedly inserted a pin into it, without pain; and the nerve was therefore evidently destroyed. It is unquestionable that intense pain would have been produced by the pin, as well as by the escharotic, had not the aconite been applied before the escharotic, or along with it, or both.

May we not thus destroy any dental nerve without pain? If so, this suggestion may be instructive to physicians, may be of great value to the dentist, and may save immense suffering to those who have such teeth to be filled.

This suggests that other surgical operations, occupying only a

small extent of tissue, may, perhaps, be rendered painless by a similar application. If so, aconite may be an agent of much value in developing painless surgery, both in the use of the knife upon limited portions of superficial tissues, and in the use of escharotics to destroy morbid growths.

113 *East* 82*d Street, Jan.* 19, 1875.

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Puerperal Convulsions—A Case in Practice.

BY F. L. BURR, M. D.

On the 14th of November, 1874, at about two o'clock in the morning, I was called to attend Mrs. M——— who was in labor with her first child. The patient was twenty-five years of age, of medium height, rather fleshy; a strong and plethoric woman, with dry, muscular fibres. She had always enjoyed good health, but had complained of headache for about a week previous to her confinement, which increased daily. The labor-pains had commenced about 7 A. M., and had been regular for a few hours after my arrival, the *os uteri* was slowly dilating and the head was advancing gradually towards the perineum, when she was suddenly seized with blindness, and exclaimed: "I am blind in one of my eyes—I cannot see, it is dark here." There was evidence also of disturbance of the functions of the brain. The eyes became fixed and the pupils dilated; convulsive movements ensued of one side of the face, with spitting of saliva. The countenance was flushed and distorted by spasmodic twitches; but soon the face became marbled and partly covered with bluish patches. The spasm lasted about five minutes. I happened to have about two drachms of Norwood's Tincture of Veratrum viride with me and immediately gave twenty drops, and sent a messenger to my office for chloroform and instruments; also for another physician. Dr. Clark arrived soon; I was stating the case to him, when another convulsion seized her with increased force and severity. I gave another dose of the veratrum and put her immediately under the influence of chloroform. The pulse was full, hard and bounding; there were also stertorous respiration, puffiness of the face, with œdema of the feet. After the last convulsion she was taken with incessant vomiting, which continued about thirty minutes, and was controlled by small doses of brandy and subnitrate of bismuth. In the meantime the pulse rapidly sank so low that it could hardly be perceived; there was likewise coldness of the body, accompanied with deathly pallor. The treatment then consisted of stimulants; brandy was given freely, with applications of heat to the lower extremities. The pulse was thus raised to a normal

standard. It was afterwards deemed advisable to apply the forceps and deliver the child as soon as possible, while under the influence of chloroform. With some difficulty this was done and the child was born alive.

In these convulsions it is evident that relief is best attained by resorting to the most speedy means of delivery. Chloroform and veratrum should be administered previously in such manner as to control, if not suspend the paroxysm. Belladonna ointment may likewise be applied to advantage in cases where the uterus is closed or only partially dilated, and should, when necessary, be followed at the proper time by the employment of Barnes's dilator, thus fully preparing the way for the easy application of the forceps. There should be no hesitation concerning this interference and apparently premature delivery. Life is endangered and the skill of the physician is called to save it. He should not only be prepared but even prove himself fully competent to meet the emergency. In this course of proceeding there is not only great hope, but almost perfect assurance of preserving unharmed both mother and child; while on the other hand, to postpone and delay action, after clear and positive evidence that the time for parturition has fully come, often sacrifices the life of the child, and perils if it does not extinguish the life of the mother.

Middletown, Conn., Nov. 24, 1874.

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ELECTRICITY.

BY LOUIS DRESCHER, M. D.

Hardly any one ought to enter into medical practice without a thorough knowledge of electricity and its therapeutical application. I do not refer to this agent as a *panacea*, but only as possessing a great variety of virtues, many of which have already been clinically well tested, and others unknown as yet, will in time be discovered. It possesses, like any other remedy, a pharmacodynamic power, which in regard to its *intensity* or *energy* places it in the class of the "*heroica.*" I lay a particular stress on this assertion, as the opinion is so prevalent, that "*electricity is very harmless, if it does not cure, it does not kill.*"

This is not so. A case came recently under my observation, in which the patient concerned was directly killed by an inexperienced pair of practitioners. The patient was a young lady, twenty years of age, who within two years, had been several times attacked with pain in the left leg (patella, thigh and hips), which had been diagnosticated by no less than three practitioners as "*Sciatica.*" Electricity was decided to be the only remedy applicable, and a large forty-cell galvanic battery was selected by one

of the doctors and bought by the unfortunate father. The application of a very strong current produced the most agonizing pains, so that the attending physician was denied permission to proceed further. In this state I found the patient two days later, when called in consultation.

The complexity of the symptoms made it certain in my mind, that the case before me was hipjoint-disease as plainly as could be presented. I was permitted to try extension of the limb and the pain ceased instantly. I will not report the case in detail, but only remark, that my diagnosis was sustained by the physicians of one of our best hospitals. Thither I had recommended the patient to be taken, as I did neither like to take care of so miserably neglected a case, nor had I time to attend to it properly. She was received in the hospital and the leg was put in extension. I had suggested immediate operation, but this was thought to be too precipitate, although the day previous to her removal to the hospital, I found upon examination *per vaginam* extensive fluctuation and uncommon elevation of temperature, which convinced me of the presence of pus, etc. About three days after admittance the patient died.

That the cause of the disease was a fall upon the hip, hipjoint-disease, and a case like this is curable, and I may add is not very difficult to cure, when properly treated, every one will admit. But doing exactly the opposite from what ought to be done in such a case, the result must be, as it was, most disastrous, just as disastrous as it would be to give as an antidote, alchohol in deliriumtremens, or arsenic, etc., in poisoning therewith, etc.

In order to illustrate still more the folly of the use of electricity in cases like this, I will ask "What will become of a small pimple when you keep scratching it continually? Will any one treat it in this way? So when you apply the electric current for the cure of hipjoint disease. Here electricity acts as the most active poison. It produces muscular contraction, in consequence of which the head of the femur is pressed with augmented force into the acetabalum, and the existing inflammation, pain, etc., therein, is intensified, so that just the contrary effect must result from what is desired.

Like this case, there are many other instances in which such grave mistakes will be made, when practitioners use indiscriminately, this powerful, heroic agent, which they have been, and taught to be, as innocent as a bread pill or a sugar globule.

Is it not time, that the American Medical Colleges should establish chairs for Electricity, as they have for branches of much lesser practical importance.

154 *Fourth Ave., New York City, March,* 1875.

Dr. Harriot K. Hunt, of Boston, is dead. She practiced medicine over forty years. Excluded from all Medical Colleges, she never had a degree, till the Female Medical College, of Philadelphia, gave her one.

The Review.

Free Cuba.

Spain has gone back to her Bourbons, and the dominant party in Cuba, always inimical to constitutional liberty, are exuberant with joy. The sun almost seems to have moved degrees backward on the dial of civilization. Old Spain, more devoted to religious bigotry than even the Roman Vatican, is aglee that Conservative Republicans have followed the Communal Intransigeants into retirement; and reaction hopes to extend northward and eastward over the entire continent of Europe.

It is now time for the Government of the United States to act aggressively in the interest of republican freedom. There may be extenuation for backwardness hitherto, when there was hope that the Spanish people would adopt liberal institutions; and perhaps it was right to hesitate lest we might embarrass them. But that hope is dissipated. Bourbon absolutism has resumed the sway, and slavery, which the American and Spanish Republics have repudiated, is cherished in Cuba. A struggle for independence from Spain has been carried on for years. The same policy which dictated our acknowledgment of the Mexican, Central and South American patriots, in the presidency of Mr. Monroe, now dictates that the Government at Washington shall also recognize the nationality of Cuba. There ought to be no longer any delay. A free people should cherish liberty in these countries and extend its aid and sympathy for their deliverance from monarchical despotism. Such action on the part of our National Administration will receive the hearty support of our citizens, and prove invaluable to the men who have, amid privation and atrocious treatment, contracted for the independence of their own country. If Europe must be left for a season to her chains, there is no good reason why the Antilles by reason of colonial dependency should be encumbered by them. A little manly purpose on the part of our Government, is now imperatively required.

Another Fallen by Our Side.

Doctor JOHN STOWE died at Lawrence, Mass., on Thursday, February 4th, 1875, at 10 A. M., after a week's indisposition, of typhoid pneumonia. We had known him for more than two years past, and esteemed him a true personal friend, an eminent physician, and a most excellent man. Few whom we have ever known have we regarded more highly. Eclectic Medicine in Massachusetts experienced a blow from which it will take long to recover. A great and good man has fallen.

Doctor Stowe was born at Charleston, Mass., in 1821, and at the age of twenty-one was employed at Worcester as a druggist. In 1854 he graduated at the Worcester Medical College, and then remained a year with Dr. Walter Burnham at Lowell, and then opened an office in the city of Lawrence. He was identified with every public enterprise of note—a leading member of the Universalist Church, the Mount Sinai Royal Arch Chapter, the Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, the County, State and National Eclectic Medical Associations, of which he was a leading and active member. He was also in turn coroner, alderman and member of the School Board, occupying the highest social position. He leaves a wife and several brothers and sisters.

A meeting of the Trustees and Faculty of the Eclectic Medical College of the City of New York was held at the rooms of the College, on Monday, the 8th of February, 1875. The death of Dr. John Stowe was announced by the President. Appropriate tributes to his memory were then paid by Prof. Robert S. Newton and others, after which the following resolutions were submitted and adopted:

WHEREAS, in the mysterious course of events, our fellow-laborer and brother, Dr. JOHN STOWE, has been transferred from this to another form of existence, an event for which he was ready, and which is to him an exceedingly great gain, therefore

Resolved, That we take this occasion to testify to his exalted qualities, his superior knowledge, his exalted sense of right, his usefulness and extraordinary goodness of heart, in all which he was a bright example.

Resolved, That we sympathize with his family in their sad bereavement, and with our brethren in Massachusetts at the loss of one of their number, whose name was to them a pillar of strength, and his virtues and other endowments a source of gratification and honest pride.

Resolved, That we rejoice even in this hour of grief, that while we may see him no more among us, we are more than gratified that the name of John Stowe is worthy to be enrolled with those of Calvin Newton, Burnham, and Johnson, the fellow-laborers of Morrow, Jones, and our own Stanton,—men of whom the world was not worthy.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, duly verified, be transmitted to the family of Doctor Stowe, with the assurance of our fraternal sympathy.

Regularity of the Old School Remedies.

The Announcements of the New York Female Medical College, of this city, (Miss Blackwell's), are painful endeavors to assert that their institution is "regular,"—as though all that had been done towards opening the avenues of honorable and remunerative industry for women had not been scouted by the great body of Old School physicians, and has been secured in spite of them, by the labors of those whom they proscribed. Old School Medicine is innately hostile to science, to fair play, to new ideas.

Governor Hoffman, a gentleman whom we always name with respect, gives a good illustration of this boasted "regularity." At the late Commencement of the Albany Medical College, he thus humorously addressed the graduates:

"I would not say anything to lower the tone of your professional or personal morals, but I fancy there is a certain kind of deception which is not sin. I was sitting at dinner once with an esteemed country medical friend, and noticed him rolling in his fingers pills from the bread at his side. I asked his purpose, and he replied that with that simple remedy he had worked a cure in the case of a lady who had consulted, in vain, some of the most celebrated physicians in the State; that she had a slight relapse, and had sent to him for some of the same pills which he had given before. He did not seem to think he was doing a very wicked thing; nor did it strike me that he was. I suppose he would have been a little flustered if his patient had asked him to write out the prescription. This he knew she would not do. She had faith in him, and in no one else, and would have trusted no one else to make up the pills. Whether this deception—a professional white lie—was censurable according to professional ethics, I cannot say. The standard of morals even among the faculty is, I am sorry to say, not always the same. Recently I saw a report of a suit at law between two physicians. It was a slander suit. The trial involved, among other things, inquiry into the use of homeopathic medicines by an allopathic physician, and the professional propriety of so doing. One witness of high professional standing in

his own neighborhood testified, in substance, that if an allopathic doctor administered homœopathic remedies without letting his patient know the fact, it was quite right and regular; but if he told the patient that they were homœopathic medicines then he was altogether wrong and irregular. In other words, regularity lay in the concealment of the truth. I, an unprofessional man, do not mean to express my opinion upon that point; but I do think my friend with the bread pills was regular."

The Governor referred to the trial of Dr. George J. Fisher, President of the New York State Medical Society, Old School, who was sentenced to pay $2,500 damages for slander, he having called Dr. Woodcock, of Sing Sing, a quack because he prescribed homœopathic medicines. Dr. Woodcock is the successor of Dr. Hoffman, the father of the Governor.

But Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes appears to have reached the climax in this matter of Old School regularity. He has written some good poetry; given a good idea of Rip Van Winkle, M. D.; denounced drugs as fit only for destruction, and proved light, air and water as the best curative agents; illustrated pre-natal influences admirably in the story of Ellie Venner and Myrtle Hazard—but finally the unclean spirit which appeared to have gone out from him has returned, we fear, with seven more. In a lecture to the Medical School at Harvard University, which aspires to regulate the standard of Medical Science everywhere in the United States, he says:

"It remains for the physician to claim for his art the right of procuring a painless passage out of the world for the patient, when he can keep no longer in it, and without doing violence to the proprieties of the closing scene, to consider the physical process as one which should be under his exclusive direction."

It is not merely euthanasia or the matter of dying agreeably, that is here proposed, and which we greatly affect, but the right to kill the patient that he fails to cure, which the Doctor here demands. We suppose that our Boards of Health will have to admit among the permissible causes of death,—*From a prescription purposely administered by a "regular" physician.*

This seals up the sum; this is the finality of the Old School. Who would not give such a practice the monopoly of political patronage, and boast of it as "regular?"

The cases of pneumonia averaged sixty a week in this city, this winter.

New York State Eclectic Medical Society.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Board of Directors of the Eclectic Medical Society of the State of New York, convened at Albany, January 14th, was called to order by the President, Dr. Harmon Pease.

A communication from Dr. T. L. Harris, regretting his absence, was read.

The following preamble and resolutions were presented; and after discussion, adopted:

WHEREAS, At a meeting of the Eclectic Medical Society of the State of New York, held in New York City, in October, 1874, the Executive Committee was by resolution, requested to open correspondence with the Auxiliary Societies, with the view of establishing permanent names in place of the present ones, from Senatorial Districts, and

Whereas, At said meeting unorganized counties were added to most of the Societies, considerably altering their geographical outline; also, duly considering the past as well as anticipated political changes in the construction of Senatorial Districts; therefore

Resolved, That we recommend to the several societies hereafter mentioned, the adoption of the name, or one of the names mentioned, therewith respectfully requesting them to immediately petition the courts for the change of name, or if necessary, to reorganize under the new title:

The Society comprising Dutchess, Putnam, Ulster, Orange, Rockland, Greene and Columbia counties, the name of "The Eclectic Medical Society of the Hudson River District." The Society including Rensselaer and Washington counties, "The Eclectic Medical Society of the Upper Hudson District." The Society including Saratoga, Montgomery, Fulton, Hamilton, Schenectady, Warren and Essex counties, "The Eclectic Medical Society of the Saratoga District." The Society of Jefferson, Lewis, Clinton, Franklin and St. Lawrence counties, "The Eclectic Medical Society of the St. Lawrence District," or "of the Lake Ontario District." The Society of Chenango, Delaware, Schoharie and Otsego counties, "The Eclectic Medical Society of the Susquehanna District." The Society of Ontario, Yates and Senaca counties, "The Eclectic Medical Society of the Seneca District." The Society of Chemung, Schuyler, Steuben, Tompkins and Tioga

counties, "The Eclectic Medical Society of the Southern Tier."* The Society of Wyoming, Livingston, Allegany, Genesee and Monroe counties, "The Eclectic Medical Society of the Genesee District." The Society of Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Niagara, Orleans and Erie counties, "The Eclectic Medical Society of the Erie District." The remaining societies to retain their present names.

Motion made and carried, that we accept the resignations of Drs. Elisha S. Preston, of Rochester, and Robert A. Gunn, of New York, as permanent members of the Society.

The following preamble and resolution were adopted:

WHEREAS, The People of the State of New York are citizens entitled to equal rights before the law, and as such are entitled to impartial consideration in designation for positions of honor, trust and emolument, and

Whereas, There are several Schools of Medicine in this State, as there are also various denominations of religious faith, equally regular and eligible, and it is against the principles of our Government to discriminate against any, therefore

Resolved, That the Governor of this State is hereby respectfully requested, in exercising the power of appointment vested in him by law, to give the same consideration and favor to physicians of the Eclectic school of medicine, as is given to physicians of any other school, making fitness and qualifications the primary requirement, without any regard whatever to medical ethics, or the school of medical practice with which a candidate may be identified, to the end that the day of professional bigotry and proscription may be brought to an early termination.

Drs. Pease and Danelson were appointed a committee to contract for copies of forthcoming volume of Transactions.

It was agreed that the Executive Committee visit the Board of Regents, now in session, with the view of securing the appointment of an Examining Board to confer the University degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Resolved, That the Annual Report, as approved, be submitted to the Legislature.

Moved, that a copy of Vol. VII be presented to Prof. Fradenburgh, and that five copies each, be exchanged with the Homœopathic and Allopathic Societies. Carried.

The minutes were read and approved.

J. ED. DANELSON, Sec'y.

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*At a regular meeting of this Society, January 19th, 1875, they reorganized and adopted the name recommended.

Massachusetts Eclectic Medical Society.

EDITORS MEDICAL ECLECTIC: The Fourteenth Semi-Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Eclectic Medical Society, was held at the Revere House, Boston, Jan. 13th, 1875.

The Society was called to order by the President, Dr. Jillson, at 10.30 A. M.

After the transaction of routine business, the day was passed in reading and discussing essays, and in reports of cases. Some instructive and interesting surgical cases were reported, which elicited much discussion. Among the most valuable essays, were those of Dr. Stowe, on "Diagnosis in proposed Amputations," Dr. Basto, on "Sleep," and Dr. Aldrich, on "The Diagnostic Value of Diarrhœa in Typhoid Fever."

The Semi-Annual Dinner was at 3 P. M.

The next Annual Meeting will be held at the Revere House, Boston, June 3rd and 4th, 1875.

MULBERY GREEN, Secretary.

Boston Highlands, Jan. 25th, 1875.

NEW MEDICAL INSTITUTE.—Dr. Robert Hamilton, of Saratoga, late President of the Eclectic Medical Society of the State of New York, possesses the rarest recuperative energy. He lost a fortune last fall, at the burning of the hotel; yet before the ruins had ceased to smoulder, he had devised and set in operation on Franklin street, a new Medical Institute, which is destined to achieve the celebrity and success of its predecessor. He attended the annual meeting of the State Society, presided with ability, and himself delivered the annual address, with the same apparent lightness of heart and manner as though there was no consciousness of crushing misfortune settled upon him. Our Eclectic phœnix is burned out and renews his active life every few years. We wish for him the perennial existence which these events seem to symbolize; constant enterings into new careers of usefulness, each catastrophe being but a summons to "come up higher."

We have so long known his goodness, that to love and esteem him seems a second nature. So too, is he regarded by his neighbors, his patients, and all who are within his circle of acquaintance. His urbanity and kindness of disposition are only equaled by his skill and success as a practitioner. His tact in diagnosis seldom fails him, and in the treating of the sick, caring for them, watching for favorable and unfavorable symptoms, cheering and encouraging, inviting them to recover, and winning back health, he has wonderfully excelled. The season now about to begin, will be his summons to new activity, and we trust to abundant success.

Electro-Therapeutics.

During the Winter Session of the Eclectic Medical College of the City of New York, in addition to the regular lectures in every department, Dr. Louis Drescher, of this city, delivered a course of lectures on electro-therapeutics, using his own extensive and complete instruments, fully illustrating everything connected with the subject. Every variety of galvanic batteries and electro-magnetic machines were exhibited and their use fully explained. Every known form of disease which can be cured or benefitted was noticed. The lecturer showed himself fully acquainted with the subject; being a practical manufacturer as well as a practitioner, he possesses particular advantages. He has recently added several very important improvements; they are considered the best, cheapest and most elegant electro-magnetic machines in use. He has received the endorsement of eminent scientists and practitioners. Prof. W. A. Hammond, M. D., states:

"Nothing can exceed the efficiency and convenience of this Instrument. It possesses the great advantages of supplying both the inducing and induced currents, and enabling the physician to regulate the interruptions so as to give the shocks very slowly, a matter of great importance in the treatment of paralytic disorders."

Prof. Doremus has given the following opinion relative thereto:

"*College of the City of New York.*

"Dr. DRESCHER—*Dear Sir:* I have carefully examined your new Electro-Magnetic Machine, with its valuable and ingenious improvements. I consider the Instrument the most complete, the most varied in its applications, and the most convenient I have ever seen. Wishing you the success your long experience in Galvanism and its practical applications justly deserves, I remain, Yours truly, R. OGDEN DOREMUS."

National Eclectic Medical Association.

We have received the names of persons designated to furnish papers to the National Eclectic Medical Association at its next annual meeting, at Springfield, Illinois. In this connection we beg leave to suggest to the special committee on Constitution and By-laws, that it is eminently proper to provide once more for delegations from the State Societies, as was peculiar to its original organization, and to do away with the features which make of it a mere roving company, sustaining no especial connection with the Eclectic body.

Women as Medical Instructors.

The *Golden Age* of February 13th has the following paragraph:

The Wellesley University for women, to which Mr. and Mrs. Durant have devoted $1,000,000, is to be entirely under the supervision of women. They are to fill all the offices from cook to president. It is a serious mistake to make sex a disqualification for office for which there is every intellectual and moral fitness. To exclude men from a college is just as bad as to shut its doors against women. What women want is the best education they can have, and from the most competent teachers that can be had. The founders of colleges exclusively for women are perpetuating the folly instituted by men in the dark ages, and it would seem that some of them have sex on the brain.

By a singular incongruity, colleges, and especially medical institutions for the exclusive nstruction of women, have never supplied their chairs with women as instructors, but are content to fill them with men. Certainly this looks like a denial of their capacity in that character, and the inference is natural, that they who may not teach are hardly the persons to be taught.

No Eclectics or Homeopathists need Apply.

The Old School Conspirators, who control the American Public Health Association, have been very busy at their tricks this winter. Their game is to procure laws creating State Boards of Health, and seven legislatures have fallen into the snare. These Boards are invested with almost unlimited powers over sanitary matters, and *virtually equal powers over medical practice and medical colleges.* The Texas State Board takes the lead in exhibiting the cloven hoof. One of its first acts was the adoption of a rule prohibiting the practice of medicine by any except graduates from medical institutions entitled to representation in the American Medical Association. Army surgeons, active or retired, are the most active and intolerant members of that body. Dr. Stephen Smith, the president of the Public Health Association, has already broken ground for proscription, and the *Times, Tribune* and other leading papers of this city second him. Let them try it on; and then, after oppression, comes revolution. If a bill like this should pass in this State, we would practice in spite of it and let them send us to jail.

The Practice of Medicine by Clairvoyants.

This subject having agitated the public mind considerably of late, a correspondent desirous of ascertaining what "the spirit doctors" might have to say concerning it, appealed to one at our public free circle meeting, Thursday afternoon, Jan. 28th. The question and response will be found below:

Q.—The December number of the New York Medical Mirror, speaking of the new law with reference to the examination of clairvoyants practicing medicine in that Commonwealth, makes the following statement:

"It appears to us there never was a time when the spirits could prove their existence so well as at present. The so-called clairvoyants and mediums have the right to appear before any of the medical societies in the State and be examined for a license to practice medicine. Now, how easy it would be for the spirits, who enable them to diagnose and treat disease, to tell them the answers to the questions given at examinations. Then they could obtain certificates conferring on them the legal authority to practice medicine as they saw fit. * * * If the spirit of a departed physician can tell an ignorant man or woman all about a complicated disease in a patient presenting himself for treatment, and then indicate the exact remedies that will cure the disease, as is claimed, certainly the same spirit could impart to the medium the answers to any questions asked by a board of examiners.

Will the Controlling Intelligence please inform one who *really* desires information, and not from any idle curiosity, why the spirit-physician cannot, through his medium, answer the questions referred to?

Ans.—The answers to these questions involve arbitrary ideas, like the giving of names, and are quite as hard to be impressed upon the brain of the sensitive subject, as are names, dates, and all those various tests that humanity in seeking spiritual wisdom asks for; and yet, these clairvoyants, every one of them, should be subjected to just that kind of test, for that will force their medical guides to seek out some way by which these arbitrary conditions may be overruled and the requisite answers may be forthcoming. I say, it should be done; and, however hard the pressure may come upon the clairvoyant, it should be done. The masses are calling loudly for it. They have a right to call for it, and the few have no right to expect that unless they can pass through the fire without being burned, they will not suffer.—*Banner of Light, Feb. 6th,* 1875.

Dr. William A. Hammond on Calomel and Antimony.

The famous Circular No. VI. of William A. Hammond, M. D., when Surgeon-General of the Army of the U. S., ought to be preserved in letters of gold. It is a testimony against the staple remedies which constitute the Old School of Practice, the rejection of which is always considered to entitle the delinquent to be stigmatized as "irregular," "empirical," and a fit subject of fashionable medical billingsgate. Dr. Hammond may be "Saul among the prophets," but he did one glorious thing when he excluded drugs from use in the army that slew more than the bullets of the enemy. The following is the Order:

[CIRCULAR NO. VI.]

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., May 4th, 1863.

1. From the reports of medical inspectors and the sanitary reports to this office, it appears that the administration of calomel has so frequently been pushed to excess by military surgeons as to call for prompt steps by this office to correct this abuse; an abuse the melancholy effects of which as officially reported have exhibited themselves not only in innumerable cases of profuse salivation, but in the not unfrequent occurrence of mercurial gangrene.

It seems impossible in any other manner to properly restrict the use of this powerful agent; it is directed that it be struck from the supply-table, and that no further requisitions for this medicine be approved by medical directors. This is done with the more confidence as modern pathology has proved the impropriety of the use of mercury in very many of those diseases in which it was formerly unfailingly administered.

2. The records of this office having conclusively proved that diseases prevalent in the army may be treated as efficiently without tartar emetic as therewith, and the fact of its remaining upon the supply-table being a tacit invitation to its use, tartar emetic is also struck from the supply-table of the army.

No doubt exists that more harm has resulted from the misuse of both these agents in the treatment of disease, than benefit from their proper administration.

W. A. HAMMOND, Surgeon-Gen.

PROFESSOR VIRCHOW says that the French surgeons in the Crimea learned from their experiences, little or nothing; but the Americans in their civil war, much, as may be seen by paying a visit to the army museum at Washington, D. C., one of the largest in the world, under the direction of the Surgeon General of the U. S. A.

THE SIXTH MEETING of the NATIONAL ECLECTIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES will be held in the city of Springfield, Illinois, on the third Tuesday in June, 1875. The Leland Hotel will be the headquarters. THE PUBLIC ADDRESS will be delivered by H. D. Garrison, M. D. THE MICROSCOPE: ITS USE IN THE STUDY OF DIAGNOSIS AND PATHOLOGY, John M. Scudder, M. D. THE DUTY OF MEDICAL MEN IN RELATION TO THE STUDY AND ENFORCEMENT OF SANITARY LAWS, C. E. Miles, M. D. THE WEST AS A RESORT FOR PATIENTS WITH PULMONARY DISEASES, O. H. P. Shoemaker, M. D. THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE; Drs. C. Markt, J. A. McKlveen, E. Freeman. SURGERY AND SURGICAL DISEASES; Drs. A. Jackson Howe, Milton Jay, R. A. Gunn. OBSTETRICS; Drs. N. Palmer, John King, A. L. Clark. GYNÆCOLOGY; Drs. R. W. Geddes, L. Frazee, I. F. Lock. MATERIA MEDICA; Drs. H. Wohlgemuth, J. R. Boreland, M. F. Linquist. MEDICAL BOTANY AND PHARMACY; Drs. W. V. Rutlidge, I. N. Brown, V. C. Price. PHYSIOLOGY; Drs. S. H. Potter, A. K. Whitford, D. E. Smith. DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN; Drs. H. D. Jillson, James L. Coudrey, D. H. Prunck. MEDICAL STATISTICS; Drs. A. R. Brown, S. B. Munn, H. L. True. MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE; Drs. Alexander Thompson, Benj. S. Warren, A. B. Wescott. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS; Drs. John Stowe, W. T. Branstrup, G. W. Pickerill. ACTION OF MEDICINE IN THE SYSTEM; Drs. J. S. Watts, H. W. Taylor, Mulbery Green. NEW REMEDIES; Drs. George C. Pitzer, Robert S. Newton, L. H. Borden. CHEMISTRY; Drs. H. D. Garrison, J. A. Jeancon, Albert Merrell. DISEASES OF THE RECTUM AND ANUS; Drs. J. W. Thrailkill, Z. Freeman, E. T. Vancise. PHARMACOPŒA; Drs. H. D. Garrison, J. M. Scudder, John King, T. L. A. Greve. PRESENT STATUS OF ECLECTICISM; Drs. James Anton, S. B. Munn, Thomas R. Frazee, C. E. Witham, James Bedford, R. M. Earl, L. F. Stoddard, H. W. Buxton, N. R. Martin, F. J. Locke, J. R. Boreland, J. A. Munk.

THE ECLECTIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION of the State of Kansas meets annually at Topeka on the second Tuesday in February.

The meeting of the Society convened at the capitol on the 9th of February, 1875, and was well attended in spirit and interest. Cases were reported, essays, addresses, etc., on various medical and surgical topics were read. Reports and letters of regret at not being able to be present were received from various parts of

the State, showing the interest felt by those who (owing to press of business or monetary stringency) were not permitted to meet with us. The following officers were elected to serve the ensuing year: W. F. Hazleton, President; C. D. Ward and G. D. Coyle, Vice-Presidents; A. M. Eidson, Rec. and Cor. Secretary; S. E. Martin, Treasurer. On essays to be delivered at our next session: E. Yonkin, M. D., *Professional Etiquette;* G. D. Coyle, M. D., *Skin Diseases;* S. E. Martin, M. D., *Surgery;* A. M. Eidson, M. D., *Curability of Consumption;* W. F. Haxleton, M. D., *Spotted Fever;* S. M. Rolph, M. D., *Diabetes;* J. S. Lilley, M. D., *Malaria;* A. W. Travis, M. D., *Sexual Exhaustion.* Our liberal system of practice is well represented in all parts of the State, and wherever one or more thoroughly-educated Eclectics locate they soon become leaders in practice and reap the liberal patronage they deserve. We hope and expect a rousing attendance and a more interesting session next year.

A. M. EIDSON, Secretary.

Topeka, Kansas, Feb. 24th, 1875.

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BOOK TABLE.

The Anæsthetic Revelation, and Gist of Philosophy, by Benjamin P. Blood, of Amsterdam, N, Y., gives a method by which the author believes an actual consciousness and perception may be obtained of the actual life of the interior personality. It is but just to remark that his propositions are plausible and reasonably probable. According to the philosophy of Plato and Plotinus, and their fellow sages, the soul exists in the body as in a sepulchre, and the life on earth is death, so far as relates to the interior existence, while death here is life elsewhere. The interior world being without limits of time or space, the perpetual *now* conveys at first, the idea of void and non-existence; yet it is presently ascertained to be full of all that is real, blissful and divine, for then God is present and the spirit affiliates to him, casting the idea of self-consciousness into the background. This is the *nirvana* of the Buddhist sages, the trance or ecstasy of the Brahmins; the "last day" of the apostles; and Plotinus speaks of it as an *enosis* or oneness with the Deity. He says:

"How can we know the infinite? I answer, not by reason. It is the office of reason to distinguish and define. The Infinite, therefore, cannot

be reckoned among its objects. You can only apprehend the Infinite by a faculty superior to reason, by entering into a state in which you are your finite self no longer, in which the Divine Essence is communicated to you. This is *Ecstasy*. It is the liberation of your mind from its finite consciousness. Like only can aprehend like; when you thus cease to be finite, you become one with the Infinite. In the reduction of your soul to its simplest self (*aplosis*, simplest element, or ultimate selfhood) its divine essence, you realize this being at one, this Identity. (*enosis*). But this sublime condition is not of permanent duration. It is only now and then that we can enjoy this elevation above the limits of the body and the world."

The Apostle Paul describes a similar vision of his own. "I knew a man in Christ above fourteen years ago, whether in the body I cannot tell. or whether out of the body I cannot tell; God knoweth: such a one was rapt to the third heaven—into paradise, and heard unspeakable words, (*arreta remata*), which it is not lawful for man to utter."—2 *Corinthians*, xii. 3, 4).

The *arreta remata* or *aporreta*, were mystic disclosures made by the Hierophant in the Eleusinian Mysteries to the candidates, and were read from the *petroma*, or two tablets of stone.

The philosopher indicated as "the great highways conducting to that height above the actual and the particular," the love of beauty, devotion to interior knowledge, love, and prayer. Mr. Blood seems to have added to these the agency of anæsthetics. After experiments ranging over fourteen years, he affirms, "that there is an invariable and reliable condition (or uncondition) ensuing about the instant of recall from anæsthetic stupor to sensible observation or 'coming to,' in which the genius of being is revealed." The patient coming out of this "weird condition" perceives that the chloroform-coma is not a period of oblivion and mental extinction, but a few moments of existence in another form. We have noticed something like this in our own experience, and remember well the dissatisfied feeling at being compelled to take up again the burden of everyday life. One good comes from Mr. Blood's little monogram. If a moment of soul-life could be extinguished by etherization, then all may be, and we have for the soul as an entity, the chemical formula of Dr. Hitchman—C 48, H 36, N 6, O 8; as for the body we have

"C. O. H. N. Ferrum, Clor., Flu., Sih., Potassium,
Calc., Sod., Phosph., Mag., Sulphur., Mang. (?)
Alumin., (?) Cuprum., (?)
Such as man is made of."

But there is no such extinction; and so is left for us faith, aye, and intuition, that our interior being is not the mere offspring of atoms and molecules, but a spirit proceeding from divinity, and even now summoned to return.

Specific Diagnosis is the title of a treatise by Dr. John M. Scudder, of Cincinnati, purporting to be a "a Study of Disease with Special Reference to the administration of Remedies." It is designed to be a companion to Dr. Scudder's former work on "*Specific Medication and Specific Medicines*," which has secured for its compiler a sort of recognition from

some of our professed Homœopathists, who have regarded him as approximating to their position. He however, relieves himself somewhat from this imputation by the assertion that a person may study in himself, in health, the proximate medicinal action of a drug, and directing that "if ever you want to use it in disease, use it to do the very things which it did in health, and not as our Homœopathic brethren would say, to do the very opposite things." Nevertheless, he prescribes *Arsenicum*, for "open, tremulous pulse," also silica, copper, rhus and other medicines, like physicians of that school. We could wish him a little more Eclectic, because we believe the latter to be nearer the right. With his remarks on the stethoscope as having its special value in the impression which it makes on the public, and not in any particular utility, we cordially sympathize. Many love to be humbugged, and it may be well to attend to their foibles, for they generally pay the most liberally. But the principal value of this work consists in the aid afforded to investigation and the acquiring of tact to determine diseases and their treatment. It is based on careful observations and pathological principles; and we are glad to add—departs from the stereotyped methods which have often confounded physicians and led them to doubt whether there was really medical knowledge. Dr. Scudder has enlisted the senses in his enterprise, and prescribed to the physician a careful scrutiny into all the habits, conditions, and peculiarities of his patient. Every function, it is contemplated, should be interrogated, with a view to correct its action. The Index of Remedies which follows the lessons in diagnosis will be found of great value, and suggests the preparation of a treatise by some one, which would be the physician's *vade mecum*.

The Transactions of the Eclectic Medical Society of the State of New York, Vol. VII., is one of the best volumes yet published, and reflects the highest credit on the compiler, Dr. J. E. Danelson. The edition is nearly exhausted, and they who wish it should apply at once. We learn that Vol. VIII is already half printed. Societies and contributors must bring in their papers.

The Nature and Treatment of Venereal Diseases, by Robert A. Gunn, M. D., (published by Asa V. Butts & Co., N. Y.) assumes "that there exists but one venereal virus" which will develop in the form of gonorrhœa, syphilis, etc. The author, we notice, applies the name *urethritis* to the former complaint. The innovations have been somewhat severely criticised by different surgical writers; the treatment proposed seems, however, to have encountered fewer exceptions. It is Eclectic. though not altogether advanced. But we care not to break a lance upon this subject.

The Origin of Creation; or the Science of Matter and Force, is a work by our old friend, Dr. Thomas R, Fraser, of Halifax, Nova Scotia. Two papers by him, on "*Atomic Force*" and "*Magnetism, Nature's Primary Force*," giving some of his views, have appeared in the fourth volume of the Transactions of the Eclectic Medical Society of this State. He teaches that there are two classes of atoms, the attractions and repulsions

of which produce all natural phenomena; that chemical action is the magnetic action of atoms, and that the two classes maintain to each other a relation analogous to that of the two sexes. The book is published at Halifax and London, pr. $2 a copy; and professes to explain the origin of life, the cause of the circulation of the blood, and the cause of disease, to harmonize Science and Scripture, and afford a true basis for scientific inquiry.

Bloxam's Chemistry, published by Henry C. Lea, of Philadelphia, from the revised English Edition, is one of the most valuable works for the student, desirous to obtain a thorough knowledge of the science. Prof. Bloxam is fully sensible of the apparently interminable difficulties encountered by the immature student when first taught atomicity and quantivalence and so has adopted the atomic system of notation with reluctance, only because it has become general. He remarks, rightly, that the science of chemistry originated in the careful study of the phenomena of combination; also that the mutual relations between the elements and their compounds, include as much chemistry as the young mind can grasp—two facts that ought to govern all instructors, and which the modern way of teaching is casting into the background. The Professor has nevertheless condescended to preserve the simple and experimental character of the work while employing formulæ in harmony with those now generally used. He preserves the old nomenclature, as being best known in common life, and indeed, we are of opinion that this ought to de done till a new one can be formed, equally or more simple, and so perfect that every name indicates properly the constituents of the body signified. Most lectures on chemistry are either superficial and teach little or nothing, or so recondite and obscure as to weary, confound and disgust the student, and the feeling is more or less general, that it is about useless to try to know much about it. Professor Bloxam has opened no royal road to the understanding of this science, but he has done very much to enable the laboring student to master its principles and details with facility, and so make himself thorough and intelligent. Whoever studies this work, will learn chemistry from the foundation,—principles, laws and all—organic as well as inorganic, and will be well prepared to understand that belonging to pharmacy. Physicians are too ignorant of this science; we want a change, and are glad that works like this one before us, enable the student to be thorough.

Surgical Emergencies, by Dr. W. W. Swayne, has been noticed and the book mislaid. It is a manual that a practitioner can keep by him and take up at any emergency to note the things to be done, on the spot; and is on that account invaluable. Published by Lindsay & Blakiston.

New School Remedies, by Dr. Wm. Paine, of Philadelphia, is a work that ought to be in the hands of every Reformed physician. It is very comprehensive; in fact, is a manual rather than an elaborate treatise, but its brevity shows that the author labored to make it short. It is refreshing to read a book, however unpretending, into which the Old-School barbarisms are not smuggled.

Old and New—new in style and old in substance, has resumed Trollope's tale "*The Way we Live Now*," and Col. Towle gives the *Fort Fisher Expedition*. The February and March numbers keep up the general interest. John Weiss's paper on *Marriage* is full of precious suggestions. We feel much sympathy also for the Harvard president mentioned by Mr. Quincy in his paper, "*The Representation of Majorities*;" "I always feel when I put my hand in the ballot-box, that I am being used by somebody, I know not whom, for some purpose, I know not what." The poem of S. P. Driver, "*The Miller on the Wall*," is exquisite, and deserves a second reading by all who cherish

> "a creedless confidence,
> That, within this wondrous place,
> Somewhere is a place allotted, and a sphere legitimate,
> For the tiny as the great,—
> For the miller as the man."

Erysipelas and Child-Bed Fever, is the title of a monogram, by Dr. Thomas E. Minor, of Cincinnati, which appears to indicate that puerperal fever as the consequence of septicæmia accompanies peritonitis and is an internal erysipelas. The two diseases go together, and the contagion of erysipelas will produce puerperal fever.

The Complete Handbook of Obstetric Surgery, by Dr. Charles Clay, is published by Lindsay & Blakiston, of Philadelphia, and not by Ivison & Blakeman, as erroneously printed on page 31.

The Philadelphia System of Obstetrics, by Dr. Joseph S. Longshore, has been a standard work of Dr. Paine's School for seven years, and most deservingly. It is simple in style, remarkably free from a labored display of technical language, complete in the treatment of its subject, and being the evident fruit of a ripe experience, leaving little to desire. The author has told much which our gyuecologists and obstetricians leave out, perhaps because they do not know.

The *Plea for the Collegiate Education of Women*, the address delivered by Alexander Wilder, at the last meeting of the State Society, has been issued as a pamphlet. It argues in some degree, counter to the position taken by Dr. E. H. Clarke, in his treatise on *Sex in Education*, a work apparently written as an excuse for not admitting women to the classes at Harvard University.

SCIENCE IN STORY.—By E. B. Foote, M. D., author of "Plain Home Talk" and "Medical Common Sense," etc. Five vols. pp. 256, tinted paper and profusely illustrated. Plain binding, $1.00 per volume; best binding, $1.50 per volume. New York, Murray Hill Publishing Company.

In our last issue we referred to the first volume of this work, treating on the bones, cartilages and muscles. We have now before us the complete work as follows: Vol. 2, presenting, in the continued narrative, a clear general idea of circulation and absorption. Vol. 3, ingeniously weaving into the same story both fact and philosophy regarding the

functions of digestion, nutrition, respiration etc. Vol. 4, opening to the commonest minds the latest discoveries in cerebral physiology and neurology. And, lastly, though no less important, Vol. 5, familiarizing, in an unobjectionable manner, the youthful mind with the wonders of reproduction and elimination.

This is a remarkable and novel series, and are calculated to do a great deal of good. The story is of a colored lad who is the door-boy of a good natured physician, disposed to answer all the boy's questions. SAMMY TUBBS is the name of the latter, and DR. SAMUEL HUBBS is the cognomen which the patient physician bears. Sammy becomes so intensely interested in what he sees and hears in the office of his employer that he can hardly sleep nights. Probably he would not have done so had not a patient of the doctor's presented the studious lad with a monkey which was so mischievous that his young master could not give his undivided attention to the study of anatomy and physiology. The monkey acquires the name of SPENSIE, and Spensie comes to be regarded as the author of every surprising incident that happens in the household. Sammy keeps the doctor on the alert in answering all sorts of questions, and Spensie keeps Sammy on the "ragged edge" with his amusing, but often troublesome capers. The series is full of laughable and exciting incidents, which so enlivens the scientific matter as to render it light and enjoyable reading for the young, and entertaining and instructive pabulum for the older ones.

It commends itself to the members of the Eclectic Profession for its frequent recognition of the claims of some of the leading men of our school, and the prominence given to their discoveries. It is doubtless the first work of fiction in this country, or any other, which makes honorable mention of our college, its text-books, and some of the notable men of our school.

The work is well adapted to interest, not only children, but the great mass of people of all ages in the important studies of anatomy and physiology; it is just the thing to give the unprofessional mind a knowledge of the human system; is so beautifully printed and profusely illustrated as to make it an ornament to the centre-table or library. For many years to come it will be a favorite holiday work, and at all times when parents wish to make presents to their little folks, or teachers desire to offer prizes for proficiency in study, "*Sammy Tubbs, The Boy Doctor, and Spensie, The Troublesome Monkey,*" will be the first thing thought of, as eminently suited for a gift possessing enduring value. For adults it is "Science in Story," or physiological knowledge sugar-coated with irresistible humor.

Wanted—ten copies of number 2, vol. 1, of THE MEDICAL ECLECTIC, for which we will furnish the *Journal*, vol. 2, 1875.

CORRECTIONS.—On page 50, twenty-first line, for *symptoms* read *systems*. On page 62, third line, for *two* years read *twelve* years.

The Eclectic Medical College.

TWELFTH COMMENCEMENT.

The 28th of January, 1875, will long be remembered by the friends of Medical Eclecticism and the Eclectic Medical College of the City of New York. It was the occasion of the Twelfth Commencement. The exercises were held at Association Hall, Fourth Avenue. It was a stormy evening, and pedestrian traveling was badly incommoded; yet an audience of several hundred was in attendance, a part of them from other medical colleges of the city. The music was furnished by Professor Francis S. Barrett, and heightened the attractiveness of the occasion. The graduating class are all residents of the State of New York, an occurence somewhat unusual in the history of the College, and likely to exert a beneficial influence.

After the performing of the overture, "The Bronze Horse," by Auber, the chair was taken by the President; and the Rev. William Archer offered prayer.

The Rev. Charles Larew, of Haverstraw, N. Y., a member of the graduating class, delivered the oration. It contained a carefully considered exposition of Eclectic Medicine, a kind and flattering notice of the College and its staff of instructors; a history of Dr. Jacob Tidd, of New Jersey, who taught Wooster Beach, and so was the patriarch of the Reformed School of Practice, and other collateral subjects of importance. The oration will be found in the present number of THE MEDICAL ECLECTIC, page 43.

The exquisite piece of music, "Poet and Peasant," by Luppi, was then performed; after which the report of the Faculty for

the session just closed, was read by Professor James M. Comins. The following are the principal features:

"The session which has just closed is behind none which have preceded it, in any respect. From the opening of the College in October last, till the present evening, there has not a single occurrence taken place to mar the cordial relations between the Faculty and students. We have been all as one family, each in sympathy with the exertions of the others; sorrowing with misfortune and rejoicing in each other's advantage. The Faculty have on their part, endeavored to be thorough and faithful in their lectures, and the students have been dilligent, laborious, and eagerly attentive. The result has been not only the most friendly relations, but a progress in technical and scientific learning that has not often been rivalled.

"The number of matriculants is 59; and the graduates are thirteen in number. The degree *ad eundum* has also been conferred upon eight worthy and reputable practitioners, holding diplomas from other institutions, and three have been awarded the Honorary degree.

"This makes the entire list of our graduates one hundred and thirty-seven, besides fifty-six holding the *ad eundum* degree. The number of ladies who have received their degrees from this College, is thirty-seven. The great majority of them are now engaged in remunerative practice; a few we have lost sight of, and some are dead.

"The present class is fully equal to any that have been instructed in this College, and its members will hardly fail to make their mark wherever they may go. They deserve our best wishes, and have them.

"I am glad to be able to announce that we have hope now that our long-deferred hope will be realized, and that we shall have a new college building. The corporation is out of debt; by the munificence of one gentleman we have money at interest ready on instant call; three others have placed in our possession real estate to the value of several thousand dollars more; while several others have likewise given assurance that when the time shall come, they will not be found backward or empty-handed. We are hopeful; we have prospered, and never had so many, or so earnest and sincere friends, as we now have. The fire which others have kindled, to sweep us from existence, has only seemed to purify us. We are stronger as an institution, with the public, and especially so with the friends of Eclectic Medicine, in this country and Great Britain, than ever before."

Dr. Comins then addressed the class in regard to their duties and experiences as physicians. His remarks were received with much satisfaction.

At the conclusion, Dr. Robert S. Newton, Professor of Surgery,

and President of the Faculty, announced the names of the graduating class, as follows:

James E. Briggs,	New York,
Robert S. Galt,	"
Thomas J. Kilmer,	"
Rev. Charles Larew, A. M.,	"
Valentine Mott Sawyer,	"
Charles Nagel,	"
William W. Nims,	"
Rev. John A. Roesch,	"
David L. Spaulding,	"
H. Gustav von Lillienschiold,	"
William H. Weaber,	"
Franklin N. Wright,	"
Vincenzo Zolnowski,	"

The students thus called, advanced to the platform, where they were each welcomed by the President of the Board of Trustees, Dr. Alexander Wilder, who presented to them the diploma of the College, and addressed them as follows:

Gentlemen: Once more a pleasing duty has devolved upon me,—that of inducting you into the position and dignity which has been awarded you, and which, I rejoice to add, you have abundantly deserved. I therefore, in conformity with the suffrage of your instructors and of the Corporation of this College, and by the authority created by the laws of this State, presenting you with these diplomas, duly signed and sealed, hereby confer upon you, each and severally, the degree of Doctor of Medicine, which entitles you to the honors, privileges and immunities which pertain to the same, by the statutes and jurisprudence of this State and Country. With the rank and protection which this degree confers, are also associated the obligations and responsibilities which you cannot waive or evade. I charge you to observe carefully the conditions imposed by the Hippocratic oath: that you will perform with fidelity the duties of your profession, that you will maintain its honor and dignity, preserve inviolably the secrets and confidential disclosures of your patients; that you will uphold the cause of science, and preserve your own lives pure and holy; and into whatsoever house you enter, that you go thither for the good of the patient, abstain from inflicting any violence or injury, and from leading away any, whether man or woman, bond or free."

The class now resumed their seats, and Dr. Wilder continued:

"You are now our peers in rank, you are each and all of you

regular physicians, the graduates of a regular School of Medicine, with not even a dog at liberty to raise his tongue to question your professional rights, character and position. The laws and jurisprudence of this State assure you all this, and the Federal Constitution confirms the same to you, all over our country. Never, therefore, permit a question, or even an innuendo to pass unchallenged, that is to the contrary. The highest Court of the State, on appeal, will sustain you.

"Several of your number have complained to me, that your examinations for the degree, were more severe and extensive than in the other medical colleges of this city. I have not a doubt of it. Such has always been the case, so far as I know, since this College was incorporated. You have the gratification, certainly, that you have come honestly by your diplomas. I have for one, earnestly sympathized with you in these perplexities.

"You have heard, perhaps, that a person unable to obtain a degree in other institutions, could procure one in this College. You now are able to see that this remark relates in no way to our standard of scientific knowledge. The fact is only this—that in an Old School College no student, however proficient, will be allowed to take his degree, but will be 'plucked' on some pretext or other, if it is known that he intends to become other than an Old School practitioner. We have never made such a test, for we believe in fair play. Years ago those who slander us had power to procure laws making Reformed practice a criminal offense, and prevent any institution of Reformed Medicine from being chartered, as well as to withhold degrees from students in their own colleges who might be in favor of Reformed practice. After all this, they derided and calumniated our physicians as ignorant.

"Yet the enactment of the statute in May last, requiring practitioners to have a diploma or license, found our School more generally with the legal qualifications. A large number of our Homœopathic neighbors were without diplomas, and even some of the foremost of the Old School, and conspicuously the President of the old New York County Medical Society. Such was the plight of those who maligned us, casting stones at us; their own houses were of frailest glass.

"You are now obligated by us to observe no Code of Ethics, except the Golden Rule of charity toward men. We are as old a school as any rival practice on this continent. As your orator already has shown you, Eclecticism is from Morrow, Beach and Tidd, and that dates back to the American Revolution. It was the practice largely employed at that period, when calomel, antimony and other noxious drugs, were fortunately shut out of the country by blockade. Our predecessors resorted to the indigenous herbs, and adhered to their use; theirs returned to 'the weak and beggarly elements' of bleeding and deadly drugs.

Now, having revolutionized medical practice on this continent, having abolished the torture of the sick, and let air and water into the sick-room, whence they were before excluded, we now assert our mission and apostleship.

"My associate has already counselled you; I have little to add. He is a more practical man than I am. But I beg you to maintain all the kindness of heart and manner that characterize the real gentleman. I hate that roughness of manner and ready unkindness of speech, which I have sometimes encountered, and by which some men seem to desire to express superiority and honesty. It is no characteristic of merit, excellence, or even of personal worth, to cultivate and display the manners of a swine or a boor. You are physicians only when you sympathize; and then only, can you be of use to patients. Preserve their confidence. Do not give their names to the public when you have occasion to allude to their ailments.

"Avoid running in debt. A person in debt seldom preserves self-respect or personal virtue. Most persons who borrow, and women especially, do so without ever intending to pay, in any honorable manner. If you lend you must do so in the prescribed manner, 'hoping for nothing again,' for with most debtors in this age, you drivel if you should hope.

"A man should be careful in dealing with his fellows, that he shall not be cheated. How much more truly wise, however, if he could be on his guard not to cheat others. How glorious the compact of the two Frenchmen: 'Let there be truth between us forever.'

"We are overrun with school education. We read, hear and talk, a great deal. The intellectual powers are squandered in the demonstrating that they exist. Our schools overflow with lectures and books; thought and individuality seem to be at a discount. A man should not be so mastered. His book is but his servant. Any knowledge will feed the mind. Colleges teach elements; but they should evolve and educate rather than drill, else the student is made, a thing not a man.

"I know not the exact character of the organization that meets in this hall. But the names and symbols express much. The names of Wyckliff and Luther, Wesley, Calvin and Knox, and quaint, English-speaking John Bunyan, all remind me of protest against religious domination; the right of man to his own worship and his own conscience. There also I read the golden words of Augustin of Hippo: '*In necessariis unitas, in dubiis libertas, et in omnibus caritas,*'—in things essential let there be unity; in matters doubtful, liberty, and in all things charity. We can hardly improve upon that, and I care not to try. But yonder is a symbolism more curious. You see the Alpha, the letter representing the Tree of Knowledge, and the Omega, which denotes the Tree of Life. Between the two stands the

mysterious Baphomet, the symbol of the Templar Knights of the Middle Ages, sworn soldiers of the Temple and of religion. Why the device is adopted here, I cannot inquire; it is a good one for ourselves. "We are sworn likewise to a holy crusade. Our profession is oldest in history and noblest. The second king of the first dynasty in Egypt, living in a mythical antiquity, was a writer on anatomy and medicine; Egyptian physicians embalmed Jacob; the Egyptians were celebrated as the healthiest of men, and 'healing medicines,'—generally herbs and balsams, were universally used. This was uncounted centuries before the fable of Æsculapius; and all the kings of Asia, the Persians notoriously, procured physicians from Egypt. So old was the profession; and the person of the medical man was sacred. Every physician was a priest. 'The physician,' says Plato, 'is next to God.'

"Let your character and manners blazon your calling. Seek to overawe no one by rudeness or overbearing conduct. Only the diffident and sensitive will be repelled. Courtesy is the badge of a lady or gentleman; kind deportment indicates the best of God's creation. A palm-tree, however little cultivated, produces dates; an almond can be transformed into a peach; while a thorn always remains a thorn. Manners are the means to fortune; your horoscope can be cast from your own person.

"But I will not detain you further. You go forth with our most cordial wishes. I regard it as propitious that you are all residents of this State. I would gladly place such a class, year by year, in the counties of New York. The State Society will thus be of one element with the College; and so, each strengthing the other, we shall be able to maintain our ground against both opposition and persecution. We are in the right, and therefore we shall stand.

"You go from us bearing our hearts with you. Your career is ours. Your success is ours. We shall always regard you as of our family. Your welfare and prosperity will always be desired by us, and we wish you every success."

A selection, "Masaniello," was now played; after which, the Valedictory was delivered by the chosen representative of the class, Franklin N. Wright, M. D., of this city. It was a neatly-prepared effusion, reflecting much credit upon the heart and mind of the speaker.

The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Charles Larew, M. D.; after which the music struck up the March:—"The Class of '75," and the exercises of the Twelfth Commencement of the Eclectic Medical College were concluded.

The Eclectic Medical College.

SPRING SESSION OF 1875.

The thirteenth academical term of the Eclectic Medical College of the City of New York, will begin on Tuesday, October 5th, 1875, and will continue sixteen weeks.

Persons applying to be received as students will present an original essay of their own composition, three or more pages in length, letter sheet.

Students will enjoy ample opportunity for the prosecution of their studies, being allowed in addition to the regular daily lectures, the advantages afforded of observing the method of treatment at the public hospitals, as well as to be present at the Bellevue cliniques, by the purchasing of the usual tickets. The facilities for acquiring a thorough knowledge of anatomy are equal to those elsewhere; the supply of material being abundant, and both the Professor and Demonstrator always ready to give every needed assistance.

Surgery as well as the theory and practice of medicine is taught with rigid thoroughness and in conformity with the principles of the Reformed School. The collateral branches of Anthropology, Psychology and Hygiene will also receive due attention, as well as those usually included in the medical curriculum. There can be no complete knowledge of the Institutes or Practice of Medicine where these are not likewise intelligently comprehended.

The corps of instructors is constituted of men possessing experience in their art, and deserving of public confidence. There are no private classes with special fees attached, conducted by any member of the Faculty. Such classes are regarded as not accordant with good faith between professors and students. Hence our actual charges are less than in other colleges that profess to teach for lower fees, and no professor requires a bribe.

The Eclectic Practice of Medicine is *regular and scientific;* none more so. The designation is not applied by us to "exclusive views," as is falsely asserted in Dunglison's Medical Dictionary; nor does it belong to any theory of Specific Medication. Its doctrines are taught in its own text-books, journals and colleges, and

nowhere else. By others, whether physicians or laymen, they appear to be generally misapprehended. They are essentially distinct from the dogmas inculcated by other medical teachers. In their negative character they involve the emphatic rejection of those substances as medicines which are known to be baleful and poisonous, and having neither necessity nor any adequate justification for their use; and hence the exclusion from our catalogue of remedies, wholly and unqualifiedly, of the several compounds and preparations of mercury, antimony, arsenic and lead. In respect to what we thus reject, we do not mean to imply that there are not other agents that are not likewise noxious and improper for an intelligent and conscientious physician to employ in practice; but simply that we have established these mile-stones in our progress. We think that we are liberal; but the cardinal virtue of liberality is consistency.

We accept and follow the teachings of the Fathers of Eclectic Medicine: Beach, Morrow and their fellow-laborers, as the same have been enlarged and improved by subsequent discoveries. Our peculiar designation is appropriate because American Medical Reform is based on *Eclecticism* in every department. We have advanced and elevated the standard of practice, by establishing a more humane and scientific method of treating the sick, discarding dangerous and noxious agents and providing efficient and safer substitutes for them. A great and comprehensive system has thus been established on the basis of a wide and enlightened experience. The credit is due to Eclectics for the discovery, proving and adopting of many new and important remedies, chiefly from the indigenous medicinal plants of this country, and for the application of successful scientific methods of extracting their active principles, thus rendering the agents equally efficient and more acceptable. The ablest physicians of Europe import and prescribe these medicines, giving honorable acknowledgment for them to the American Eclectics.

No medicinal agent or course of treatment should be employed which impairs the vital power. The remedies which are safest and act most closely in accordance with physiological law, should be preferred. The province of the physician is to be the minister and auxiliary of nature, seeking to aid the physical system to relieve itself from morbid conditions and recover the normal performance of its functions. This is the head and front of whatever "irregular-

ity and lack of scientific qualifications," have been imputed to us. We believe the proposition that one disease is cured by producing another, to be unsound in principle and opposed to correct practice of the healing art. The fancied necessity for the use of noxious drugs is a delusion. The terrible consequences which have been observed and acknowledged by distinguished medical teachers and practitioners is a sufficient refutation. All necessary purposes can be more surely effected, in our present state of knowledge, imperfect as it may be, by remedies which are at once more harmless and more efficacious.

While we are thus strenuous in asserting our views and purposes we aim to be fair and liberal, to "prove all things and hold fast that which is good," "follow peace with all," and "deal justly." We shall not "pluck" or in any other way molest or defraud any student who may not accept the distinctive sentiments and practice that we uphold.

We can assure the students of this college of as good opportunities for thorough and accurate instruction as can be obtained at any similar institution in the United States. No medical college has so large a percentage of its graduates in successful and reputable practice. Our curriculum and other requirements are not less rigid and exact. We endeavor to induce thinking and study, instead of cramming as a substitute; for we regard a collegiate course as the *beginning*, rather than the goal and climax of the student's career. It is the province of instructors to aid them in reading and mastering their books rather than giving quotations of what ought to be in them. Certainly the Eclectic School is no place of refuge for individuals too illiterate to be received elsewhere; and physicians, of all men, should be scholarly in other departments of knowledge. *Esse quam videri.*

REQUISITES FOR GRADUATION.

Candidates for the degree of Doctor of Medicine must present satisfactory evidence that they have attained the age of twenty-one years, and are of good moral character; they must have a good English common school education, and have studied medicine three years with some respectable practitioner, and have attended at least two full Courses of Lectures in some legally incorporated College; the last of which shall have been attended in this College; or they must have been engaged in a constant and reputable practice of medicine for four years, and have attended one full Course of Lectures, and have dissected in this College.

FACULTY.

ROBERT S. NEWTON, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
JOS. R. BUCHANAN, M. D., Professor of Anthropology and Physiological Institutes of Medicine.
JULIUS VON MEYER, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Pharmacy.
WM. ARCHER. M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
JAMES M. COMINS, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
S. E. MORTIMORE, M. D., Professor of Descriptive Anatomy.
ALEXANDER WILDER, M.D., Professor of Physiology and Chemistry.
HERMAN BOSKOWITZ, M. D., Professor of Homeopathy.
GEORGE BOSKOWITZ, Ph. B. Assistant on Chemistry.
MARK NIVISON, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

Fees.—Fees for a Full Course of Lectures, $100; Matriculation Fee, $5; Demonstrator's Fee, $5; Graduation Fee, $30; Hospital Tickets, $3; for Certificate of Scholarship, for which the holder may attend two or more Courses of Lectures, or until graduation, to be paid in advance, $150; for Certificate of Scholarship, entitling the holder to keep a Student in the College for ten years, $500; Certificate of Scholarship, entitling the holder to keep a Student in the College perpetually, $1,000. Ladies, as usual, have full access to all the facilities of instruction. No private classes with special pay by members of the Faculty. Hence our charges for tuition are actually lower than in other institutions that advertise smaller fees.

The executive officers of each Eclectic State Medical Society are authorized to select a beneficiary student, who may attend lectures at the Eclectic Medical College free of charge for tuition till graduation.

TEXT-BOOKS.

Students should be particular to provide themselves with the best text-books; giving the preference whenever practicable to Eclectic authors, avoiding all quasi-Scientific publications, that have been "made to sell."

Anatomy—Gray, Wilson. Surgery—Syme by Newton, Helmuth, Hill, Gross, Howe. Theory and Practice of Medicine—Paine, King, Newton, Scudder, J. Hughes Bennett. Materia Medica—Jones and Scudder, Coe, Paine. American Dispensatory. Physiology—J. Hughes Bennett, Flint, Dalton, Draper, Carpenter. Obstetrics—Longshore, King, Cazeaux, Tyler Smith. Diseases of Women and Children—Newton and Powell, Scudder, Ludlow. Chemistry—Gregory by Sanders, Fownes, Cooke, Draper, Bowman, Miller. Medical Jurisprudence—Taylor, Beck.

Any further information may be obtained by addressing any member of the Faculty, or ROBERT S. NEWTON, M. D., President of the Faculty, 137 West 47th Street, New York City.

THE MEDICAL ECLECTIC.

ALEXANDER WILDER, M. D., ROBERT S. NEWTON, M. D.,

EDITORS.

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Spirit that lurks each form within,
Beckons to spirit of its kin;
Self-kindled every atom glows,
And hints the future which it owes.

OBJECTIONS TO LIFE INSURANCE.

IN the upheaval of the last few years in the financial world, a general distrust has arisen of associations and institutions which had been regarded as based on stable foundations. Insurance had been regarded with a confidence like what we repose in Providence; and men of foresight, desirous to provide for those coming after them, purchased policies of assurance, equivalent to the provision for their families, which was considered reasonable to require. That faith is shaken, and life insurance is very generally regarded as an ingenious device by which corporations are enabled to prey upon the unwary. The marble palaces in which these transact their business, and the wealth enjoyed by the officers of insurance companies, not heretofore very sagacious men of business, heightens the general distrust. Indeed, all kinds of enterprise which find their scope of operation in the procuring and handling of the money and property of others must be subject to a very rigid scrutiny, whenever suspicion is aroused.

It is obvious enough to every one that the "earnings" of life insurance companies, savings banks, and the like, if those institutions are in any legitimate sense charities, are in a moral point of view, the property of the persons investing. An unwillingness to deal fairly with them is dishonesty. The ease with which actual awards are often waived, the arts used to compromise obligations honorably due so as to pay but a portion of the actual indebtedness, constitutes evidence to unlettered persons, that life insurance is but a slippery security. Indeed, the expression is not un-

common that it is a humbug. That it is an organized system of extortion, is patent. In life insurance policies is this provision:

"If any premium upon this policy shall be unpaid when due, in every such case this policy shall be void, and the consideration of this contract shall be deemed to have failed."

This little sentence has cancelled thousands of policies, and made life insurance companies rich. During the civil war, it was impossible for many thousands of policy-holders to make their regular payments, and many companies took advantage of this fact. Much heartburning even now exists because of this legal but illegitimate proceeding. The courts and legislatures have done much to correct the matter; but the ill-feeling is not removed.

As an investment of money for any considerable term of years, life insurance is not profitable. The same amount of money which it costs to keep a policy in force, will, in a remarkably brief time, deposited in a savings bank, or placed at interest, amount to the entire principal. Each payment made is equivalent to double its value ten years hence; and all the regulations discriminate against the policy-holder and his heirs. But aside from the general regulations, the "paid-up policies" which are given in exchange for others at "cash value" are pitifully less than the amount which the assured person has a right to expect. The difference between such exchange and actual forfeiture is too small to be a matter of serious consideration. Whatever the promise may have seemed to the ear, it is a different matter tothe hope.

These considerations may be argued against plausibly, but the general experience is in favor of their conclusiveness. There is, besides, great hardship experienced in business transactions with corporations. It is seldom wise for an individual to let another person have his money to handle. Each is the lawful steward of his own. The history of the last half-century, if it has taught any lesson whatever, has taught that one thoroughly. The temptation thus placed in the way to dishonesty is too strong for many to resist. Mischief may be framed by a law, and iniquity organized into a corporation; when the pretext of care for the poor, the orphan and the widow is offered for the purpose, the wrong becomes intensified. If popular prejudice has been unjust in any of these matters, the companies and corporations have themselves alone to thank. The ungrateful return for a general confidence has been the cause of the now general distrust.

SUCCESSFUL TRANSFUSION OF BLOOD.

BY G. H. MERKEL, M. D., BOSTON, MASS.

Delivered before the Boston Eclectic Medical Society, Nov. 10th, 1874.

THE transfusion of blood into the human body, whether human or animal, whether direct or indirect, and whether fibrinated or defibrinated, is a great question at the present day.

Two propositions, however, must be regarded here,—that from Moncoy Ore and Aveling, that the blood should be transfused from human to human undefibrinated venous blood; and that of Huetter, that blood should be transfused defibrinated into the arteries. If we sum up the experiments made upon this foundation, which are found in literature, we must admit, that the operations thus performed have been crowned with but little success.

Leisrink asserts very properly, that cases with a fatal termination, have not always been made known to us. May we not say that on the instruments and modus by which the operation is performed, depends greatly the success and happy termination?

In our older literature we find that in 1667–68, the transfusion had been made direct from the artery of the animal, to the venæ of the patient, and for one hundred and fifty years we hear nothing more about it. Does this give evidence that the operation had been successful as it should have been expected? Blundell re-opened this field in 1819, and employed human blood entirely, by which he excited great sensation, and which directed the attention of physiologists to the study of the transfusion of pure human blood. From that time up to 1830, about one hundred operators followed his example.

If all those experiments which Blundell and his followers performed, had been successful, it would not be probable every operator who has read the works of Prevost, Panum, etc., would have been so universally discouraged, to think even a moment of undertaking an operation with undefibrinated blood. Nevertheless except about thirty upholders of this doctrine, all have been less successful.* Leisrink, asks, "shall we learn nothing from science?"

*Volkmar's *Vozlesungen*, No. 41.

At the present day Leisrink is the only one to whom we may give credit of having agitated this subject. In 1872 his work of *Volkmar's Collection of Clinical Lectures,* wherein he explains so clearly and practically, must remove all doubts whether only undefibrinated blood should be used for this operation.

Gesellius declares again in favor of the direct transfusion of the blood of animals, in which Albini already in 1872, preceded him; and the publication of *Gesellius' Monography* shows many successors.

Oscar Hasse* before the Society of Natural Historien and Physicians in Weisbaden, 1873, excited the general interest of the medical world, by the publication of his fifteen cases, in which he had made the transfusion of lamb's blood. Since then, many others have followed him, and much has been added to this subject in our professional literature.

If we now examine the proposition of Huetter, this operation will open a new perspective, aud if we note all the transfusions which have been performed until now, and unite their advantages we shall perceive the direct transfusion from artery to artery to be the course recommended, provided such instruments are used by the operation, which will not change the blood chemically.

But this is attended with many difficulties. It is almost impossible to find a person who is willing to have an artery opened, and a canula introduced. Gesellius says, "what foolish philanthropist would let an experimenter lay a canula in an artery?" † and still if we do find such, do we have always the desired assistance?

Through such hindrance the operation will generally be deferred longer than it should be, or not be undertaken at all.‡

If such hindrance delays the operation, why can we not take defibrinated human blood? If this is not to be had, I see no objection of using even animal blood, whether whole or defibrinated.

If we now consider the statements made by physiologists, that the extraneous defibrinated blood‖ will produce a poisonous effect and result in sudden death, it is not to be attributed to the fact that the blood belongs to a creature of foreign nature, but to the loss of fibrine. Relying upon this statement, we would from the

*Vide *Berliner Klinische Wœhenschrift,* No. xlvii, 1873.

†*Volkmar's Sambungen Klinisher Vortrœga.*

‡*Vizchow Archive,* xxviii, 1863.

‖Observed by the experiments on animals.

beginning, caution against such a result, and it would be necessary to give extraordinary evidence, if I would state that this method with defibrinated blood is not only a symptomatic, but also a curative remedy in Anæmia, Phthisis, Chlorosis, Debility and other feeble conditions of the organism. I will not say that it is a specific, but suggest the subject for close study, which may serve to further investigation.

If we consider the evidence given by others, we find a controversy as to the above statement, one party maintaining that by defibrination, the blood becomes purified and enriched with oxygen, thus rendering it fit perform its function for a vital purpose* by which the exchange of gases is increased or promoted.

Taking those two views in consideration, must it be admitted that the latter will take stronger foothold than the former?†

And if I now be permitted, I will give some evidence from my own experience. In November, 1873, when the successful operations of Gesellius and O. Hasse, first became known to me, I was tempted to try the experiment, although I never had had a fatal termination with defibrinated human blood. My patient was a young man of nineteen years, with phthisis pulmonalis; highly anæmic; pulse feeble, with 120 beats; temperature 98 degrees; also below the normal heat, which is observed in wasting diseases; appetite changeable; bowels irregular, at times loose; sleep restless. He resides a few miles out of town, on a farm, where he was recommended to live at the last of the summer. I had spoken already to him of transfusion with defibrinated human blood, and it was accepted, but no one was found to yield a part of his blood, except persons whom I considered unsuitable for the purpose. I feared that the patient must be given up in despair. Meanwhile my attention had been directed to the proceedings of the 46th meeting of the German Natural Historien and physicians in Wiesbaden, September, 1873,‡ where Dr. O. Hasse explained the subject with all its details, before the meeting.‖ Instantly I thought: "Was this not a hint from which my patient could receive the benefit, and save his life?" With greater zeal that I might aid to

*Vide *Volkmar's Vorlesungen*, No. xli, 1873.

†*Boston M. & S. Journal*, Vol. lxci, No. ii, 1874.

‡*Ein Vortrag ueber directe Lamm blut Transfusionem, von Dr. O. Hasse.*

‖Vide *Berliner Klinisches Wochenschrift*, No. xlvii, 1873.

prolong a young life, I went to him to recommend the lamb's blood transfusion. No obstacle being before me, the next day was appointed to procure the lamb and perform the operation. This was the 19th of December, 1873.

The *statu præsente* was, pulse feeble, 136 beats P. M.; temperature morning, 96½ deg.; evening, 102; respiration, 30 P. M.; but little cough; no appetite; tongue red around the edges; mucous rale in the throat; albuminaria for the last six days; and two to three watery evacuations per day. Upon such a foundation the experiment was performed.

The rules laid down by the author were adopted. The carotid artery of the animal was made ready and a glass canula introduced, secured by a ligature. A second one, with point cut across, was introduced into the vena mediana basilica.* Both canulæ were connected with a short rubber tubing, free from air; after everything was in order, the compression was removed from the tubing. In a moment's time the blood was seen to enter the canula on the patient's side. The veins at first swelled up, but no further change could be noticed. The patient expressed no sensation whatever. I suspected that there could be no flow of blood. To assure myself whether there existed an obstruction or not, the canula was removed from the vein of the patient, which I found completely filled up with coagulum. Disconnecting this canula from the rubber tubing, a fresh flow was established. A new canula was introduced into the vein. This time I did not succeed any better than before, the same obstruction was noticed for which I could not account. Seeing the patient excited, and fearing the same might occur or produce embolism, I resolved to discontinue the operation. At this† moment an idea presented itself to my mind, why could the transfusion not be made with defibrinated lamb's blood? The transfusion had been made by Sokolow in Moscow,‡ with calf's serum in 1847, attended with satisfactory result. The statements of Panum, Leisrink and others, passed

*This canula before introduced, is filled with water, to prevent coagulum.

†This excitement however did not occur to me alone, Dr. Paul Schliep describes the same, by the direct lamb's blood transfusion, which occurred on account of insufficient pressure of the lamb's carotid. He discontinued the operation and applied more pressure with the aspirator pump. Vide *Berliner Klinische Wochenshrift*, No. iii, 1874.

‡*Geselliu's Monographie*, 149.

through my mind; and the first named had said, "we cannot always be sure of undefibrinated blood transfusion." The prognosis was unfavorable in this case; so what could I lose if the tranfusion should be made with defibrinated blood, even if it ends with fatal result? I decided to try the experiment, as long as the lamb's blood was convenient and a vein open to inject into. Eight ounces of blood was procured from the lamb's carotid artery, beaten with a wooden twirl, in a water bath of 100 deg. temperature, strained three different times to render it fit for use. I then proceeded to the operation. Not having a proper syringe at hand, a common bulb syringe, after cleansing it, served as the instrument. It was attached to the glass canula,* and after filling it with the serum, introduced it into the *vena mediana.* By manipulating the bulb the operation proceeded without hindrance, and was repeated four times. The patient now expressed a feeling of fullness in the chest, and symptoms of dyspnœa came on, which, by the fifth manipulation increased to such an extent, that I was obliged to discontinue and bandage the patient's arm. By measuring each manipulation of the instrument with water, after the operation, I found that between four and five ounces had been transfused. Meanwhile the pulse had increased in rapidity to an alarming extent. For a few minutes it could not be counted; afterward it was 154 beats per minute; the temperature also was 104½ deg. Half an hour after I left the patient with implicit directions how to meet the symptoms and ordering the friends to call me if anything should occur.

I believed that he could live but a few hours, and did not at all expect to find him alive by morning. But this time I was mistaken. Visiting him in the morning, I found him sitting up in bed, just awake from a sound sleep, exclaiming, "It is the best night that I have had for a year;" and asking for something to eat. The pulse was 110; temperature, 101½ deg.; urine not bloody as I had expected; by the analysis no blood-corpuscles were found. The albuminaria remained the same. Inquiring as to the symptoms after the operation, I was informed that there had been severe chills one hour after, which lasted for an hour and a half, followed with profuse perspiration of one hour's duration. He then fell into a quiet and gentle sleep, lasting until morning.

*This is a similar instrument as that described by Dr. Roussel, *Berliner Klinic Wochenschrift*, No. xiv, 1874.

From this time he received constitutional treatment, by which he regained his strength very rapidly. Three months and a half after April 1st, 1874, he was discharged, thoroughly recovered.

The reader will notice that only one transfusion had been made. It needs hardly to be mentioned that after such success, I repeated the same as opportunity offered, I have done so in seven different cases. Six of these had a good termination; two of pulmonary tuberculosis; three of anæmia in high degree, resulting in two cases from duodenal and in one hepatic tuberculosis; and one case of chlorosis. In one case of pulmonary tuberculosis the transfusion was repeated three times. But a small quantity was transfused in each instance. Otherwise the same rule was observed as in the case above described, except that a better instrument was used. It is constructed similar to Dr. Aveling's Transfusor, a small India-rubber to which is fastened a valve on either side with a short India-rubber tubing. On its ends are fastened couplings, which it closely fits to the hard rubber or glass canula; also the aspirator needles, or trocar. This instrument can be used for transfusion either with fibrinated or defibrinated blood. The operator has in it a perfect instrument, easy to manage, not getting out of order, and there is no need with it of diluting the blood. The apparatus can be freed of air, and filled with serum before introducing it, if used for transfusion of defibrinated blood. I have said that the success depends greatly on the instrument, and would caution every operator to select instruments suitable for the purpose, made of natural rubber, with hard rubber canulas and valves. If metal is used the instrument will be entirely unfitted for use. It is strange to think that not one of the physiologists or operators among so many has not spoken of, or alluded to the fact that the blood is liable to undergo a chemical change when it comes in contact with metal. We must not forget an electro-catalytic phenomenon observed by Dr. J. Roussan,* of Geneva, when the blood came in contact with the walls. The reader can judge for himself, whether the defibrination or the metal on the instruments, will cause the poisonous effect, which would produce fatal results. I will only say, in the six cases, the credit was given to the defibrination by the authorities in whose presence the operation was performed. The seventh

*Vide *Berliner Klinische Wochenschrift*, No. xiv, 1874.

case, J. H. aged 21, with gastro-duodenal catarrh, with chronic enteritis; highly anæmic, fainting sometimes four and five times in an hour, the result of long and continual diarrhœa with pus, the food passing off undigested; the condition before the transfusion, pulse hardly preceptible; respiration diminished, sinking, pupilæ dilated. The transfusion was made June 20th, assisted by E. E. Spencer, M. D. In this case a small aspirator needle was intro- into the vena mediana basilica. I was not permitted to perform it in the way which I had adopted in the six cases at the residence of the patients, and it was impossible to make a large transfusion at first. Four or five drachms had been transfused when short breathing and hiccough prevented me from injecting more. No change was observed, except the pulse was countable. Two days after, (the 22d of June) I repeated the transfusion, assisted by M. Green, M.D. on the left arm, with the same instrument. This time three ounces were transfused. Anxiety and dyspnœa made it necessary to discontinue the operation. The symptoms which were observed regularly were well overcome, and for a few days after, he improved in strength. But this did not last long. I proposed the third repetition, which was declined by both patient and parents. Death ensued on the morning of July the 4th.

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PUERPERAL CONVULSIONS.

BY ORIN E. NEWTON, M. D.

Mr. Editors: After reading carefully the article on this disease, by F. L. Burr, M. D., in your March number, 1875, I have concluded to report from my case-book the following: About noon, I was called to the following case:

A lady, primipara, about 19 years of age. Throughout the whole course of utero-gestation, her health had been remarkably good. Uniformly cheerful and had suffered little. At the expiration of her full term, parturient pains came on naturally and regularly, and at ten o'clock p. m., after an easy and quick labor, the child was born. The placenta came away in a few minutes, attended with the usual amount of hemorrhage, and everything seemed happily terminated. But at this juncture, without any premonition, she went into the most violent and distressing con-

vulsions. I immediately administered powerful relaxants and anti-spasmodics; applied leeches to her temples, ice to the head, and revulsives to the extremities. After continuing for about an hour with terrific violence, the convulsions yielded to remedies. Pulse, 140 per minute, full and strong; eyes congested and head hot. Administered an enema, continued the ice, and the mixture of gelseminum, veratrum and lobelia tinctures, which she had been taking. At one o'clock, another intensely severe convulsion supervened. The extremities were at first most violently convulsed, and then became rigid and hard; her jaws were set; tongue protruded, swelled and black; face puffed and livid; eyes congested, rolled upward and fixed; respiration laborious and stertorous, with foaming at the mouth.

After a time the paroxysm passed off, but her respiration continued labored, interrupted with piteous moans. Great difficulty in getting her to swallow the simple tinctures of gelseminum and lobelia, of each a small teaspoonful, with six drops of veratrum. Applied ligatures around her arms and legs, drawing them as tightly as possible; mustard plaster to the spinal column, its whole length, with cold water to the head. Before these measures were all carried out, another spasm came on. During the next intermission, repeated the former dose. The onset of the third paroxysm was as violent as the others. At this time, her arms and legs were becoming quite purple and tumid, and synchronously, her face was assuming a marble whiteness. Soon her breathing became easy and natural, her limbs gradually relaxed, and she lay calm, quiet and composed. Continued the anti-spasmodic. She had no other convulsion.

Gradually loosened the ligatures. Her pulse was still frequent and full; gave chloroform, to prevent the recurrence of the spasms. Kept her slightly anæsthetized for sixteen hours; and, in addition, gave her each hour: ℞.—Tinc. Gelsemini, gtts. x; Tinc. Verat. Viridis, gtts. ij; Quiniæ Sulph. gr. i; M.

Under this treatment, her pulse came down to sixty beats per minute. On suspending the chloroform, all tendency to spasmodic action had passed off. Patient much improved in all particulars, with no fever or pain, and perfectly rational. She improved rapidly up to the 9th inst., when she was discharged cured.

There is always an increased excitability of the nervous system, inseparable from the parturient state, which predisposes to con-

vulsions from otherwise slight causes. This condition appears to be similar to that induced by the administration of strychina. It is a hightened excitability of the cord, so that impressions made upon the sentient extremities of nerves will produce vigorous reflex action. Hence, the reason that the accumulation of fæces in the intestines will produce convulsions so readily in certain women, in the puerperal state, while, under other circumstances, it is attended with no dangerous result. Such being the general condition of the nervous system predisposing to spasms, the exciting causes may be conveniently arranged under two heads—Centric and Eccentric.

The first (centric), act upon the brain and spinal column in three ways—mechanically, emotionally, and through the circulation. Congestion of the brain, a clot of blood, or serous effusion within the cranium, or any disease of the meninges or skull, which produces mechanical counter-pressure upon the medulla oblongata may induce convulsions in the excitable parturient condition. The same is true with regard to the emotions—grief, fear, disgust, etc. In unmarried females, the first sight of the new-born babe—the fruit of sin and evidence of shame—has been known to establish eclampsia. The unexpected appearance of a friend, a few days after labor, has occasioned the same result.

The condition of the circulation has an important bearing upon the development of convulsions. Anything that interferes with the action of the depurating organs, favors the accumulation of effete materials in the blood, which thus becomes a morbid excitant to the spinal cord. Pressure of the gravid uterus upon the encœlia and kidneys obstructs the action of these viscera, thus favoring the development of puerperal fits. The same is true with regard to the liver and lungs, deranging the functions of the one, and preventing the due aeration of the blood by the other. A deficient supply of oxygen, no matter by what cause, is dangerous to the pregnant and lying-in-woman. Asphyxia always induces convulsions.

Anæmia is another exciting cause. Animals killed by bloodletting die in convulsions. Frequent hemorrhage during gestation or labor, renders the woman more liable to convulsions, and often constitutes the immediate exciting cause. An anæmic condition increases the excitability of the nervous system, and favors congestions—two states dangerous to the lying-in-woman.

The causes all act from within outward. The primary impression is made upon the nervous centres,

The second, or *eccentric* causes, on the contrary, operate from without inward. Impressions made upon the sentient extremities of nerves are conveyed to the centres, and by reflexion the motor nerves are excited, and spasm is the result. When the spinal cord is very excitable—as after administration of strychnia or in tetanus —a slight impression is capable of producing violent spasms. A tendency to the same condition is produced by parturition, and hence irritation of the uterus and vagina, accumulations in the bowels and bladder, often act as exciting eccentric causes of eclampsia. The mere presence of the child in the womb, or its passage through the vagina, may excite violent reflex action on the same principle. In an exceedingly irritable uterus, the sudden contraction, after the expulsion of its contents, may be stimulus enough to establish convulsions when there exists much excitability of the spinal cord. In the case under consideration, we could discover no centric cause, and as the bowels and bladder had been freely evacuated in the morning, as there was no hemorrhage, and as the convulsions did not come on until the placenta had been expelled, we concluded that the irritable nerves of the uterus had been lashed into fury by the sudden contraction of that organ, and by reflex action produced the violent spasms which we witnessed.

With this view of the case, the indications were—1. To overcome nervous irritability and spinal excitability. We gave gelseminum and lobelia, and applied counter-irritation to the spine. 2. To control excessive arterial action. We gave veratrum. 3. To prevent congestion of the brain and spinal cord. We ligated the extremities, and kept ice to the head. 4. To prevent a recurrence of the spasms. We administered chloroform.

Before closing, I must make a remark in relation to the practice of blood-letting in this disease.

What is the object of bleeding? To relax the system and prevent congestion. Grant that it does so primarily, what is the secondary result? Let the advocates of the practice answer. All correct pathologists agree that anæmia *favors congestion, and is a fruitful cause of puerperal convulsions.* True. Yet I am advised to bleed copiously; in other words, to make my patient *anæmic,* to cure the disease. What have I done? My therapeutics have established a pathological condition favorable to the development of

eclampsia. Suppose a case not hypothetical, but which frequently occurs. A woman is in convulsions, depending on irritation of the womb and vagina. I bleed! bleed!! The spasms cease; there is a calm, and I congratulate myself, forgetting that my patient is rendered anæmic. I have established a new cause. A little while and the convulsions return with redoubled violence. I bleed. She dies! Who is to blame? My authors, or my lack of common sense?

On the contrary, observe the advantage of the ligatures. Any one can soon demonstrate to himself, that by ligating the extremities, he can speedily produce syncope; *i. e.*, too little blood in the brain. Here, then, we have a most important means by which we can draw off temporarily from the general circulation, a large quantity of blood, whereby we prevent congestion of the brain and apoplexy, from which many women in puerperal convulsions die; and when danger is past, we return it to the general mass. Too much can not be said in favor of ligatures in this disease. The same is true with regard to chloroform in this as well as many other spasmodic affections.

Cincinnati, Ohio, April, 1875.

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POISON-HEMLOCK.

BY R. E. KUNZE, M. D.

Conium maculatum.—Poison Hemlock, or Poison Parsley is a native of Europe, and has been introduced into this country.

In view of the late case of poisoning with "*Hemlock,*" to which Dr. Fred. W. Walker, of Brooklyn, fell a victim, and for the benefit of the learned gentlemen who advised such large and frequently repeated doses of this poisonous drug, as well as to serve as a warning to inexperienced physicians who may wish to prescribe *Conium maculatum* as an internal remedy hereafter, we commend the following facts, which it will be well to bear in mind.

1. That the *tincture* or *fluid extract of Conium,* depending upon its alkaloid *Conia* or *Coneine,* is a very uncertain preparation of this drug, not possessing a definite strength.

2. That the plant of *Conium* growing in different localities, and under various conditions regarding climate, soil, etc., will yield a larger or smaller percentage of *Conia,* as the case may be.

3. That a definite solution of *Conia* or its *salts*, which of course are much more powerful in their action, would be safer preparations in the hands of a competent physician, if properly employed.

This is obvious, if we admit that a remedy of known strength can be employed with safety, by first commencing with minute doses, gradually increasing, until the full effect is obtained, which result can not be had from the exhibition of a fluid extract or tincture prepared from the plant, if we consider that the dried plant loses nearly all its activity during the drying process. The fresh plant alone will yield a reliable article, and even this is variable in strength, considering the age of the plant, and locality where found. According to *Geiger*, six pounds of the fresh and nine pounds of the dried seeds, yield about an ounce of *Conia*; whereas from 100 pounds of the fresh plant, he only obtained a drachm, and from the dried leaves none.

The dose of Pulv. Conii Folia, is gr. iv–vi.; Pulv. Conii Semen, gr. ss.; Ext. Conii Alcoholicum, gr. i.–ii.; Succus Conii Folia, m. xii.–m. lx., gradually increasing the quantity at the option of the physician. We cite from the *U. S. Dispensatory* as follows:

"To maintain a given impression, it is necessary to increase the dose even more rapidly than is customary with most other narcotics, as the system becomes very speedily habituated to its influence. In some instances, the quantity administered in one day has been augmented to more than two ounces. The strength of the preparations of hemlock is exceedingly unequal; and caution is therefore necessary, when the medicine is given in very large quantities, *to employ the same parcel, or, if a change be made, to commence with the new parcel in small doses*, so as to obviate any danger which might result from its greater power. Unpleasant consequences have followed a neglect of this precaution."

This caution appears not to have been heeded by the school of medicine for whose benefit it was written. It is certainly very reprehensible conduct when such men, to whom has been confided the responsible task of revising the *United States Pharmacopœia*, are the first to disregard precautionary measures laid down to guide novices of the healing art.

The name "*Hemlock*," according to Mr. W. W. Bailey,* is an unfortunate one, as it is shared with that most elegant Spruce, the *Abies Canadensis*, Michaux, Synonyme, *Pinus Canadensis*, Willdenow; and he has known nervous people to avoid the latter for the sins of its fearful namesake.

American Naturalist, Vol. vii., p. 10.

Cicuta virosa; Synonyme, *Cicuta aquatica*, or long-leaved Water Hemlock, Water Cowbane or Water Cicuta, is a native of Europe and Siberia, also naturalized in Canada, and possesses similar properties of greater intensity, and is therefore but little employed. Its activity is supposed to be due to a volatile principle, called *Cicutin.*

Cicuta maculata; American Water Hemlock, Spotted Cowbane, Beaver Poison, Musquash Root or Snakeweed, is an indigenous variety and a more virulent poison than either of the other two plants. The root is a deadly poison. An alkaloid has been obtained from the seeds, believed to be identical with *Conia* or *Coneine.*

The alkaloid *Conia* is in the form of a yellowish, oily liquid, lighter than water, of a very acrid taste, and a strong penetrating odor, compared to that of the urine of mice. It is soluble in alcohol, ether, the oils and slightly so in water.

Some of the *morbid appearances* and toxic effects: Hertwig* observed that half a drachm of the recently dried powdered plant of *Conium maculatum*, which was injected into the jugular vein of a horse, produced instant dizziness, paleness of the mucous membranes of the mouth and nose, dyspnœa, muscular tremors and a small pulse—and from double the amount caused similar but more marked effects, which were followed by the death of the animal in eight minutes afterwards.

Post-mortems held on the victims having died from overdoses of *Conium*, reveal first of all, that the vessels of the brain are engorged with *uncommonly fluid blood*, which condition is apparent throughout the entire body. This tendency of defibrination of the blood following cases of poisoning with *Conium maculatum*, has been verified by Coindet,† who caused a small portion of a decoction of *Conium* to be mixed with freshly-drawn arterial blood, thereby preventing coagulation and preserving its fluid condition. This is the reason also why the blood in cases of poisoning with *Cicuta virosa*, according to ‡Wepfer, after death frequently oozes from the external parts of the body.

No. 606 Third Avenue, *New York, April 6th*, 1875.

**Praclishe Arzneimittellhre fur Thicrarzte*, p. 591, Berlin, 1833.

†CHRISTISON, *Abhandlung uber die Gifte*, p. 865, Weimar. 1831.

‡*Cicutae aquaticae historia et u xae.*

FORMULÆ, AND CLINICAL REMARKS.

BY ROBERT S. NEWTON, M. D.

THE COMPOUND SYRUP OF HELIANTHUS is valuable in the treatment of Laryngeal and Pulmonary difficulties. Many years since we found it very difficult to obtain a combination of agents which would act kindly in certain forms of those diseases. I finally adopted the following, and continued to use it to the present time: ℞ Helianthus seed, finely pulverized, lbs. v; Marshmallow, lbs. ij; Pulverized Hydrastis Canadensis, ℥ij; Peach kernels, ℥viij; macerate in water for ten days; heat this mass boiling hot; then use a displacer until the active principles are obtained, after which pass one more gallon of hot water through the displacer; then boil and strain the residue, then add twenty-four pounds of loaf sugar and two pounds of the best gum-arabic, boiling the same until the syrup is complete, then add three gallons of pure Holland gin (nothing else to be used), and two drachms of Sulphate of Morphia in solution. This is one of the most valuable and reliable stimulating expectorants that can be used in the treatment of the above named diseases; it is expectorant, stimulant, tonic, anodyne and diuretic. Helianthus seed possesses properties which we have not found in any other article, and will fulfill many indications that can not be accomplished by other agents; the usual dose of this syrup is from one to two ounces, three or four times a day. It manifests a decided and immediate effect in night sweats, even when the lungs are organically affected.

FOR TENIÆ CAPITIS AND HERPETIC ERUPTIONS.

℞ Creosote gtts xx. Acetic acid, ℥j mix. ℞ Oxalic acid; ℥ss, Aqua bull. ℥iv; mix; then add both recipes together; in cases of Tenia Capitis, shave the scalp close, and apply the mixture with a soft sponge night and morning, increasing or diminishing the strength of the mixture by diluting or adding oxalic acid if necessary, until it produces a florid redness of the parts, after which it is to be omitted until the inflammation subsides. This may be facilitated by applying Elm-bark poultices. As long as the itching is present the medicine should be continued. In

this or herpetic conditions, accompanied with a scrofulous or feeble condition of the system, give internally from three to five grains of Phosphate of Iron, three times a day, in combination with the usual dose of the Compound Syrup of Stillingia.

STILLINGIA LINIMENT.

℞ Oil Stillingia, ℥i; Oil Lobelia, ℥ij; add of Alcohol sufficient to cut the oil in cases of croup. The throat, neck, chest and vertebral column as far as the sixth dorsal should be bathed freely every hour until relieved, in violent cases; otherwise every three or four hours will be sufficient. In the former case it will produce vomiting and relaxation in a short time, and may be used in cases where children refuse to take medicine. In Asthma, Croup, Sciatica, and Angina Pectoris, this liniment will be found to be one of the most powerful relaxants that can be used. We have also used it in many cases of Spasmodic Scarlatina and Diphtheria; from one to five drops, mixed in simple syrup, may be taken internally in violent cases every hour; from three to four times a day in mild attacks. Chronic Laryngitis and Croup will be benefitted by its continued use.

COLLYRIUM OF HYDRASTIN AND ACONITE.

℞ Hydrastin, grs. xx. Tinc. Aconite, ℥ss. Aqua, ℥ij. Mix and filter. Many forms of Ophthalmia, especially when confined to the lids, will be benefitted by bathing the eyes three or four times a day. This prescription is indicated more in chronic than in acute diseases. Where there is but little sensibility and redness of the sclerotica, the quantity of the aconite may be increased.

MILD ZINC OINTMENT.

Many years ago we adopted and furnished to the profession the following formula: ℞ Olive oil Opt., lbs. ij; Spermaceti, ℥ij; Cera Alba, ℥ix; White Oxide of Zinc, ℥iv; Benzoic Acid, ℥ij; Sulphate Morphia, ℥ij; Ottar of Roses, qtts xx; this should be gently heated and thoroughly mixed, stirred and then used cold. As a dressing for all forms of open inflamed ulcers, in burns and scalds of every kind, there is none equal to this.

OPTHALMIC OINTMENT.

℞ Glycerine, ℥ij; Hydrastin, ℥j; Mild Zinc Ointment, ℥ij; Aconitin, grsj; mix well. To be applied to the eyelids in cases of granulation, three times a day. This is also valuable in Scrofulous or Gonorrheal Ophthalmia. While we do not advocate the adopt-

ing of regular or fixed formulæ in the practice of medicine, to which disease must be brought, yet we see no reason why practitioners may not be benefitted by an acquaintance with well-known preparations, which have been, and still are used with great success, by those who are well acquainted with them.

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PROVING

Of Cereus Serpentinus, or Snake Cereus, Snake Cactus,

BY JOHN H. FITCH, M. D.

October 20, 1874, at 11 P. M., took fifteen minims of a strong saturated tinct. Cereus serpentinus, made of the whole plant and furnished me for trial by Dr. R. E. Kunzé, of New York. Immediately a considerable drawing sensation or pain was felt over the left collar bone. After a little while it returns accompanied with pressure and weight over that quarter of the chest. Heaviness of the left arm at the elbow—a kind of tired feeling. At night remained at a late hour at prayer. Intended to remain all night at prayer, but fell asleep.

October 21. Felt dizzy in the morning, raising with a scraping effort mucus from the throat. 8:40 A. M., loose stool. Pain in the left little finger. Feel like one recovering from a cold (cephalic catarrh.) At dinner, bite the inside of my mouth, right cheek. Afternoon; short, sharp pain through the heart. Light, lascivious feeling.

October 22. 7:25 A. M., took one-half drachm tinct. Cereus serpentinus. Much expectoration of congealed mucus from the throat and nasal passages, through the course of the morning. Stool at 8:45. Burning itching of the left ala of the nose. Itching of the inner canthus of the right eye, internal surface of the lid bordering the tarsal cartilage. 10:20, pain in chest, right side, just below the axilla and shoulder. Pinch in the left deltoid muscle. Itching of the surface of the chin covered by the beard, also of upper lip in beard. Mistakes made in conversation. Use the word fat for hat. At times considerable expectoration of mucus from throat, and dislodgement of mucus from the nostrils. Angry at trifles. Genital organs small and dwindled. Tensive pain in the head and brain.

October 23. Awoke with a yellowish hue of countenance, slightly chilly (there is no fire in my room.) Pustule on foreheag, left side. Momentary pain at heart. Thrushing pain at heart, followed by sighing respiration. Cold feeling at side of neck below ears. Feel chilly easily.

October 24. Urine increased. Urinate every four hours. Pain in back, region of kidneys; sensitiveness to cold. Lameness of right shoulder blade, lower portion, dorsum running to side; thorax increased by drawing deep inspiration. Lameness (very bad) of the right shoulder, constant for most part of the day. Feel as if a heavy load had been carried on it, which had produced a bruised chest. Painful feeling in bones, as if a snow storm were coming. (Am very sensitive to such influences during the winter months.) Very irritable, nervous. Swear a little. Urgency to urinate. Genital organs seem small. Tenderness of the cervical muscles. Pray nearly all night.

October 25. Perspire easily. Genital organs seem small. Much tenacious mucus in throat, detached with difficulty. Gas passed from the bowels.

October 26. Pain in the right wrist; pain (sharp) in right elbow. Urine the past three days deep colored. At noon in passing urine it precipitated a cloudy sediment. Tongue has been dry for two or three days. A faint feeling with all the time much saliva in the mouth. (This has occured before during seasons of great despondency, to which I have been subject.) Pain in the neck, with perspiration on slight exertion. Pain felt especially on the posterior cervical muscles. A good deal of gas passed by the bowels at times, and symptoms recurring again. At evening, pain in the right elbow, gnawing pain. Pustule on the right upper lip, angle of the mouth, on parts covered by beard. Very sore spot in the beard just below the left angle of the mouth.

October 27. Pain in the right arm.

October 28. Severe pain in the right arm in writing. Mucus in the throat and nose adhering. Much loose mucus in the throat (pharynx.) Feel pain at heart after retiring.

October 29. Pain along the course of the nerves on the inner side of the right arm. Pain in the right shoulder. Feeling as if the shoulder were sprained by exertion of the muscles. Feel the effect of muscular exertion at the heart. Fit of sudden ungovernable rage. Very strongly-smelling flatus from the bowels. Itch-

ing very severe on the sole and sides of the right foot, mostly toward the heel. Feel a sensation as if a seminal emission were in danger of taking place, with absence of any lascivious thought or fancy. Pain in the right lower extremity near the knee. Feeling as if the back part of the brain were detached from the anterior portion and rotten. Insipidity of life, everything mechanical, no enjoyment. 9:30 P. M., had a stool like a large lump; difficult. Feel better afterward. 10 P. M., pain in the region of the right kidney. Drawing pain in the right pectoral muscles, in the direction and at tendon of pectoralis minor and at caracoid process. Pain on the dorsum and inner side of right foot, drawing in character. Feels as if a horse had stepped on it. Pain; slight drawing in right orbit. Remain up very late, retire and have an emission of semen, followed by an incisive and very great urgent pain, first in one and then in the other testicle. Passed the time in the evening in prayer with partial relief.

October 30. Voluptuous feeling. Toward 10 A. M., a seminal emission, which seems as if it passed "like a lump." Feeling as if a lump had passed one. Urine yellowish with tinge of green. Pain in the fifth metacarpal bone of right hand with and aching toward wrist extended to elbow. Pain with coldness toward the shoulder in a cold room. Excited condition of the genital organs. Hyperœmia and hyparæsthesia increased by walking. Singing in the right ear. Urine pale, tea-green. Lameness of the fifth metacarpal bone of the right hand. Unfitness for study. After reading a short time get impression to desist. Omit the final part of a word in writing. Paralysed feeling in heart (9:50 P. M.) Have felt for some time as if I had no friends or an indifference to those I have.

October 31. Spent the day reading. In the afternoon much mucus in the throat, also in the evening. Prone to lascivious thoughts. After kneeling, numbness of the right extremities from the knee down. Great apathy for several days.

November 4. Pain in the right testicle, with coldness.

November 6. Very sensitive to cold in the chest; feel badly, with dwindling of the genital organs. Enuresis. Mucus in the throat. Epistaxis. Very irritable, inclined to profanity.

November 7. Much raising of mucus from the throat and discharged from the nose. Clearing the throat of mucus very often.

November 9. Feel mixed up, rage, swearing mood. Pain at

heart after exertion, followed by shortness of breath, relieved after taking a full inspiration.

November 10. Throat cleared of mucus a great deal of the time this morning.

REMARKS

I have had little opportunity to test this drug therapeutically.

It is a very near analogue of Cereus Bonplandii, affecting the nervous system and the emotive sphere especially more powerfully. Its more potent action is in affecting the nervous and muscular organs on the right side of the body, while Cereus Bonplandii has its most potent action on the left. It affects the heart like all the Cacti. Its effect on the kidneys is also similar. I should recommend it with much confidence, judging from provings in sub-acute rheumatism or "acute chronic," affecting the upper extremities and chest more especially, and right side of the body. I have used it in boils and pustules, skin troubles only, with success. Cereus serpentinus in its effect on the brain and mind (sensorium) are very similar to Cactus grandiflorus (verus).

New Scotland, N. Y.

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ECTOPIA CORDIS.—A Heart Outside of the Body.*

BY A. P. PARSONS, M. D.

"It used to be on the left side, but we have changed all that."—*Old Play.*

On the 22d of August, 1874, a child was born by the wife of Archibald Mulkins, of the town of Hanover, Chautauqua county, N. Y., presenting the extraordinary phenomenon of *ectopia* or misplacement of the heart. It was situated below the sternum, or rather, it began at the lower terminus and extended down-

*There are several instances on record of the heart on the right, or rather, the wrong side. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, describes a case in his own peculiar style in *The Professor at the Breakfast Table.*

"I took a stethoscope, which is a pocket spy-glass for looking into men's chests with your ears, and laid it over the place where the heart beats. I missed the usual beat of the organ. How is this? I said; Where is your heart gone to? He took the stethoscope and shifted it across to the right side; there was a displacement of the organ. I am ill-packed, he said, there was no room for my heart in its place, as it is with other men. God help him!"

"It is hard to draw the line between scientific curiosity and the desire, for the patient's sake, to learn all the details of his condition. I must look into this patient's chest and thump it and listen to it. For this is a case of *ectopia cordis*. my boy, displacement of the heart, and it isn't every day you can get a chance to overhaul such an interesting malformation. And so I managed to do my duty and satisfy my curiosity at the same time."

A case of ectopia, somewhat similar to this, described by Dr. Parsons, came under our observation while at Cincinnati.

ward. The upper part only was covered by the pericardium, which was sufficiently transparent or translucent to allow of a perfect view. The systolé and diastolé were perfect and regular. Compression would lessen them and produce pallor and faintness; respiration would be accelerated at first, and then diminish, but become natural upon the removal of the pressure. This showed a perfect communication between the heart and lungs. The arch of the aorta was visible, and also the left pulmonary artery crossing in front of the descending aorta. The *ductus arteriosus* acted as a ligament between the pulmonary artery and the aorta. The right pulmonary artery was visible at a single point only.

The protuberance extended from the sternum to the umbilicus. The whole size was about three and three-fourths inches in length and two and five-eighths inches wide; and it was elevated an inch and three-fourths from the rest of the body. It would increase in size when the child cried; diminish after evacuation, and again increase after drinking.

The child was not fleshy when born, and was generally healthy. All the functions were regular. It was fed on cow's milk. At the age of five weeks it had an attack of dysentery, but recovered. It was, however, attacked with cholera infantum early in the morning of the 10th of November, and suffered severely. Exhaustion supervened from violent crying, and it died in a few hours.

The *post-mortem* examination revealed the lungs healthy and perfect. There was a little space between the lobules of the left lung, where the heart was absent. The stomach appeared healthy; the liver was very large, but otherwise normal.

Upon severing the heart, we found the vessels communicating with the lungs to be of usual size, but much larger than natural. The heart itself was flat and the lower third much broader and larger than was usual. The upper part was covered by the pericardium, but the lower part had grown firmly to the skin. There was an opening into the peritoneum, so that a portion of the intestines may have constituted a part of the "tumor."

The mother had been thrown from a carriage about seven weeks before the birth of the child. She rolled over several times after falling; and as she expressed it, she felt as though her heart would come through the pit of her stomach. No serious injury was however observed.

Such are the principal facts which I have been able to ascertain concerning this extraordinary case.

The Review.

Assyrian Discoveries.

Messrs. Scribner, Amstrong & Co., of this city, have conferred a great service upon students of archeology, by republishing Mr. Smith's "*Account of Explorations and Discoveries on the Site of Nineveh, during* 1873 *and* 1874." This region is the home of the earlier traditions of mankind, and has been imagined by many to have been the locality of the Garden of Eden. Nor is the opinion without plausibility, for in the xxxi. chapter of *Ezekiel*, as much almost is asserted: "The Assyrian was a cedar in Lebanon, with fair branches, and with a shadowing shroud, and of an high stature; * * * * all the fowls of heaven made their nests in his boughs, and under his branches did all the beasts of the field bring forth their young, and under his shadow dwelt all great nations; * * * * nor any tree in the Garden of God, was like unto him in his beauty. I have made him fair by the multitude of his branches; so that all the trees of Eden, that were in the Garden of God, envied him."

The Israelitish race, cognate with the Assyrians, had there their origin; and in Babylonia arose the first-known civilized country, from which the arts and sciences were given to the West. The Phœnician relics exhumed by Cesnola in the Island of Cyprus, and now preserved in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, are unequivocally from Assyrian models. Having a taste, almost amounting to a passion for such matters, these remains and others throwing light upon the lost history of the ancient past, are to us more than welcome. The labors of Mr. Smith add to the discoveries of Rawlinson, Botta, Oppert, Layard, Lenormant and others, who have done so much to open for us and read the sealed book of the Older Antiquity. There were apparently good reasons for distrusting much of the Historical Books of the Old Testament, seeing that they had not been verified by authors and annals of other countries. But we are now enabled to read from the clay tablets of the Assyrian monarchs, not only of Tiglath-Pileser, Sargon, Sennacherib, Esar-haddon and others, but also of Jehu and Menahem of Israel, Hazael and Rezin, of Syria, Azariah, Ahaz and Hezekiah of Judah. In the winged bulls of Nineveh, we recognize the cherub-symbols of the Temple of Solomon; in the seventh days marked out in the Assyrian Calendar as "days on which no work should be undertaken," we learn the origin of the Hebrew Sabbath. The months have the same names as in the Bible.

Mr. Smith having put together the broken fragments of terra-cotta tablets, sent home by Mr. Layard from the Library of Assurbanipal or Sardanapulus, deciphered the "Concealed Story"

—which he supposes to relate to the flood, but which appears to us to be the Mystical History of the personage Izdubar. The interest which was thus excited, led to his two expeditions to the East in quest of additional literary acquisitions; the result of which are given in this volume.

The twelve "Izdubar Legends," supposed by him to have been composed more than 2,000 years, B. C., when Babylonia, like India, Arabia, and Western Asia, was but a series of small states, engaged his principal attention as enabling him to complete the story of Hasisadra or Xisuthrus, and the Flood. He however, procured and translated other tablets, some of them most valuable contributions to history. Various conquests are described in Persia, Susiana, Babylonia, Arabia, Egypt, Meroë, Western Asia and Armenia. The conquest of Judah, in the reign of Azariah, by Tiglath-Pileser will be new to Biblical students, although Ahaz is said to have accepted him as his suzerain. No king, but an officer named Pul, is discovered, singular as it may seem; and Sardanapulus, or Assurbanipal appears to have been a monarch of superior military and literary ability.

As the restoration the history of a lost empire, these explorations and discoveries are peculiarly valuable. Bible-readers will welcome them as throwing light, though often a strange and even grotesque one, upon the narratives of the Hebrew Scriptures. We prize them as evidence as to ascertain how the men of a former age felt, thought, acted and worshipped. One thing is most certain, at which Mr. Smith seems surprised—that Ancient Assyria, as well as the other nations, had an antiquity transcending by hundreds or thousands of years, what has been so generally imagined. Indeed, it may be said of human history, as Sophocles said of magical science:

> "This is not a matter of to-day,
> Or yesterday; but hath been from all time;
> And none hath told us whence it came or how."

Obituary.

ALEXANDER H. BALDRIDGE, M. D., of Urbana, O., died in that city, June 25th, 1874, in the 80th year of his age. He attended the lectures of Professors T. V. Morrow, I. G. Jones, and others, at Worthington, O., for three sessions, in 1832, '33 and '34, and had been engaged in active practice for over forty years at the time of his death. He was one of the founders of the Eclectic Medical Institute, of Cincinnati, and for many years, one of its professors.

He was an uncompromising Eclectic in the sense in which that term was originally used. He was taken sick in September, 1873, and most of the time up to his death, was a great sufferer. His disease was complicated. He was an honorable man, and much respected by all who knew him.

Prof. Newton on Stillingia in Syphilis.

We copy the following from the *Chicago Medical Times*, of March, 1875:

"We are in receipt of a proof of an article on syphilis, by Prof. Newton, in which he takes occasion to very favorably mention 'Scovill's Blood and Liver Syrup' in this disease, and states that is is the Compound Syrup of Stillingia. Prof. Newton is older, and ought to be wiser than ourselves, but we think he errs in encouraging the sale of remedies directly to the people. We know that he has abundant precedents for his action, for even now we recall the names of three or four presidents of medical colleges who actually put forth several patent medicines. Even the Allopathic profession has countenanced the sale of simple pharmaceutical compounds, labeled with full directions, doses, etc., directly to the people. Nevertheless, we are running this journal in the *interest of the medical profession*, and not for the benefit of patent medicine factors, or even the people, although it is difficult to understand how the latter can be benefitted by encouraging them to become their own physicians. It must be plain to every person that the sale of medicines directly to the people, without the aid or counsel of a physician, is decidedly inimical and detrimental to the best interest of the medical fraternity. Many, perhaps most, patent medicines, are reasonably good preparations, and are well adapted to some particular conditions; but with the present low standard of requirements in the medical profession, and the great abundance of doctors, we protest that there is no reason why medical men should urge every human being to become his own doctor."

We are willing to make the following explanation in regard to our views of the "sale of remedies directly to the people:"

Taking medicine is one of the "unalienable rights" of the Yankee nation, and no people exercise it to a greater extent. The complete organization of the Old School Profession is such that for centuries the people have been forced to take whatever they prescribe. The Eclectic Medical Profession, who are fully educated upon this subject, never use mercury in their practice; notwithstanding, a few who claim to be such, but really are Old School, do so secretly. Millions of people take medicine without calling upon the medical profession, hence we say, let them have that which will cure.

Whether the Compound Syrup of Stillingia be prepared after the formula of Prof. John King, Wm. S. Merrill & Co., T. C. Thorp & Co., Jacob S. Merrill & Co., or John F. Henry, Curran & Co., under the name of Scovill's Compound Syrup of Stillingia, or Blood and Liver Syrup, it matters not, so the people have the full benefit arising from its use. That the Stillingia preparations are the most valuable alteratives in the *materia medica*

is admitted by every practitioner who is acquainted with them. We are laboring in the interest of the medical profession, and the people at large. We do not advocate the doctrine of every man being his own physician, yet common sense would dictate the use of any remedy prepared and sold by a reliable house rather than to be made an invalid for life by using prescriptions by regular physicians. We further believe, that the more educated the public are upon all points connected with the medical profession, the more readily they will adopt the Eclectic Practice of Medicine.

Entertaining the above views is our reason for appending the following as a foot-note to our article on Stillingia and Syphilis, in the March number of the MEDICAL ECLECTIC:

Having been long convinced of the utter uselessness of mercury in the treatment of this or any other class of disease, and this agent having been discarded by all Eclectic and other Reformed physicians, we were very desirous to place within the knowledge of our fellow-practitioners as well as the people a remedy, efficient and certain, which would enable them to cope successfully with these maladies. We also sought to make this remedy accessible to the public. Accordingly, in concert with several other physicians, we encouraged Messrs. A. L. Scovill & Co., a firm in Cincinnati, to manufacture and vend the Compound Syrup of Stillingia, or "Blood and Liver Syrup," for the people, of which many millions of bottles have been sold. Messrs. John F. Henry, Curran & Co., of New York, having succeeded this Company, they are engaged in the manufacture and sale of this valuable remedy. This has been successful in preventing thousands from resorting to the Old School Physicians, with whom mercury, in some form, however notoriously mischievous, appears to be the main stay.

CLINICAL CASES.

Reported by WM. D. CHESEBROUGH, M. D., *Physician to the Eclectic Medical Dispensary.*

Mrs. Ann C., aged 25; strumous diathesis; had been treated more than a year for secondary syphilis, without relief. She had large ulcers upon the legs, arms and chest; also suppurating buboes, and ulcerated throat. I placed her immediately upon the Stillingia Compound—A. L. Scovill's formula. In a week, her appetite had improved and the ulcers were granulating. She continued improving till the eighth week, when she was discharged, the cure perfect. She declared to me that I "had made this earth her dwelling-place once more."

J. M. M., aged 40. Had been refused at a Hospital Dispensary. His throat was ulcerated and almost gangrenous; much of the tissue was destroyed. I dared promise nothing, but placed him upon the Stillingia Compound, prescribing a teaspoonful dose four times daily. He was cured in five weeks.

Annie N., aged 28. Syphilis from accidental contamination. The throat was badly inflamed, but not ulcerated; but I found on the breast, between the fifth and sixth ribs, a sore that had burrowed down to the intercostal cartilage; also two others,

between one inch and an inch and a half in diameter, between the second and fourth cartilage. I prescribed cold water dressings, and administered the Stillingia Compound in large doses. In four weeks, she was able to resume work; and at the end of nine weeks, was completely cured.

These cases had been regarded as almost incurable.

223 East 26th Street, New York, May, 1875.

Eclectic Medicine and Specific Medication.

The interest of Homœopathy troubleth Professor Scudder, or at least his peculiar dogma of Specific Medication. To explain what we mean, we republish the following article from THE MEDICAL ECLECTIC, of January:

ECLECTIC GEMMATION IN HOMŒOPATHIC CELLS.

A Manual of Rules and Regulations Creating and Governing the First Board of State Medical Examiners (Homœopathic) of the University of New York; with a Statement of the Objects of the Board and the Mode of Examinations, has been kindly presented us. Under the head of "*Eclectic Therapeutics*" we notice the following interrogatories:

"1. State the theory of 'Specific Medication' according to the teachings of the Eclectic school.

"2. What is meant by 'Specific Medication' as distinguished from 'Specific Medicines,' according to the teachings of the Eclectic school?

"What is meant by 'Specific Diagnosis,' as the term is used by Eclectic authors?" etc.

We give it up. We have belonged to the Eclectic school from youth till gray hairs; read, written and lectured in it, and supposed that we understood pretty well its distinctive doctrines and practice—at least our orthodoxy has never been questioned; but these Eclectic Therapeutics which our Homœopathic friends have unearthed are novelties. If they have sprung from the Eclectic school, it must have been by gemmation, and not from genuine nucleated cells.

In response to this appeared the following in the *Eclectic Medical Journal*, of March:

SPECIFIC MEDICATION TROUBLETH NEWTON.

These are the days in which it is proposed to elevate the standard of medical attainments, by legal enactment. New York, in common with other States, has passed laws requiring practitioners of medicine to record their diplomas, or pass an examination before a medical board. Eclectics of course can not escape the laws, and the Homœopathic State Board has kindly consented to look after them, and to this end has framed questions for their examination. Among these we find the following:

"1. State the theory of 'Specific Medication,' according to the teaching of the Eclectic school.

"2. What is meant by 'Specific Medication,' as distinguished from 'Specific Medicines,' according to the teachings of the Eclectic school?

"3. What is meant by 'Specific Diagnosis,' as the term is used by Eclectic authors?"

One would think that these questions should have occurred to every progressive Eclectic, and that he would have been able to give a ready answer. Specific Medication is no new thing among us. Prof. King taught it twenty-five years ago, and claimed that it would be "the medicine of the future." The *Eclectic Medical Journal* has taught it for a

dozen years; it has been taught in the Eclectic Medical Institute for a long time, and the special works on the subject have had a larger circulation than any others issued by our branch of the profession. So that whether one accepts the doctrine or not, he should know what it is. But our Prof. Newton seems to stick fast to his old predilection—a *know-nothing*, and talks as follows:

"We give it up. We have belonged to the Eclectic School from youth till gray hairs; read, written and lectured in it, and supposed that we understood pretty well its distinctive doctrines and practice—at least our orthodoxy has never been questioned; but these Eclectic Therapeutics which our Homœopathic friends have unearthed are novelties."

We feel sorry for the doctor. We had hoped that as he grew older he would be wise enough to keep himself posted, and thus escape the reproach of his Western career—that whilst he read, wrote and lectured, he neither read, wrote nor lectured to the profit of himself or others. By-the-by, as he has a Professor of Homœopathy in the New York Eclectic Medical College may be he will take a few lessons in therapeutics (?)

Know-nothingism pertains to Prof. Scudder as much as to us. It is not true that the Homœopathic State Board has been looking after the Eclectics, except so far as they construe the law, which requires the candidates for the University degree of Doctor of Medicine, to be examined in the peculiar doctrines of all the Medical Schools. In this case the Homœopathic Examiners furnished the questions; and as they believe in Specific Medication, they very naturally desire to commit the Eclectics to that doctrine. We have been connected with the Eclectic School as long as our student, Prof. Scudder, and will say that Specific Medication as taught by him, was never recognized or taught in the same light by any teacher or practitioner of that school, who was not a Homœopathist. We will be pleased to republish at any time that it can be furnished to us, any lecture or authority upon the subject. If the Professor was as much an Eclectic as a Homœopathist, he would not be so sensitive.

If Specific Medication, as taught by Prof. Scudder, being to a great extent, a doctrine held by the Homœopathists, although now discarded by many of them, is true, we have no objection to the importance which he gives it. He cannot charge us with opposing him in this matter, for we have never published anything against him. It is for our School of Reformed Physicians to answer for themselves whether they are converts to this doctrine. While we may entertain certain views in regard to the action of medicines, we do not claim that those views, to apply the language of our Homœopathic friends, are the distinctive doctrines of Eclecticism.

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS are being made on the Jennerian Medicating Instrument, formerly owned and manufactured by Dr. A. R. Brown. This has had a large sale, and much good has been accomplished with it. The improvements promise much as regards the facility of its use and the ease of working the same. No doubt it will be in the market in such quantities, as will enable the medical profession to obtain it when desired.

Death of Samuel R. Wells.

We record, with deep sorrow, the death of Samuel R. Wells, M. D., of this city, which occurred from typhoid pneumonia, on Tuesday, April 13th, 1875. He was best known to the public as the proprietor of the *Phrenological Journal*, and author of various works on Hygiene, Phrenology and Physiognomy. He enjoyed a wide aquaintance with the various scientific, literary and religious men of the time; and was characterized for candor, great kindness of heart, generous sympathy, and sterling good sense. He was himself, the best illustration of his favorite science. His figure was tall, manner impressive, head well-formed, and countenance thoughtful and animated. He elicited confidence without inviting it; quickened the thought and perception of those who conversed with him; and inspired with hope, though not seeming to make such an endeavor. For many years he was associated in business with his brothers-in-law, O. S. & L. N. Fowler, finally succeeding them. He was prudent and generally successful in what he undertook. Phrenology, and Hygiene as opposed to medication, he believed in almost religiously; but he had the prescience to know that they must take rank as departments in psychological and physiological science, to enable a correct understanding of them in their entirety. At the period of his death, he was contemplating the establishing of an institution, in which all those branches of knowledge should be taught which universities and schools overlook or treat with contempt. Already he had made the *Phrenological Journal* the exponent of human science on a broad scale. He had enriched his mind by study, travel, investigation and through contemplation; and while unpretentious in manner, was both a deep thinker and admirably fitted for the leadership of men. In his death, we lose a man who sought usefulness above personal advantage, and at a time when we feel it to be a misfortune.

The Medical Record Accusing Eclectics.

In the Chicago *Medical Times*, of March, 1875, we find the following allusion to an assertion in *The Medical Record* of this city:

"How is this? New York Medical Journals declare that the Eclectics there advertise for those who have been rejected by the allopathic and homœopathic examining boards, to apply to their board for more lenient treatment. If our Eclectic friends, there, cannot give the lie direct to this statement, they deserve to be themselves excluded from practice."

We pronounce the story entirely untrue. The censors of the Eclectic Medical Society, under the law of the State, have this whole matter under their special charge, and never have either directly, or indirectly, given countenance to any such sentiment or action.

In April last, we addressed the following letter to the Editor of the *Medical Record:*

GEORGE F. SHRADY, M. D.

Dear Sir:—A copy of your journal, bearing date March 6th, has been shown me, in which I find the following remarkable statement:

"If an applicant (for a license) fails to pass one board of censors, there is nothing to hinder him from applying to the others. In fact, this is repeatedly done, and a special bid is made for these examinations by the Eclectics, who openly advertise for all who may have been rejected by the other boards. If any of the lame ones fail, in spite of these splendid offers to succeed, it is their own fault, and not that of the obliging board of 'Eclectic' examiners."

Despite the lamentable fact that the Medical Ethics preclude physicians of the "Old School" from gentlemanly and friendly association with those differing from them, I had hoped that calumny was ceasing to be an element in controversy. Indeed, I cannot, even now, without hesitation, believe that the expression just quoted, was written by you deliberately. It is not correct; it is not honorable; it is not worthy of a man to make it, except he supposes it to be true. Presuming, and desiring to presume that you have been betrayed into making it through misinformation, I call your attention to it, and respectfully ask its correction. Such a request you will readily perceive, is in perfect accordance not only with courtesy, but with common justice. We can all help science by laboring faithfully in our several spheres, but we should hesitate to injure one another.

Very truly, ALEXANDER WILDER.

To this, the following reply was received:

THE MEDICAL RECORD,
EDITOR'S OFFICE, 27 Great Jones Street,
New York, May 5th, 1875.

DR. ALEXANDER WILDER:

My Dear Sir:—Your letter, calling my attention to certain editorial remarks, concerning the Eclectic Board of Examiners, has been received. I should have answered it before, but absence from town is my excuse for any seeming neglect or courtesy. The statements to which you refer, were written by me in the full belief of their foundation on fact. A more careful study of my authority, however, compels me to say that the Board are not so responsible for the admission of questionable persons into the ranks, as is the Eclectic Medical College. I am not disposed to quarrel with the legal rights of Eclectics, but I think that they are stretching their prerogative a little too far, when they so openly assert that they will, for the sake of being liberal, take any one; Spiritualist, Clairvoyant, &c., &c. (vid MEDICAL ECLECTIC, vol. II., No. 1, page 24.) who may choose to apply and state that they will not "*pluck* or in any way molest, or defraud any student who may not accept the distinctive sentiments we uphold." (vide, page 7.)

As I understand the law, it was intended to protect the people from some of the worst forms of quackery. But how can this object be accomplished, when a college authorized to confer degrees, is so willing to accommodate every shameless adventurer who may wish to apply for its benefits. I have had no intention of being unfair to the Eclectics. They are certainly unfair to themselves, when in their leading journal, they endorse the sentiments to which I refer.

I remain, with respect, yours,

GEO. F. SHRADY.

REMARKS:

It is usual with persons caught in circulating a story which they cannot substantiate, to seek to direct attention in another direction, by making some new allegation. Unable to sustain his assertion, respecting the Censors of the Eclectic Medical Society, Dr. Shrader, of the *Medical Record*, without at all retracting it, throws his odorous mud at the Eclectic Medical College, uttering another calumny, as he well knows. We are willing to abide the judgment of impartial men, who have not decided against us in advance. The law under which we act, commands that "no person over sixteen years of age, of good moral character, who has gone through the proper course of preliminary study, and conforming to the usual rules of admission and attendance, shall be excluded from attendance at the terms of instruction." With his belief in spiritualism, clairvoyance, &c., nobody has any business to meddle. It is possible, we presume, for a person to be a spiritualist without being, at the same time, a fool, a knave, or "shameless adventurer." At any rate, his rights under the law are sacred and must be respected; we can, as honest men, have no promise to make to the ear and break to the hope. Having read in early life, the histories of persecution and murder for difference of belief, we have become imbued with a profound detestation of every thing of the sort. The Ethics, and much of the practice of Old School Medicine, are leavened with these elements. The law forbids murder, and so dissent is punished with proscription and calumny. It is notorious and ought to be infamous, that while charges, base as the insinuation above, are made when the slanderers cannot be called to account, medical colleges not Eclectic, will graduate men, grossly ignorant and unprincipled, while persons of high erudition, and pure as an arch-angel are rejected for not conforming to their standard of orthodoxy.

Such are the institutions that "are stretching their prerogative" an infinite way too far, by inquisitorial censorship of private conscience.

In religious matters, it would not be tolerated. Medical teachers doing this, ought to be cashiered. Persons of reputable character are entitled by moral, if not legal right to scientific instruc-

tion, and the honors and distinction which learning confers. Some may call this "liberality," we term it common justice. This journal, as Dr. Shrader knows, does not "endorse" any sentiment derogatory of medical courtesy and dignity, any more than it would a questionable promissory note, or more questionable English. Nor can we "endorse" or commend as just, or gentlemanly the crawling away from one calumny by uttering another. It is very mean.

Eclectic Associations.

The National Eclectic Medical Association, will meet at Springfield, Illinois, on Tuesday, June 15th, 1875.

State societies will hold their Annual meetings as follows: Missouri, at St. Louis, May 25th. Michigan, at Grand Rapids, June 2d. Massachusetts, at Boston, June 3d and 4th. Illinois, at Springfield, June 13th. Maine, at Portland, June 23d.

Robert S. Newton will address the Illinois State Society at the Annual meeting.

The 13–15th Senatorial District Society of New York, at Ballston, June 9th. Eighteenth Senatorial District, at Watertown, 13th July.

The National Association.—A contributor to the *Eclectic Medical Journal*, calls attention to the fourth volume of the Transactions of the National Eclectic Medical Association, and augurs ill for the future. It is noteworthy that with its membership, both as regards members and ability, the showing is not of a flattering character. The New York State Society alone is able to produce volume after volume, four to five times as extensive, with papers so valuable, that many Old School and Homœopathic Physicians seek for copies, with avidity; and includes in its reports the transactions of this National Association. A like spirit and zeal in the latter body, encouraged and not repressed, it seems to us, would accomplish as much for it as has been in New York.

Spring Commencement.—The commencement of the Eclectic Medical College, of the City of New York, will be held at Cooper Institute on the evening of the 14th of May. All graduates, officers and friends of the College are cordially invited.

The Association of Graduates will hold their stated meeting at the Rooms of the College, 223 East 26th Street, on May 14th, the day succeeding the commencement, beginning at 10 A. M. A full attendance is earnestly desired. At the last meeting, the Constitution was amended, dispensing with fees and dues.

Life Insurance Items.—The Protection Life Insurance Company of Chicago, (on the new system) makes the following statement in their paper: Number of Policies issued during the month of January, 1875. Illinois, 143; Wisconsin, 64; Indiana, 21; Iowa, 41; Alabama, 8; Pennsylvania, 13; New Jersey, 4; Missouri, 13; all other States, 19. Total, 326.

The Protection has to-day a larger percentage of policies issued in

force than any other company in the country. *Not another one* has half its total issue in force, and there are more companies on the old plan with less than one quarter of the total number issued in force than there are companies which have one-third the number issued now on their books. So that the experience of the Protection is not at all exceptional in this respect, but, on the contrary is much more favorable than the average.

The whole history of the business shows that changes are constantly going on in the membership of every company. For example, the last Massachusetts report shows all the companies reporting to that department issued 167,000 policies, and lost 160,000, and the New York report for last year shows a total issue of 199,000 policies, and a loss of 160,000.

On the plan of the Protection, members only pay the actual cost while assured; but on the old plan they are required to pay in advance, covering a part of their risk during their whole life. Hence, when a member drops out of the Protection, he stands in the same relation as a person who lets a fire policy run out on his house; but when he drops out of an old line company, he forfeits all or nearly all his advanced payments.

Every possible effort on the part of the old high rate companies of this city is being made to keep this company from doing low business *in* the State of New York. We hope the time is not far distant when this dreadful and dangerous monopoly, which is now able to seat the judge upon the bench, the members in the Assembly and Senate, will be broken up as it should be.

The millions confiscated by cutting of the policies in the South, Union and Rebel alike, during the late Rebellion, made some companies in this city rich. They should be made to correct their error in every instance by the courts.

BOOK TABLE.

The New Englander, for April, contains among other papers, an admirable review of "Modern Philosophy and the Theory of Evolution" as set forth in Herbert Spencer's treatise on *First Principles* and the *Principles of Biology*. The writer is the Hon. Lyell T. Adams, American Consul to Malta. Mr. Adams very aptly remarks that "the Empirical and Experimental Philosophy of the last two or three hundred years is rather a revolution in character than a change of opinions." Earlier forms "have been forsaken, simply because all interest in them has expired." Mr. Herbert Spencer, for example, differs from one of the schoolmen, as one of the Alexandrian (Eclectic) theologians far more in feeling than in idea. The separateness in this respect is very much wider than between the intellectual conclusions which they have severally reached.

Philosophic thought, as Mr. Adams forcibly declares, does not begin with the obvious phenemonon, but with the occult essence; not with the perceptible effect but with the hidden cause beyond. Thought arose with the detection of the inner mystery of being, the world behind the vail, whose existence is certain, but whose nature is unmanifested. The innermost essence of things, their origin and destiny, have constituted the end of enquiry in all our religion and civilization, African, Arabian and Aryan; and modern philosophy is not so much the disclosure of the fallacy of earlier thought as the exhaustion of the earlier enthusiasm. It has no controversy with the past, but has simply abandoned that field of enquiry, pleading that the essence and origin of things are not only unknown but unknowable.

Yet knowledge of verities transcending our conscious experience is continually claimed, and must be if we continue to think at all. The humblest reasoning of the untutored intellect is a perpetual incursion into the regions of unexperienced truths, while the higher generalizations

of science and the universal synthesis of the philosopher are in large measure concerned with such truths alone. "If we have a knowledge transcending all experience, it must be a knowledge which experience never gave, but given in the constitution of consciousness itself; not a reflection from the world outside, but an inherent light of its own. We *know*—not by virtue of having experienced, but by what the greatest living representative of the scholastic philosophy has called the *original infallibility of the mind itself*."

The theory of evolution is a theory of the universe, not of the infinite and absolute reality behind it, but of phenomena and their relations. Tracing these to their logical sequence, we have, as the conditions may happen to exist, either complete equilibration of all things, or their complete dissipation, or else a cycle of evolutions and dissolutions succeeding each other forever—a universe coming from now hence and proceeding to nowhither.

So far as mechanical and physical phenomena are concerned, the theory has met every question; but when life appears, a new factor is introduced, the law of Heredity, for which evolution does not account. Indeed, if evolution means anything at all, then it is certain that mental phenomena, like physical, are modes of motion; but this Mr. Spencer does not assert. "Carried to whatever extent," says he, "the enquiries of the psychologist do not reveal the ultimate nature of mind, any more than the enquiries of the chemist the ultimate nature of matter, or those of the physicist the ultimate nature of motion." He thus confesses to three separate manifestations of the ultimate reality, neither of which can be explained by a special form of the other two, but essentially distinct. The conviction of the separateness and personality of the Mind which underlies all human life, increasing in power and positiveness as life deepens and strengthens, is thus practically acknowledged.

Up to the very threshold of consciousness the theory carries us triumphantly, exhausting the facts as it goes with its formula of the redistribution of matter and motion; but within consciousness it is helpless. Force and Matter contribute an "incomprehensible duality," and this third entity adds to the perplexity. "By an inevitable necessity," remarks Mr. Adams, "the theory of evolution is stranded upon the reefs which beset any explanation of things that applies the methods of positive science to the problem of Life and Mind. The facts of the universe are too multitudinous and too divergent to be packed into a portable formula to be derived from a single source."

This conclusion has been logically worked out by reasoning that appears to us incontrovertible, and we accept it cordially. The doctrine of evolution teaching that in common with brutes and plants we were all born from the molecule involves the logical conclusion that to the molecule we must eventually return. It is with us the first article of religious faith, that the knowing of the Good and the True is through a divine faculty inherent in the human soul, and is evolved by discipline in the heart, affections and life. We desire to feel conscious of a Divine Being knowing and caring for us individually as his own, or else wewish our existence to cease utterly. We accordingly in this day of moral indolence and sensuality, welcome so able a champion into the lists.

Hand-Book of Practice, employing Concentrated Medicine, by B. Keith, M. D. 130 pp. Price, 50 cents. This book is printed in excellent style upon good paper and contains the therapeutic application of all the Concentrated Medicines. It is invaluable as a reference and should be in the hands of every physician.

Trade Catalogue of John F. Henry, Curran & Co. 300 pp. New York, 1875. In addition to their immense proprietary business they have now added a Drug Department containing a full line of Drugs, Sundries, etc., at 8 and 9 College Place, New York City.

The Eclectic Medical College.

The thirteenth academical term of the Eclectic Medical College of the City of New York, will begin on Tuesday, October 5th, 1875, and will continue sixteen weeks.

Persons applying to be received as students will present an original essay of their own composition, three or more pages in length, letter sheet.

Students will enjoy ample opportunity for the prosecution of their studies, being allowed in addition to the regular daily lectures, the advantages afforded of observing the method of treatment at the public hospitals, as well as to be present at the Bellevue cliniques, by the purchasing of the usual tickets. The facilities for acquiring a thorough knowledge of anatomy are equal to those elsewhere; the supply of material being abundant, and both the Professor and Demonstrator always ready to give every needed assistance.

Surgery as well as the theory and practice of medicine is taught with rigid thoroughness and in conformity with the principles of the Reformed School. The collateral branches of Anthropology, Psychology and Hygiene will also receive due attention, as well as those usually included in the medical curriculum. There can be no complete knowledge of the Institutes or Practice of Medicine where these are not likewise intelligently comprehended.

The corps of instructors is constituted of men possessing experience in their art, and deserving of public confidence. There are no private classes with special fees attached, conducted by any member of the Faculty. Such classes are regarded as not accordant with good faith between professors and students. Hence our actual charges are less than in other colleges that profess to teach for lower fees, and no professor requires a bribe.

The Eclectic Practice of Medicine is *regular and scientific;* none more so. The designation is not applied by us to "exclusive views," as is falsely asserted in Dunglison's Medical Dictionary; nor does it belong to any theory of Specific Medication. Its doctrines are taught in its own text-books, journals and colleges, and *nowhere else.* By others, whether physicians or laymen, they ap-

pear to be generally misapprehended. They are essentially distinct from the dogmas inculcated by other medical teachers. In their negative character they involve the emphatic rejection of those substances as medicines which are known to be baleful and poisonous, and having neither necessity nor any adequate justification for their use; and hence the exclusion from our catalogue of remedies, wholly and unqualifiedly, of the several compounds and preparations of mercury, antimony, arsenic and lead. In respect to what we thus reject, we do not mean to imply that there are not other agents that are not likewise noxious and improper for an intelligent and conscientious physician to employ in practice; but simply that we have established these mile-stones in our progress. We think that we are liberal; but the cardinal virtue of liberality is consistency.

We accept and follow the teachings of the Fathers of Eclectic Medicine: Beach, Morrow and their fellow-laborers, as the same have been enlarged and improved by subsequent discoveries. Our peculiar designation is appropriate because American Medical Reform is based on *Eclecticism* in every department. We have advanced and elevated the standard of practice, by establishing a more humane and scientific method of treating the sick, discarding dangerous and noxious agents and providing efficient and safer substitutes for them. A great and comprehensive system has thus been established on the basis of a wide and enlightened experience. The credit is due to Eclectics for the discovery, proving and adopting of many new and important remedies, chiefly from the indigenous medicinal plants of this country, and for the application of successful scientific methods of extracting their active principles, thus rendering the agents equally efficient and more acceptable. The ablest physicians of Europe import and prescribe these medicines, giving honorable acknowledgment for them to the American Eclectics.

No medicinal agent or course of treatment should be employed which impairs the vital power. The remedies which are safest and act most closely in accordance with physiological law, should be preferred. The province of the physician is to be the minister and auxiliary of nature, seeking to aid the physical system to relieve itself from morbid conditions and recover the normal performance of its functions. This is the head and front of whatever "irregularity and lack of scientific qualifications," have been imputed to us.

We believe the proposition that one disease is cured by producing another, to be unsound in principle and opposed to correct practice of the healing art. The fancied necessity for the use of noxious drugs is a delusion. The terrible consequences which have been observed and acknowledged by distinguished medical teachers and practitioners is a sufficient refutation. All necessary purposes can be more surely effected, in our present state of knowledge, imperfect as it may be, by remedies which are at once more harmless and more efficacious.

While we are thus strenuous in asserting our views and purposes we aim to be fair and liberal, to "prove all things and hold fast that which is good," "follow peace with all," and "deal justly." We shall not "pluck" or in any other way molest or defraud any student who may not accept the distinctive sentiments and practice that we uphold.

We can assure the students of this college of as good opportunities for thorough and accurate instruction as can be obtained at any similar institution in the United States. No medical college has so large a percentage of its graduates in successful and reputable practice. Our curriculum and other requirements are not less rigid and exact. We endeavor to induce thinking and study, instead of cramming as a substitute; for we regard a collegiate course as the *beginning*, rather than the goal and climax of the student's career. It is the province of instructors to aid them in reading and mastering their books rather than giving quotations of what ought to be in them. Certainly the Eclectic School is no place of refuge for individuals too illiterate to be received elsewhere; and physicians, of all men, should be scholarly in other departments of knowledge. *Esse quam videri.*

REQUISITES FOR GRADUATION.

Candidates for the degree of Doctor of Medicine must present satisfactory evidence that they have attained the age of twenty-one years, and are of good moral character; they must have a good English common school education, and have studied medicine three years with some respectable practitioner, and have attended at least two full Courses of Lectures in some legally incorporated College; the last of which shall have been attended in this College; or they must have been engaged in a constant and reputable practice of medicine for four years, and have attended one full Course of Lectures; and they must have dissected in this College.

FACULTY.

ROBERT S. NEWTON, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
JOS. R. BUCHANAN, M. D., Professor of Anthropology and Physiological Institutes of Medicine.
JULIUS VON MEYER, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Pharmacy.
WM. ARCHER, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
JAMES M. COMINS, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
S. E. MORTIMORE, M. D., Professor of Descriptive Anatomy.
ALEXANDER WILDER, M.D., Professor of Physiology and Chemistry.
HERMAN BOSKOWITZ, M. D., Professor of Homeopathy.
GEORGE BOSKOWITZ, Ph. B. Assistant on Chemistry.
MARK NIVISON, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

Fees.—Fees for a Full Course of Lectures, $100; Matriculation Fee, $5; Demonstrator's Fee, $10; Graduation Fee, $30; Hospital Tickets, $3; for Certificate of Scholarship, for which the holder may attend two or more Courses of Lectures, or until graduation, to be paid in advance, $150; for Certificate of Scholarship, entitling the holder to keep a Student in the College for ten years, $500; Certificate of Scholarship, entitling the holder to keep a Student in the College perpetually, $1,000. Ladies, as usual, have full access to all the facilities of instruction. No private classes with special pay by members of the Faculty. Hence our charges for tuition are actually lower than in other institutions that advertise smaller fees.

The executive officers of each Eclectic State Medical Society are authorized to select a beneficiary student, who may attend lectures at the Eclectic Medical College free of charge for tuition till graduation.

TEXT-BOOKS.

Students should be particular to provide themselves with the best text-books; giving the preference whenever practicable to Eclectic authors, avoiding all quasi-Scientific publications, that have been "made to sell."

Anatomy—Gray, Wilson. Surgery—Syme by Newton, Hill, Gross, Howe. Theory and Practice of Medicine—Paine. King, Newton. Scudder, J. Hughes Bennett. Materia Medica—Coe, Paine, American Dispensatory. Physiology—J. Hughes Bennett, Flint, Dalton, Draper, Carpenter. Obstetrics—King. Diseases of Children—Newton and Powell. Scudder. Chemistry—Gregory by Sanders, Bloxam, Fownes, Cooke, Draper, Bowman, Miller. Medical Jurisprudence—Taylor, Beck.

Any further information may be obtained by addressing any member of the Faculty, or ROBERT S. NEWTON, M. D., President of the Faculty, 137 West 47th Street, New York City.

THE MEDICAL ECLECTIC.

ALEXANDER WILDER, M.D., ROBERT S. NEWTON, M.D.,
EDITORS.

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If I am right, Thy grace impart
Still in that Right to stay;
If I am wrong, Oh, teach my heart
To find the better way.
—POPE: *The Universal Prayer.*

JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS IN INSANITY.

ON the 19th day of May, 1875, Mrs. Mary Lincoln, the widow of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States, was arrested at Chicago, on an order of warrant and venue, issued by Judge Wallace, of the County Court of Cook County, Illinois, to try the question of her sanity. The proceedings were conducted with great delicacy and fairness. Her son, Robert T. Lincoln, was the petitioner, and Mr. Isaac N. Arnold acted as her counsel. A jury was impanelled, consisting of Doctor S. C. Blake, Hon. Charles B. Farwell, Hon. C. M. Henderson, S. M. Moore, Hon. L. J. Gage, H. C. Durand, S. B. Parkhurst, William Stewart, D. R. Cameron, J. A. Mason, J. McGregor Adams, and Thomas Cogswell. Hon. Leonard Swett served the warrant.

An air of profound sadness pervaded the court-room, as though a funeral was in progress.

The evidence of Doctor Willis Danforth, Samuel M. Turner, Doctor Isham, Robert T. Lincoln, M. Albertson, Dr. N. S. Davis, Dr. Johnson, and others, showed that Mrs. Lincoln was a chronic sufferer from mental disturbance; that she had supposed warnings of speedy death from her husband; that she had hallucinations of persons extracting bones and steel springs from her head; that she predicted the destruction of Chicago by fire, and made extraordinary purchases and dispositions of her property; that she apprehended attempts to poison her, and that it was not safe

for her to be left alone. The jury rendered the verdict, that they were satisfied that Mrs. Lincoln was insane, and a fit person to be sent to a State hospital for the insane; that the disease was of unknown duration, and not hereditary; that she was not subject to epilepsy, and manifested no homicidal or suicidal tendencies.

The unfortunate woman has been accordingly placed in a private retreat for insane persons in Batavia, Illinois.

We invite attention to this matter, not merely because of the prominent public position of the persons concerned, but for the purpose of paying a tribute to the superior jurisprudence of insanity in Illinois. The Garden State is a century ahead of her imperial sister, as well as of other eastern commonwealths. To her honor be it stated, a person accused of mental infirmity is allowed counsel for his defence, and has the right of trial by jury. But in several of our Eastern States the proceedings against such persons are as summary, and almost as criminal, as the infamous *lettres de cachet*, which characterized the rule of Louis XV. and the Marquise de Pompadour. Under them, individuals were arrested at the caprice of personal enemies, and imprisoned for life in the Bastille, often not knowing who was their accuser or what charge had been made against them. Under our law and practice, an instrument of somewhat similar power will speedily remove the unfortunate victim from society and his everyday pursuits, to a cell or ward of an asylum peopled by the insane.

We remember, as vividly as though it was but yesterday, the emotions which were excited when, reading a novellette in childhood, we came to a passage relating that the hero of the story, Alfred Thorner, was duped by a trick, and forcibly removed to a madhouse, to induce him to surrender his father's last will and testament to the man that had seized upon his patrimony. Young Thorner persisted in his refusal, upon which his persecutor uttered this threat: "Remain here;—your entire prospect these four walls; your only clothing, chains; your only sport, the lash; your only hope, the grave!"

Nor, we now also add, shall we soon forget the last days of Horace Greeley — a history of days and nights in a private madhouse, his prayers for a physician of his own choosing disregarded — a history yet undivulged, but doubtless a tale of horrors.

Not many years since, Morgan Hinchman, of Philadelphia,

was conveyed to the lunatic asylum at Frankford, kept for six months a close prisoner, denied the usual privileges of the establishment, and refused all intercourse with everybody who had known him. The only reason offered for this atrocious treatment was that "such were the instructions of his friends." His wife had been a party to the proceedings. An appeal to the superintendent of the asylum elicited only this answer: "This is a mere family matter. If Hinchman would arrange his property there would be an end of it."

Hinchman was imprisoned upon the certificate of a physician who had never been his medical adviser, nor had seen him for four or five months previous. During his incarceration the grass grew over the grave of a dead child, his property was sold at public auction, and the proceeds employed to defray the expenses of his confinement. His books, furniture, and clothing were divided among the very persons who had conspired for his kidnapping and his burial in the living tomb. An uncle waited upon the conspirators, who threatened him that if he attempted to reclaim his nephew's property they would proceed against him likewise as an insane man, or would so blacken his character that he would not be able to walk the streets. Finally, Hinchman did escape, and instituted proceedings for damages. The testimony made fearful disclosures, both against the guilty persons and against the officers of the lunatic asylum. Signatures were denied, orders repudiated, minutes kept back, records vitiated or altered, letters burned which would have proved the sanity of Hinchman and the entire scheme of the conspiracy — burned while the trial was going on, that they might not come up in evidence. One manager testified that the superintendent could not look beyond the papers of admission, and had no power to discharge an inmate, no matter how long his cure had been established, without the consent of the friends who had placed him there. Another manager declared, under oath, that "*on the mere certificate of any doctor whatever*, he would consign any one of the hundreds then in the court-room to incarceration in the Frankford Asylum."

Another man of an æsthetic and literary turn of mind, fond of books, pictures, and elegant furniture, was arrested on the certificate of a physician, who had not seen him during the previous seven weeks. He was conveyed to the Pennsylvania Hospital for

the Insane, and having been liberated, after strenuous effort, found that his property had been sold and the proceeds divided by his creditors, who had instituted the proceedings.

Such spoilation operates as a rare expedient to oppose impunity for the crime. A person having property is obliged to pay all the preliminary expenses; then for his support, and for all proceedings taken for his liberation, thus becomes destitute of the means for prosecuting those who have so cruelly injured him. Such law is more relentless than the grave, more pitiless than hell.

We have appealed to the Legislature and the public for radical amendments to our code of insanity. Only medical experts should be allowed to give opinions and evidence in the case, and then from actual knowledge; and the rulings of the court in proceedings for lunacy, should always be, so far as possible, in favor of the alleged lunatic, as the person most needing friends. There should also be an efficient system provided for the visitation of asylums, and the proceedings made subject to review; and where taken on slight evidence or unworthy motive, somebody else than the person whose liberty has been assailed should bear the expense.

A man accused of murder is often acquitted on the ground of insanity, and then permitted to roam at large. Another devotes his energy to business, with no suspicion cleaving to him; but if he bequeaths too much money to some charity, or distinguishes in favor of some friend or relative, his will is liable to be set aside. He may not do what he will with his own. His wishes and tastes, not according with those of others, expose him to the imputation of eccentricity, the liability to imprisonment while alive, or the annulling of his testamentary disposal of property after death.

Such jurisprudence is a blot upon our civilization. It directly contravenes the purpose of civil government; it creates a general insecurity of person and property; it invests physicians and magistrates with extraordinary powers; it deprives persons of liberty and property without due process of law. Obnoxious persons were never more in danger during proceedings against witchcraft.

We ask for legislation as fair as that of England and Illinois. Let there be no Bastilles on our soil. We want the right which our fathers fought to establish, of freedom for person and control of our property, only to be jeoparded by actual wrongdoing.

ON THE RESUSCITATION OF ANIMATION IN NEWLY-BORN CHILDREN.

BY JOHN GREGORY,

*Licentiate of Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh; Member of Royal College of Surgeons, England, and Licentiate in Midwifery.**

In addition to the means already employed for the restoration of apparently still-born children, I have for some time used, with considerable benefit, a simple but important additional manipulation. It may be mentioned in some works on midwifery, and some practitioners may use it, but I have neither read nor heard of it before, and I am induced to bring it forward, because I am convinced of its great service in some cases.

Children in whom animation is suspended may, in my opinion, be divided into two principal classes. The first class is composed of those in whom the head suffers from redundancy of blood, arising from several causes; and the second class consists of those in whom the head is deprived of its proper quantity of blood.

In the first class the redundance is generally met with in cases where the head presents naturally, but is born some time before the remainder of the body. At first it is of a natural color, but as the uterus continues to contract around the body, forcing it into as small a compass as possible, the blood is gradually driven more and more into the head, which becomes turgid, and, when at last the body is expelled, we see the head almost black, and the body perfectly white. In these cases, the escape of a teaspoonful or so of blood from the funis before it is tied, as is generally taught and known, aids us very much in our efforts for the child's recovery, which mainly consists of artificial respiration, the hot bath, and cold sprinkling.

In the second class, and this it is with which we have more particularly to do (taking, as before, a typical case), the anæmic condition of the head, and, consequently, of the medulla oblongata and that portion of the spinal cord from whence the cervi-

* Having followed the suggestions of Dr. Gregory in several cases with perfect success, some of which were of a character almost like miracles, we are induced to republish this. Dr. G. is an *ad eundem* graduate of the Eclectic Medical College of New York, and the above is an extract from a thesis he submitted.

cal plexus is given off, is met with in footling and breech presentations, where the head and neck are born last, and the supply of blood through the funis is nearly or altogether stopped. Supposing a considerable interval of time to have elapsed between the birth of the body and the birth of the head, we frequently find some such conditions as these: the body and head pale and apparently bloodless, not exactly the reverse of those we meet with in the first class, because, although in both cases that part of the child which is pressed upon by the maternal parts last is the most denuded of blood, in the second class the absence of blood caused by the pressure on the umbilical cord, prevents a too great engorgement of any part of the child. We have then a pale, flaccid body, scarcely any or perhaps no attempt at respiration, and a few pulsations of the heart in the minute, more or less irregular. We at once make use of one or other of the various methods of artificial respiration, not forgetting the hot bath. Time goes on, and beyond a greater regularity and frequency of the pulse, and a few attempts at respiration, and perhaps a mottled hue of the skin of the body, the head always remaining pale and death-like, we do not seem to have progressed much. There seems to be no alternative but to go on, hoping the slight improvement will continue, and very often perseverance and skill do at last succeed in effecting a recovery.

About two years ago, I was endeavoring to reanimate a child whose appearance and condition were just as I have described. More than half an hour had elapsed, and although the child showed no signs of a relapse, it made very little if any progress. Thinking carefully over the difficulty of the case, the thought suddenly struck me, how can I expect a "co-ordinate and adapted action of the muscles necessary to respiration," if they receive no nervous supply; and how can the medulla oblongata receive the "impression of the necessity of breathing," and reflect it to the phrenic and other motor nerves, unless a due supply of blood be furnished to it?

Acting on this thought, I took the child carefully by the thighs, and held it upside down, gently swinging it backwards and forwards. In a few seconds I was pleased to see that, although before the whole body was pallid, now the head and back part of the neck which was in view, was becoming red and

turgid, and almost directly afterwards the child gasped violently, inspired, and gave as loud a cry as I ever heard from a new-born child. After ten seconds or so, I reverted it, when all respiration ceased, and the head became white again. I then inverted it again, when the crying and respiration recommenced, and I allowed it to hang by its thighs for at least a minute, rubbing it well over the back of the head and neck, and pouring hot water over it. When the action of the lungs seemed to have fairly set in, I allowed it to lie on the nurse's lap, with its head lower than its feet, and so it remained all night. The next day it was quite well. It was very interesting to notice how the reflex action manifested itself while the child was turned upside down, the stimulus of cold applied to the back of the head, shoulders, and upon part of the back, acting on the diaphragm through the superficial branches of cervical nerves and the phrenic. This entirely ceased when the respiratory tract was insufficiently supplied with blood, as when I held the child upright. Since then I have had eight cases of the first class, all of which did well, and seven of the second, which I may here remark is by far the most dangerous form of suspended animation. Of these seven, two never breathed, and the action of the heart could only be heard once or twice. They died almost immediately after birth. The other five recovered. They varied considerably in regard to the time which elapsed before they could breathe naturally, but in all of them I was able to materially shorten my labors and the anxiety of the by-standers, by inverting the child as soon as a few attempts at respiration had been made.

I think I have shown pretty plainly that this simple procedure is of considerable use in addition to the other means, supplementing but never superseding them.

In conclusion, I may remark, although it would almost seem unnecessary, that, as a corollary from the above, it may be assumed that in the first class the head should be kept perfectly upright, and that the warmth should be applied mainly to the lower parts of the body, and not all over it, as is generally done. The Marshall Hall method would not allow of the erect posture being kept, but it is very easy to make use of artificial respiration without following minutely that or any other fixed form of procedure.—*Rusholme, England*, May 20, 1871.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

BY W. ARCHER, M.D.

CIRCUMSTANCES occur in every man's life affecting character and destiny.

A serious mistake made by a medical practitioner, esteemed as proficient in education and practical skill, will mar his fame, shake the confidence of friends, and materially militate against his future success, especially if that mistake should be deleterious to another.

In diagnosis, a misapprehension of the disease, its concomitant lessons, its stage or degree, the temperament, idiosyncrasy, age, etc., of the patient, and also the immediate antecedent treatment (if any), might lead to a misapplication of remedies in quality and quantity, and thus, instead of producing convalesence, would enhance the present diathesis, and possibly establish an additional disease worse than the first. In case of fracture or dislocation, an improper diagnosis would prevent replacement of parts and result in deformity, debility, if not in death.

And if the diagnosis be correct and the treatment wrong, other evils ensue to the patient physically, and to the physician reputably and financially.

Therefore, every practitioner and medical student should endeavor to attain a proficiency in medico-legal knowledge, theoretical and practical, to render him an adept in his profession, qualified for every emergency as practitioner, counsellor, witness, or jurist, relative to medico-civil law, for the benefit of others and his own reputation and future practical success.

A young physician, whose trial I attended, was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of $5000, for malpractice, as follows: A lad accidentally received a slight injury in the olecranon process and one of the adjacent condyles. His physician, misapprehending facts in the case, treated the boy for a fracture of the lower third of the humerus, and in so doing splintered and bandaged the arm so tightly that inflammation and gangrene ensued, amputation was performed, and the severed arm buried. Additional circumstances led the parents of the child to suspect malpractice; hence, they had the arm disinterred and surgically examined,

when it was ascertained that there was no fracture of the humerus, and that the arm might have recovered and been capable of future functional service; and accordingly the jury rendered the verdict as aforesaid. Had this young practitioner been proficient in his profession, or had associated with him one that was, the child would have been spared mal-treatment, and he (the physician) retained his medical reputation. But henceforth he, and his friends will remember the event with sorrow that knows no relief. Even the celebrated Dr. John Hunter was tormented through all his earthly future for his ignorance as expressed before a court of law, when, as a medical man, he said he could not tell whether the death of a certain person was caused by drinking "laurel water or any other poison;" and he from that circumstance expressed his regret for not being more proficient in medical jurisprudence.

Happy for him, however, that his reputation was already established, and that he stood high among his medical brethren; and especially fortunate was it for him that he was not reckoned among Reformers or Eclectics, for had he been, notwithstanding all his profundity of knowledge and acquisition in science, he would have been anathematized as a quack and false pretender, and unfit for the title of M.D., or the friendship of the medical brotherhood by Old School men.

June 1*st*, 1875.

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ADDRESS TO THE STATE ECLECTIC MEDICAL SOCIETY, OF ILLINOIS.*

BY ROBERT S. NEWTON, M.D.

Mr. President, and Members of the State Eclectic Medical Society, of Illinois: It gives me very great pleasure to respond to the invitation by your Society to meet with and address you upon this the occasion of your annual meeting. The purposes which have called you here this evening is to confer one with another upon a subject of so great importance as the science of medicine, its practice and exact truths; the force and power which control its actions; its promises; its ability to execute, to change and control, either directly or indirectly, the feelings of every human being.

*Having accepted the invitation to deliver this address, I was prevented by sickness from attending the meeting, and forwarded the same.—NEWTON.

Although one is skeptical, feeling strong and independent, while in health, sooner or later he becomes a meek supplicant to that science of which he has spoken so lightly; whose power to relieve from suffering and prolong human existence, he has been so unwilling to acknowledge. The people at large are so vitally interested in a true system of medicine that they should be thoroughly educated, and thus rendered able to discriminate between truth and error. Century upon century has exhibited to the world the peculiar doctrines of the "Old School" practice of medicine. Its want of success in relieving human suffering and prolongation of life has finally created the conviction in the minds of millions that that practice contains errors in its pathology and its modes of treatment, of a character which fully accounts for these failings. In view of these well-established facts, this system had to be examined for the purpose of ascertaining and pointing out its leading and fundamental errors. Among these may be noticed as one of the errors in its pathology, that increased temperature, an accelerated circulation of the blood, irregular nerve-force, suspended depuration of the different organs and functions, are regarded as actual disease, and not as a natural and wholesome effort to remove these conditions. If they do not entertain such views, adopting a system of depletion by the lancet, heroic purgatives, or excessive medication, actual starvation, or the use of such therapeutic agents as will paralyze the vital energies, some may say that our Old School friends have abandoned these peculiar doctrines and the practice based upon them: that they now agree with the New School, and adopt their pathology, which is the direct opposite of that heretofore taught and held by the Old School. But is it true that they have so reformed? Have they discontinued and abandoned entirely the lancet and the poisonous medicines which so rapidly depress and destroy the power of the nervous system? We admit that some have done so; but is it not a curious circumstance that in the present period of the world's history, many of the prominent physicians of the Old School, who stand high, and occupy high professional positions, like that of Prof. S. D. Gross, the great author and teacher, should call the attention of the profession to their old practice of blood-letting as one of the "Lost Arts"? They admit that their inability to control the action and judgment of the people has driven this practice from the land; meanwhile they

continue to advocate a return to blood-letting. I read the following extract from the proceedings of the American Medical Association at its last session in Louisville:

Dr. S. D. Gross addressed the American Medical Association, at Louisville, Ky., May 4, 1875. His subject was "Blood-Letting." which he styled "one of the lost arts." He commenced by briefly recounting the history of venesection, its uses and abuses. While physicians of a few generations back resorted to blood-letting as a specific remedy in the management of promiscuous diseases, the system had fallen gradually into disuse, until, at the present day, it was as much as a physician's reputation was worth to hazard the suggestion save as a topical agent. He thought that we should not assume to be so much wiser than our fathers, who had lent their approval to a custom that had been sanctioned by ages of experience. Might we not, in going to the opposite extreme, do violence to a principle that was really conservative in its nature? It was the extreme view taken either way that was likely to occasion untoward results. It was the fashion of the present day to decry this kind of practice, and, like many other fashions, it was founded upon ideas that would not stand the test of reasoning investigation. Even disease itself, in some form or other, had often become fashionable. An instance in point was that of Louis XIV.* of France, who was afflicted with a loathsome disease, with which the people of his court soon became fashionably afflicted. There was as much tyranny exercised by the opinion of an eminent authority (eminent because it was *foreign*) in support of improbable or questionable medical views, as there was in the mandates of the queen of fashion, foremost among whom, in her time, was the Empress Eugenie, and to which every woman felt herself compelled to yield, or else forego her influence and standing in the fashionable world. So with a majority of the medical profession, who abandoned voluntarily—or felt compelled so to do—old and once cherished opinions in order that, by following new theories, they might not render themselves conspicuous by an adherence to the ancient regime. He said that the time was fast coming, if not already at hand, when a reaction would ensue, and the idle lancet be again resorted to as one of the main reliances in the treatment of many forms of disease, particularly in the acute stages. History is constantly repeating itself, and knowledge runs in a circle. There were times to bleed, and times not to bleed, and these distinctions, wherein our fathers erred, we of this day and time are enabled to recognize readily and turn to valuable account. When we had acquired a more accurate knowledge of diseases, the tendency to run into extremes would be less characteristic of the profession, if not avoided altogether.

The substitute for the lancet now-a-days, consisted in the ad-

*More correctly, Francis I.

ministration of medicines that had a tendency to reduce the fulness, frequency and power of the heart's action, and the extreme use of these was more dangerous than the one decried. Women in childbed had often lost immense quantities of blood, more than an old-time physician could ever think he had occasion to draw; hemorrhages from various causes, and the continued and immoderate use of the lancet, in many recorded cases, in which no more blood came away because there was too little left to run, could be cited, and yet recovery followed, and the life-current was speedily introduced under a nourishing and sustaining after-treatment.—*Courier-Journal.*

After presenting the above extract from Prof. Gross' late address, I will present the other side of the picture, being a compilation from the diary of the late Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Chief-Justice of the United States, which we find in the Indianapolis *Medical Review*, 1874. The gentlemen mentioned in this case were among the most distinguished of the Old School, although they are all dead except one, and he is a resident of New York. The voluminous writings of Professors Drake and Eberle are still quoted authorities in the Old School; Profs. Eberle and Drake were both connected with the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati for several years. Prof. Drake was Professor in the respective Medical Colleges in Philadelphia, Lexington, and Louisville, Ky., author of *Principal Diseases of the Mississippi Valley*, and *Diseases of the Interior of North America*, etc. Prof. Gross was a colleague of his in the Colleges at Cincinnati and at Louisville. Having been a student under these two gentlemen, and having the honor of having their names upon my diploma, and being acquainted with all the parties except one, and the death of Mrs. Chase occurring in my native city, I am prepared to say that their treatment was such as was recognized as regular practice of the Old School. Dr. Drake remained a firm believer in blood-letting, and died from pneumonia, after having been severely depleted by the lancet.

In Warden's "Account of the Private and Public Services of Salmon P. Chase," are numerous selections and copious extracts from his diary; and among these is an account of the death of his first wife. After parturition Mrs. Chase remained rather feeble for several days. A physician was called, who proposed to bleed her. "When I went up stairs, I knelt down and earnestly implored God to spare the life of my dear wife; to give wisdom to the physician and efficacy to his remedies."

The patient continued comfortable for a few days. Mr. Chase

left Cincinnati for Philadelphia on business. While away Mrs. C. got worse, though she drank porter and took quinine pills.

Nov. 30th, twelve days after the birth of the child, Mrs. Colby called on the patient, and not liking her symptoms, went home and sent her husband, who was Mr. Chase's family physician. When he came "he pronounced the patient very ill, and requested a consultation." The diary then reads as follows: "He further proposed to send for Dr. Drake, who was accordingly summoned immediately. Before he had arrived, Dr. Colby had made preparations for bleeding her, thinking immediate blood-letting necessary, and that a high state of peritoneal inflammation existed. Dr. Drake concurred, and they proceeded to bleed. When six or eight ounces of blood had been abstracted, Dr. Colby thinking she had been bled as much as her constitution would bear, and becoming satisfied also, from the effect of the bleeding, that the high state of inflammation supposed did not exist, arrested the flow of blood. Dr. Drake was much dissatisfied, and insisted upon a more copious bleeding. The bandage was accordingly removed, and more blood taken. It was then replaced. Dr. Drake still remained unsatisfied, urging that it was necessary to bleed to fainting. He represented the difference of opinion to Mr. and Mrs. Garniss (father and mother of Mrs. Chase), and spoke of leaving the house. Mr. Garniss entreated him not to do so. He then suggested that another physician be sent for, and suggested Dr. Marshall. Mr. Garniss objected to him. He then proposed Dr. Richards. This was acceded to, and Dr. Drake went for Dr. Richards himself. When they came, both soon agreed as to the necessity of bleeding, and she was again bled, contrary to Dr. Colby's opinion and wish. Forty grains of calomel were then administered. Thirty ounces of blood had been taken. Still Drs. Drake and Richards were not satisfied; they thought further bleeding was necessary, but postponed it till morning. While this bleeding was going on, Drs. Drake and Colby each counted Kitty's pulse—the latter repeatedly. Dr. Drake affirmed that the pulse was diminished in frequency from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and twenty, and Dr. Colby was equally confident that it was accelerated from one hundred and forty-five to one hundred and seventy. Drs. Drake and Colby remained in the house all night, and Dr. Colby fearing the result of the bleeding, and still more, the consequence of a repetition of it, exerted himself to prevent any opinion of its necessity. Warm fomentations and warm drinks were copiously used. Kitty (Mrs. Chase) was thrown into a profuse perspiration, which continued through the night, and in the morning all her symptoms were no better."

"Tuesday, December 1st. Such was her condition on the morning of this unhappy day. There was a fair prospect of her recovery. All the symptoms boded well. But Drs. Drake and Richards were of the opinion that she had not been bled suffi-

ciently, and that the disease had not been subdued. They accordingly recommended further bleeding—Dr. Colby opposed it, saying that her symptoms were better, and they ought to watch the result. The other physicians insisted, however. Dr. Colby then urgently recommended that Dr. Eberle should be sent for. Mr. Garniss went for him, and returned with him. On the way, he told him that Kitty was suffering from a violent inflammation. Dr. Eberle remarked that such inflammation rarely, if ever, occurred so late after confinement. When he arrived, Drs. Drake and Richards stated their view to him, and Dr. Colby stated his. He concurred with the majority, and further bleeding was consequently resolved upon. It was anticipated that the effect would be to reduce the frequency of the pulse and augment its volume! Kitty was told that the doctors thought of bleeding her again, and was asked if she was willing. She said, 'yes, anything.' She was then raised up in bed, and twenty ounces of blood taken from her. The effect upon the pulse was the exact contrary of what had been anticipated. It became more frequent and more feeble. But, in other respects, she seemed somewhat easier. The physicians seemed to entertain some hope of her recovery, and agreed upon a course of treatment to be adopted.

"The father came into the room exclaiming, 'Thank God! my child, the doctors say there is hope.' She said nothing. All hope soon vanished. * * * Dr. Drake felt her pulse, and said that she was dead."

It seems by some remark of the biographer, that Mr. Chase blamed Drs. Drake and Eberle for the Sangrado course they pursued, but we are not permitted to know what his language was. Drs. D. and E. have relatives in Cincinnati, and a host of champions in the "regular" profession; therefore, the writer has dealt gently with the erring. It might have hurt the sale of his book to quote too much. He has quoted enough, however, from the diary to show the practice of such eminent Old School physicians as Eberle and Drake. The pupils of these men who are on the stage to-day, would have the world believe that the regular fraternity was never guilty of "shedding innocent blood;" but such a record as that given by Mr. Chase, is a ghost which will haunt them through all time. The Christian Statesman, on bended knee, earnestly implored God to give wisdom to the physician, and efficacy to his remedies; and that prayer has been answered, not in saving his young and darling wife, but by a revolution in the general practice of medicine. The bleeders are nearly all dead and gone, and their followers have gained somewhat of the wisdom so much needed. But who wrought the revolution?

Time, and the proper education of the people, will determine whether venesection, so deadly as we have shown, will be re-established in this country. The New School with all of its power, influence, education, and truth, is making such permanent inroads

and advances as, in our judgment, will ever prevent such an unfortunate return to a practice which our Reformed School will have succeeded in exposing and abolishing, if she be true to herself, her teachings, and doctrines, the evidences of which are such that no one can gainsay or dispute them.

Reform in medicine was the work of a few liberal and progressive individuals. Their ideas, frankly stated, and giving internal evidence of truth, were placed prominently before the public, and were so convincing as to meet with a very general approval. To the sentiment thus created our Old School rivals have been compelled to defer. Eclectic reform, its advocates and workers at the present time, number actually more than one-half of the intelligent portion of the inhabitants of the United States. Where this is not the case, it is because of lack of reflection, because the excepters are not sufficiently reformers to accept, much less to carry out, its principles.

We have no war to make upon individual members and practitioners of the Old School, as such. We are able to penetrate the future far enough to perceive their mighty edifice, its dogmatic errors, illiberality, and unwillingness to co-operate with reformers in their own ranks as well as in other schools of progress, will be hurled from its commanding position, and that they will be forced to yield to the progressive sentiment of the day; and that the New School will be the prevailing practice of medicine, regardless of the name by which it may be designated. The so-called "regular" practice, with its pretentious claims, Homœopathy, and Eclecticism, now constituting the three modes of practice, are names employed to designate the particular views of respective branches of medical science. Each contains much that is good, and errors to be reformed. Irrespective of our wishes, as supporters of these systems, the community at large are only interested in the practice which is most successful in curing disease.

This being true, and the conviction having become very general, of the superiority of the Eclectic practice, it has been largely adopted, not only by the people, but by thousands of Old School practitioners. I therefore believe, without qualification, that a united and co-operative effort of all the distinctive schools might result in the creating of one powerful school of medicine that would carry out and perfect, not only the discoveries and improvements which have been made, but would so open the way

that newer and even more vital truths would be discovered, ultimately resulting in bringing medicine, like astronomy, to the basis of a science defined by laws to be generally recognized; when the chief aim and object will be the benefitting of the human family.

WHAT HAVE WE ACCOMPLISHED?

The modification of the medical laws in each and every state. They now guarantee equality of rights and privileges to the practitioners of all schools, and the establishment of medicat colleges, equal in law, equal in medical requirements and reputation throughout the country. New York, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri and Georgia, now possess such institutions. Medical students can find in these schools reform inculcated in medicine, and every needed facility for acquiring a thorough education. The establishment of a National Association, as well as of County, District, State and Eclectic Medical Societies in a majority of the states, with a large body of representative practitioners in other states not yet organized, the establishing of a large comprehensive and extensive medical literature on all the distinctive features of medical and surgical practice, sufficient for the wants of our colleges, and of our students and practitioners of medicine. No school of medicine has been more successful, or has accomplished more in this department in the last half century. The establishing of medical journals connected with the several medical colleges, for the dissemination of the Eclectic views, from their respective localities, has had a powerful influence.

DOCTRINAL QUESTIONS IN MEDICINE.

We are as far from a united opinion in regard to doctrinal peculiarities now, as when we began; yet careful examination will show that in all the fundamental questions involving the selection of medicines and their action upon the system, there really exists a remarkable similarity of opinion. Whether medicines act specifically or empirically; as a doctrine, it matters not if they act physiologically, and remove diseased conditions; yet this very question is one of the most important now being investigated. But prejudice or individual preferences or opposition, should give way cheerfully to full fair and scientific investigation. It is only by close clinical study that we are able to ascertain the true action of remedies. It may be claimed that if new suggestions or investigations met with no opposition, that the originators would not

pursue their researches, and no positive truth or data would be arrived at. This is true to some extent, but it does not necessarily follow that both sides of a question should not be presented. No one should oppose simply because a fair investigation of a subject may leave him in the minority. If further investigation should develop the necessity of a complete reorganization of theories of disease, allowing properly for the agency of the brain, the cerebro-spinal and sympathetic nervous system, the whole practice of medicine will become more rational, simple and comprehensive. We can then prescribe medicines with the view of acting on positive conditions.

OUR PRESENT AND FUTURE PROSPECTS.

These never have been so good as at the present time. The continuation of the present effort, strengthened by the influence and power which may be added by a large number of practitioners, who have not united with the several organizations, would, beyond doubt, enable great achievement for which the laborers in this system of reform have been seeking for so many years.

I now return to you my sincere thanks, and promise you my co-operation in the cause of Eclecticism, in which I have labored so many years.

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THE PATHOLOGY OF GENIUS.

GREAT genius is preeminently great capacity for suffering. It is the yearning of the heart for what it does not possess, an ambition for the highest attainment. Like the Koheleth of the Book of *Ecclesiastes*, achieving whatever it may, increasing knowledge it increases sorrow; acquiring wealth, testing human justice, abounding in all that makes delight for men, it finds that all are vanity and empty—till the dust of man shall return to the earth as it was, and the spirit to its parent-God. A great ambition, recoiling on itself, gnaws the heart. Philosophy may calm it for a while, but it will break out afresh, and rob the sufferer of all pleasure in life.

With men of genius sensitiveness is a perfect disease. They feel and express emotions which escape other men. Sympathy for others, often morbid, is largely developed in both women and men of superior ken. There is an ideal that is seldom realized. A creature is formed in their heart and brain, perfect in conception, and possessing the very qualities that they want. This ideal

is sought for in flesh and blood, but too often in vain. Hence, the marriages of such are so often failures. But let us not sit in judgment upon them, for by others they cannot be measured.

The man of genius feels himself alone in the world, solitary in a great crowd, living for long years and yet really never beholding a fellow-creature. All men of genius, we repeat, feel this sense of loneliness. In one way or other they express it. Charles Dickens, when near the end of his life, complained that he had missed some one whom he had never seen. Nature casts her priests of genius in a delicate mould; and the penalty imposed upon them, like the punishment of Cain, is too great for them to bear. The torture is often maddening, and it must be borne without the mitigation of human sympathy. People see that such persons are often unhappy—uncertain and strange in their ways; in short, different from themselves. Not knowing the cause, they invent one, generally to the sufferer's discredit. Such are the relations which they sustain—solitude, friendlessness, pain and anguish—with the honors, glories, rewards, perhaps utilities to be realised, when they have passed out from life.

We deny not that there is another color to the picture, a silver lining to the cloud; but in this world, generally, the life of genius is one of suffering and pain; and "in much wisdom is much grief." The characteristic phenomena, therefore, fall legitimately where we place them, within the department of pathology.

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CEREUS BONPLANDII.*

BY RICHARD E. KUNZE, M.D.

THIS variety of *Cactus* is such a positive remedy in the cure and palliation of cardiac disease that one must observe its action in order to appreciate it fully. In Mexico, where it thrives luxuriantly, it appears to have been used long ago in the treatment of fevers. A Mexican lady, who recognized this plant in my office as the "fever plant" of her native country, stated that it was administered in the form of a tea made of the bruised stems, which were boiled in water, drank *ad libitum*, and very effectual in breaking up the fevers of that country. Not having tried it in such a way and for that purpose, we cannot bespeak

*Read before the Eclectic Med. Society of the City of N. Y., March 17, 1875.

for it the result here claimed, but do not question the veracity of our frank informer, who admitted that while in Mexico she had never taken any other medicine, excepting the leaves of the *Aloes* for bilious disorders, and *Cactus* for fever. We are convinced, however, that it has no control over the pulse as an arterial sedative, having given it in a case of delirium tremens, in largely repeated doses, without the slightest effect whatsoever upon the circulation. It is as a nerve sedative that we call your attention again to this article, and one much stronger than the old variety of *Cereus grandiflorus*. Whether its superiority lies in the fact that we prepare a tincture from the stems only, therein differing from that of *Cereus grandiflorus*, which is made from both the stems and flowers, we cannot say, but venture the opinion that the properties of the stems and flowers of *Cactus* differ nearly as much as the rose does from its thorny stems. We have not had an opportunity of making an analysis of this plant, and cannot therefore set up a different hypothesis at present.

CLINICAL RECORD OF NEW CASES TREATED WITH CEREUS BONPLANDII.

Mrs. Josephine O., age 60, called for advice, Dec. 16th, 1874, suffering from stenosis of the left heart, afterwards resulting in aneurism of the aorta. Of the sanguine-encephalic temperament. Had suffered intensely for two weeks on taking any exercise, with cardiac pains passing from the apex to the base of the heart, thence across right breast, followed by palpitation and severe dyspnœa; heart felt as if squeezed during paroxysm; pulse 96, regular and wiry; vertex hot, throbbing violently during paroxysms; extremities cold and numb; countenance pale, pinched, and anxious-looking; tongue white, mouth parched, much thirst, and no appetite; could not lie on right side or back at all; went to bed with a very apprehensive feeling; woke up regularly every night with severe dyspnœa, lasting 1—2 hours, and palpitation; rose with tiresome feeling, and œdema in ankles; could not walk two blocks without resting and grasping for some support. Had complained of a dry cough for six weeks previously; taken nauseant expectorants; got well without expectorating. Could not examine the case critically then on account of having to visit some diphtheritic cases immediately, so I gave her tinct. *Cereus Bonplandii* ℥ iv—dose gtt. xv at once, and gtt. x every two hours thereafter, till relieved of pain and palpitation. Next morning called early to inform me of the

gratifying result of medicine. First dose had relieved her of intense palpitation, lessened dyspnœa, and increased capillary circulation. Could walk to and from the cars without much trouble—no pain or dyspnœa. Slept comfortable, awoke once, took medicine, and in the morning found herself lying on her back and right side, first time in two weeks. Auscultation revealed the heart laboring violently, palpitation causing strong parietal vibrations, particularly to the right of the sternum, between second and third ribs. Chest upheaval appeared very marked over large vessels; sounds regular, but intensified in volume, loud and muffled in character, followed by a bellows murmur. My diagnosis was mitral regurgitation, with congestion of lungs, which opinion was supported by Prof. R. S. Newton, who happened to come in and examined the patient likewise.

Ordered her to continue treatment.

Dec. 18th. Was sent for in haste that evening. Had felt pretty well up to that morning, when, in putting on her shoes, she was taken with a sudden faint feeling, followed by a general muscular prostration, resulting in chills on attempting to make the least exercise, which continued throughout the day. Had neither pain nor dyspnœa. Gave her a few doses of Viburnum Compound, which removed prostration. Pulse 90, and soft. Ordered *tinct. Cereus Bonplandii*, gtt. x every four hours thereafter.

Dec. 19th. Saw her in the afternoon, feeling splendid, good appetite, and had no cardiac pain or palpitation, not even after exercise. Pulse soft—96.

Dec. 23d. Had felt very well up to date, attending to all her household duties; slept well. More painful and tiresome feeling in limbs, and respiration not so free. Pulse 90, soft and regular. Ordered *tinct. Cereus Bonplandii*, gtt. x three times a day.

Dec. 28th. Taken with a dry, nervous cough, no expectoration; exercise tiresome producing dyspnœa; very seldom palpitation, and at apex only; no pain; going out in the cold air, or ascending a stair, rapidly causing dyspnœa. Pulse full and soft —90. Continued same medicine.

Jan. 7th, 1875. Overworked herself, began to feel worse again; much dyspnœa, general prostration, no appetite, pulse accelerated, and free from all pain.

Jan. 8th. Noticed vibrations along the trunk of aorta; felt bad.

(*Concluded in next number.*)

The Review.

Light a Living Force.

A FEW weeks ago, Mr. William Crookes, Fellow of the Royal Society of England, a gentleman already known to the scientific world as the discoverer of the metal thallium, made the announcement that he had demonstrated Light as a mechanical force. He experimented by exhausting of the air a tube with a bulb at the end, and in the bulb he mounted upon a delicate point a little vane of glass or straw. The vane was in the form of a cross or X, and on each of its four arms was mounted a disk of pith or platinum, blackened on one side. As soon as the machine was ready it was exposed to the sunshine, the heat-rays of which had been carefully excluded by means of a screen of alum. The disks immediately began to revolve, as if alive, around their common axis, like the planets around the sun in the orrery. They stopped at once when the light was shut away. Professors Stokes and Huxley, Dr. Wm. B. Carpenter, Norman Lockyer, and others, witnessed the demonstration, and declared it perfect. Light is henceforth to be acknowledged as one of the cosmical forces.

A Kepler is now wanted to evolve the new discovery. This much is known—that the luminous force is centrifugal in its character, and repels or pushes away the objects on which it is delivered. Thus the black side of the disk being pushed from the sun, the vane was kept in constant rotation so long as the light-waves dashed against the black surface. A green or blue screen, or a cloud over the sun, diminished the force of the motion; red or yellow glass increased it materially. The centrifugal action of the light-force appears to account for the phenomena of the comet's tail, which is always driven violently away from its natural line upon approaching the sun.

Perhaps, also, the law of planetary and all astral motion, is also explained. Each planet is propelled and kept in place by the power of gravitation. The ether, more rare than the aerial atmosphere which exists in all the combined spaces between world and world, system and system, is thus the medium for transmitting the force which maintains them in constant activity. The

rays of the sun which do not fall directly upon its subordinate planets are not wasted and lost among the stars, but preserved and utilized, being converted into force with which to move the universe. The motion and stress of light sweeping from centre to circumference of each planetary system, thus exercises a power that in its totality is prodigious beyond computation.

A new majesty of meaning is derived from the Divine proclamation, "Let light be, and light then was." The subtile something is shown to be no mere undulation of ether, or mode of motion, but an actual entity, a living force, as well as the illuminator of all things. He who taketh account of the falling sparrow has provided for perpetually gathering up each scintilla of light, so that in the economy of the universe no thing is wasted, latent, or lost.

Meetings of Eclectic Medical Societies.

NATIONAL ECLECTIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The National Eclectic Medical Association held its annual meeting at Springfield, Illinois, on the 15th and 16th of June, 1875, and elected the following officers for the fiscal year: President, B. J. Stow, M. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Vice-Presidents, R. W. Geddes, M. D., of Wenchenden, Mass., O. H. D. Shoemaker, M. D., of Avoca, Iowa, A. B. Woodward, M. D., of Penn.; Treasurer, James Anton, M. D., of Lebanon, Ohio; Secretary. A. L. Clark, M. D., of Chicago, Ill.; Corresponding Secretary, G. C. Pitzer, St. Louis, Mo. The next meeting will be held at Washington, D. C., in June, 1876. The meeting was well attended, and the election of President Stow was generally received acceptably as a deserved tribute to a veteran Medical Reformer.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the Massachusetts Eclectic Medical Society was held at the Revere House, Boston, on Thursday and Friday, June 3d and 4th, 1875. The meeting was called to order by the President, H. D. Jillson, M.D., at 10½ A.M. The records of the last annual and semi-annual meetings were read and approved. The Treasurer made his report, which showed the Society to be in a flourishing condition. The publication and other committees submitted their reports, and other general business was transacted. The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Society for the ensuing year:

President, H. G. Barrows, M.D., of Boston; Vice-President, H. G. Newton, M.D., Boston; Corresponding Secretary, John Perrins, M.D., Boston Highlands; Recording Secretary, Mulbrey Green, M.D., Boston Highlands; Treasurer, J. W. Towne, M.D., Charlestown; Librarian, J. W. C. Jackson, M.D., Boston; Councillors, Drs. Joseph Jackson, E. E. Spencer, C. E. Miles, A. L. Chase, and J. D. Young.

Abel Wares, M.D., of Haverhill, was examined by the Board of Councillors, and elected a member of the Society. Dr. H. D. Jillson read a very able and

interesting essay on "Blood Poisoning," which was followed by discussion. Dr. H. W. Buxton delivered an elaborate eulogy on the late John Stowe, M.D., of Lawrence, and a committee was appointed to draw up resolutions expressive of the feelings of the Society. The following resolutions were submitted, and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We learn with deep regret and profound grief of the death of our esteemed Fellow, John Stowe, M.D., of Lawrence:

We recognize in this event the hand of the Wise Disposer of all earthly events, whose ways are infinitely above our comprehension, and beyond our finding out.

We recognize in the departed the man of true culture, of head and heart. Carefully read in books, he likewise knew well how to study men, as he mingled with them in the walks of life; thorough and comprehensive in the love of his profession, he also had that practical mind which enabled him to gather wisdom from his professional life beyond that possessed by most men.

The culture of heart had for its range, in the earnest sympathy for his kind, the highest sense of morality, and the profoundest regard and reverence for Christianity.

Removed from this life in the very ripeness of his manhood, and in the midst of its best activities, a true man, an eminent physician, a skilled surgeon, a devout Christian, we honor his memory, we miss his presence, we mourn his departure, and deeply sympathise with his bereaved family, to whom we extend our tenderest condolence.

H. W. Buxton,
C. E. Miles,
H. G. Barrows,
} *Committee.*

Dr. H. G. Barrows read a very interesting essay on "Means of Medical Success," which was followed by general discussion. At 5 P.M. the meeting adjourned until 10 o'clock Friday morning.

Friday morning the meeting was called to order by the President, Dr. Barrows. The committee appointed to nominate delegates to the National Eclectic Medical Association, reported the following named gentlemen: Drs. R. W. Geddes, C. E. Miles, H. D. Jillson, F. L. Gerald, A. Jewett, H. G. Barrows, G. H. Merkel, N. Jewett, C. A. Wheeler, and William Geddes, who were unanimously appointed. Dr. H. G. Newton read an essay on "Sanitary Science," which was discussed by the Society.

At 1 P.M. the annual address was delivered by Dr. C. A. Wheeler. His subject was "Physical Degeneracy resulting from high civilization," in which he pointed out the great benefit to mankind in the advancement of civilization, and the importance of unremitting study and observation, and constant endeavors on the part of the medical profession to advance civilization, and also showed how physical degeneracy sometimes resulted from a wrong course in civilization. The address was elaborate, and full of sterling and original ideas. A vote of thanks was tendered to the orator, and a copy of the oration requested for publication.

At the close of the oration, the Society adjourned at 2 o'clock, to sit down to the annual dinner. Dr. Seth C. Ames presided as anniversary chairman, and Rev. W. H. Cudworth, of East Boston, officiated as chaplain. After an hour

passed in discussing a superb dinner, such as the Revere House is noted for furnishing for such occasions, the company was called to order by the chairman, who offered a few introductory remarks, which were most appropriately chosen. He made tender allusion to the late Dr. Stowe. He then read the first toast, "The Massachusetts Eclectic Medical Society—the conservator of all that is orthodox in medicine," which was ably responded to by Dr. C. E. Miles in a brief and thoughtful speech. "The officers of the Massachusetts Eclectic Medical Society—zealous advocates of progressive medicine; may their zeal influence the Society to renewed efforts in our cause," was responded to by Dr. Newton. "The retiring officers—faithful to the trust reposed in them, they carry with them the best wishes of this Society," responded to by Dr. Jillson. A toast to "The Clergy" was happily responded to by Rev. Mr. Cudworth. Dr. Wheeler spoke for "the orator of the day." Dr. Geddes spoke ably for "Eclecticism, what it has accomplished," Mr. S. T. Cobb responded for "The Press;" and Dr. Barrows read a response to "The Muse," etc. It was a capital setting forth of the birth and progress of the Society, and elicited much applause.

The sessions were well attended both days, and were interesting and instructive. In addition to the essays mentioned, a number of interesting medical and surgical cases were reported and discussed.

The Executive Committee met at 4 P.M., the President in the chair. It was voted that the next annual and semi-annual meetings be held in Boston; that Dr. H. D. Jillson, of Fitchburg, be orator; that Dr. J. S. Andrews be anniversary chairman; that Drs. J. S. Andrews, C. E. Miles, and E. E. Spencer be the anniversary committee; that the anniversary committee be the committee of arrangements for the next semi-annual meeting; that Drs. Miles, Town, and Green be the publishing committee for the ensuing year; that Drs. Miles, J. Jackson, and Green be the committee on essays and essayists for the annual and semi-annual meetings.

The semi-annual meeting will be held as usual at the Revere House, the second Wednesday of January next. The next annual meeting will be held at the same place, the first Thursday and Friday of the June following.

MILBREY GREEN, *Secretary.*

Boston Highlands, June 10, 1875.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Eclectic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania convened its second annual meeting on Tuesday, May 11th, 1875, at the council rooms, in the city of Franklin, at 2 o'clock, P.M., the President, Alex. Thompson, in the chair. Roll of members and delegates called. Twelve counties were represented. J. W. Lee, Esq., Mayor of the city of Franklin, was introduced, and responded in an address of welcome. The following named physicians, having passed the Board of Censors, were received into membership: P. D. Flowers, of Albion; W. S. Flowers, of Cochranton; L. W. Ramsey, of Cooperstown; A. C. Pettit, New Wilmington, and J. A. Salisbury, Corry. Also, L. P. O'Neil, of Mechanicsburg, was vouched for, and elected a member. Verbal reports were made by Dr. Borland, delegate to the Susquehanna Medical Society, Drs. A. Thompson and Borland, who were delegates to the National at Boston, last

year, and by Dr. C. H. Yelvington, delegate from the Susquehanna Eclectic Medical Society, showing it to be in a healthy condition. Dr. Borland urged the members to "go up to this Jerusalem of our cause, the National Convention, once a year," and receive the blessing, by having their flagging energies stimulated and renewed. Dr. Yelvington read a paper on "Cathartics," in which he took ground against their wholesale and indiscriminate use. Several members responded, and concurred in his views.

Several patients being in attendance, the Association adjourned to Drs. Borland and St. Clair's rooms, when a case of double hair-lip was operated on by Dr. A. Thompson, assisted by Drs. White and Yelvington. Six other patients were examined and prescribed for by members assigned to that duty. Clinic being over, the Association adjourned to supper.

EVENING SESSION.

After supper, the Association re-assembled in the council room, and proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows:

For President, C. H. Yelvington, of Susquehanna Depot; Vice-Presidents, H. B. White, of Harlansbury, and J. A. Salisbury, of Corry; Recording Secretary, J. R. Borland, of Franklin; Corresponding Secretary, C. D. Thompson, of Oil City; Treasurer, W. C. Martin, of Greenville; Board of Censors, A. B. Woodward, I. St. Clair, A. Thompson, A. B. Cushman, and J. M. Harding. The officers were duly installed. A vote of thanks was tendered the retiring President, who responded in a few brief and feeling remarks, and said that he regarded the Society as one of his children; that he was pleased to know that it could now walk without being led; that to a certain extent he was freed from the responsibility of its supervision, and hoped to see it grow and flourish as rapidly as since its organization, a little over two years ago. The following named gentlemen, with their alternates, were appointed delegates to the National Association, to convene at Springfield, Ill., on the 15th of June next; Drs. Alex. Thompson, C. D. Thompson, J. R. Borland, A. C. Pettit, A. B. Woodward, J. A. Salisbury, H. B. White, W. C. E. Martin, L. A. Smith, W. W. Wheaton. Alternates, G. D. Kughler, J. M. Harding, I. St. Clair, A. B. Cushman, A. D. Flower, Wm. Mason, A. R. McCormick, W. S. Flower, L. W. Ramsey, N. W. Terry. It was resolved that our delegates are hereby requested to urge the National Association to hold its next meeting in our State, and that if granted, our State Association be convened at the same place, one day prior to the National meeting. On motion, the resolution passed at last meeting, fixing the time of the annual meetings, was rescinded. The proceedings of this meeting be published in the *Eclectic Medical Journal*, and *The Medical Eclectic*. Dr. Salisbury was called upon, and gave some of his experience in the "early days of Eclecticism." He was listened to with marked attention. Dr. Yelvington was elected to deliver the Centennial Address before the next annual meeting of the Association. A vote of thanks was tendered the Mayor and City Council for the use of their rooms for this meeting. An hour was then pleasantly passed in discussing various topics, in which many members joined, and unconsciously the midnight hour arrived, when the Association adjourned, to meet at the call of the Executive Committee. Thus passed and ended one of the largest and best meetings ever held in the interest of Eclecticism in this State.

J. R. BORLAND, *Recording Secretary.*

CONNECTICUT.

THE annual meeting of the Connecticut Eclectic Medical Association was held at the United States Hotel, in this city, on Tuesday and Wednesday, May 11th and 12th. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: President—Wm. L. Adams, M. D.. Hazardville, Conn. Vice-President—Frank L. Burr, M.D., Middletown, Conn. Corresponding and Recording Secretary—N. D. Hodgkins, M.D., Rocky Hill, Conn. Treasurer—Rufus K. Mills, M.D., Hartford, Conn. Censors—N. D. Hodgkins, M.D., Rocky Hill, Conn.; Rufus K. Mills, M.D., Leroy A. Smith, M.D., Hartford, Conn.

The following delegates were appointed to the National Eclectic Medical Association, to be held at Springfield, Ill.: C. C. Clark, M.D., Hartford, Conn.; Wm. L. Adams, M.D., Hazardville, Conn.; N. D. Hodgkins, M.D., Rocky Hill, Conn.; F. L. Burr, M.D., Middletown, Conn.; S. B. Munn, M.D., Waterbury, Conn.; M. S. Linquist, M.D., J. H. Robinson, M.D., New Haven, Conn.; S. B. Bailey, M.D., Higagnum, Conn.; John King, M.D., Bridgeport, Conn.; H. L. Fisk, M.D., Guilford, Conn.

Delegates to the Massachusetts Eclectic Medical Society: C. C. Clark, M.D., Hartford, Conn.; N. D. Hodgkins, M.D., Rocky Hill, Conn. New York Eclectic Medical Society: Leroy A. Smith, M.D., Hartford; Howard E. Munn, Naugatuck. Vermont Eclectic Medical Seciety: F. L. Burr, M.D., Middletown; Wm. L. Adams, M.D., Hazardville. New Hampshire Eclectic Medical Society: L. Bailey, M.D., Middletown; S. B. Bailey, M.D., Higganum.

The following committees were appointed, to report at the next semi-annual meeting: On Surgery—Maurice S. Linquist, M.D., New Haven; Frank L. Burr, M.D., Middletown. Obstetrics—S. B. Munn, M.D., Waterbury; C. C. Clark, M.D.. Hartford. New Remedies—N. D. Hodgkins, M.D., Rocky Hill, Conn.; Howard E. Munn, M.D., Naugatuck.

Among the distinguished visitors present were Drs. Mortimore and Robert S. Newton, Jr., of the Eclectic Medical College of New York City, who favored the audience with fine addresses, which were very highly appreciated by all who heard them. Difficult cases were presented for examination and diagnosis, which caused some sharp discussion. Reports, essays, addresses, etc., on various medical and surgical topics, were read and discussed.

N. D. HODGKINS, M.D., *Secretary.*

ILLINOIS.

The delegates to the Illinois State Eclectic Medical Society met at the Hall of Representatives at Springfield, on Monday, June 14th, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M. The Convention was called to order by Dr. W. W. Houser, of Lincoln, President of the Association. Rev. Mr. Gregg made the opening prayer. On motion, the meeting adjourned until 2 o'clock P. M. The Convention reassembled at 2 o'clock P. M. Drs. A. H. Hatton, La Rose, and G. F. Canno, Dwight, Dr. W. L. Ewing, of Lisbon, and F. A. McNeal, Pana, Dr. C. V. Massey, of Menard, and Dr. L. G. Wright, of Blandinsville, Ill., Dr. R. B. Bacon, Stonning, J. B. Mathews, Mt. Auburn, and O. S. Spahr, Edinburg, were elected members. Dr. M. P. Finney, of Mt. Pulaski, a venerable member of the society, desiring to cease practice, was elected to honorary

membership. The Treasurer's report was read, showing the receipts of the Society, during the past year, to have been $67.60, and expenditures $64.75; leaving a balance of $2.85 on hand. Dr. Wohlgemuth delivered an able address of welcome. Prof. Geo. H. Field, of the American Medical University, St. Louis, Mo., addressed the convention briefly upon the present status of Eclecticism. Dr. L. F. Stoddard, of Hillsboro, spoke on diseases of the bowels and Cholera-Infantum. Dr. Davis made a verbal report on specific medication, claiming that Eclectic medicine was an American system and a democratic institution. On motion, Drs. B. J. Stow and W. H. Hurlburt, of New York, Wm. Anton, of Ohio, M. M. Prentice, California, Mo., and Prof. Duncan, of Indiana, were made honorary members. Drs. J. B. Denman, A. B. Simmons, G. C. C. Serfert, L. C. Washburn, and M. P. Phinney, were appointed to nominate officers. Dr. Houser, President, delivered his annual address. Prof. Garrison, of the Bennett Eclectic Medical College, Chicago, made some remarks in relation to the reception of the National Association. Prof. Merrell, of the American Medical College, St. Louis, addressed the convention briefly on the topic, "New Nomenclature." Dr. C. H. Doss, of Manchester, read a paper on Carcinoma, and Dr. L. C. Washburn made a brief address upon the same subject. The essays were ordered printed in the journal of proceedings. Prof. S. H. Potter, of Ohio, sent in an essay, entitled, "Why I am an Eclectic." Prof. R. S. Newton, of New York City, who was expected to address the convention at the evening session, was unable to be present, and sent a paper discussing the science of medicine from an Eclectic standpoint. It was referred to the Committee on Publication. Adjourned until 7 o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 7 o'clock P. M. On motion, Drs. L. Frazee, and H. W. Taylor, of Indiana, were elected honorary members of the Society, and J. H. Godfrey, a senior member. The election of officers was then proceeded with, with the following result: President, H. D. Garrison, Chicago; Vice-President, Dr. A. W. Freeman, Whitehall; Second Vice-President, Dr. C. P. Long, Murraysville; Recording Secretary, Dr. W. H. Davis, Springfield; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. R. F. Bennett, Litchfield; Treasurer, Dr. C. H. Doss, Manchester. Several papers and essays, of interest to the profession, were read and ordered published in the proceedings. Prof. Garrison, of Chicago, delivered a lecture upon the theory of light and the molecular theory. He illustrated his proposition upon the blackboard, and was listened to with marked attention. At the conclusion of the lecture, the Convention adjourned until 9 o'clock next morning. The evening session was attended by upwards of a hundred physicians of the Eclectic school. The morning was devoted to routine business. President Garrison delivered an address on taking the chair and mallet. Dr, Alexander Wilder was elected honorary member and on invitation addressed the Society. Dr. Scudder declined an invitation somewhat discourteously. and the meeting soon after adjourned.

To the Readers of the Medical Eclectic.—A few are yet in arrears, and no doubt but they will thank us for this reminder. Now as the matter has been mentioned, we will expect to hear from them in the way of $1.50, which pays their Journal for another year.

Night Classes in Medical Colleges.

A CORRESPONDENT, whose letter will be found in another part of this paper, desires that some of our medical colleges arrange night classes for the benefit of those aspiring young men who desire to become healers of mankind, but whose duties during the day prevent devotion to the studies they would gladly pursue. The request seems one that might be easily gratified, and one withal that might be carried out advantageously, not only to the would-be students, but to the community. Our medical colleges, it is well known, are crowded to their utmost limits by embryo doctors, but there is such a wholesale destruction of these embryos by the severity of the course they are obliged to follow, that few of them emerge from the classroom fully developed and prepared for the duties their study meant to prepare them for. This must be very depressing to the lecturing professors who give their talents and time to the perfection of these young men. Now, if the effete and pampered sons of wealthy parents are so chronically incapable for the high estate they would be fitted for, perhaps the horny-handed mechanic, or the delicate but ambitious clerk, would fill a more distinguished place in the medical profession, after emancipation from the store and the lecture-room. It is a question, at all events, that deserves some consideration. Our correspondent assures us that the plan of opening night-schools in the college has been undertaken in Washington with manifold success. The studiously-inclined young men who desire a like attempt in this City are prepared, we suppose, to defray the expense of the lectures. All they desire is that the opportunity be given them of listening to the expositions of the learned professors on the ways and means by which the humors of mankind may be healed. So they ask for the night schools. Our Board of Education long ago recognized the advantage that would accrue to the public morals by opening night schools. These schools have proved very successful. They have opened a future to many whose place in life was assigned to the lowest walks, and given them hope of a better and higher existence. Some of the most distinguished men in the world were of lowly extraction. Fortuitous circumstances swept them on to eminence, but fortune being fickle and unstable, does not always patronize the deserving. How many inglorious Miltons, village Hampdens, and incipient Galens surround us, we know not. That they are circulating about we have evidence occasionally when they burst, full armed, unexpectedly into life, to astonish and bewilder us with their genius. Perhaps in some shop or store in New York is a repressed physician who will one day cure the world. Give the busy people by day a chance at night.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

To the Editor of the "Commercial Advertiser:"

I HAVE good reason to believe there are some persons in this City, and have no doubt but there are a good many, who, if an opportunity were placed within their reach to pursue a regular course of medical studies in order to become physicians and surgeons, would be very glad and greatly pleased to avail themselves of the privilege. Many persons who desire these studies are so situated that they cannot possibly attend the regular courses now given by the various medical colleges in the City, for the simple reason that the lectures are given during the day, consquently clerks and other men in business, in order to at-

tend, would be obliged to give up their positions or business, which, of course, is out of the question in most cases. It would seem to be feasible for one or more of the colleges to meet this want by providing for regular courses of lectures to be given evenings, say from five to ten P.M., and if the writer is not mistaken, this plan has been found to work well in Washington. At all events, it would do no harm to make the attempt, and as some of our leading physicians are liberal, generous, active men, possibly the suggestion might induce them to so far consider the matter as to lead to the opening of the great desideratum, viz.: night classes for the instruction of medical students. Will you kindly call attention to the subject? T. H. N.

Bedford Mineral Springs.

To those who have visited Bedford Springs. no word of praise is required, for these have spoken through their thousand natural beauties, and engraven pleasant lines upon the memory.

Bedford is situated in Middlesex County, fourteen miles northwest of Boston, and is acknowledged by all travelers, to be one of the most beautiful and picturesque towns in the State, with its "deep-tangled wood," its lovely drives and quiet walks. Leaving the church and the town-house on the left, you pass on for a mile and four-fifths, over a winding road, one moment lost to view in the cool shade of the dark wood, at the next, ascending a hill, and catching a bird's-eye view of the far-off mountains, sleeping in the dusky horizon, which as quickly disappears as your carriage-wheels roll you into "Dew Vale." On you go, catching a glimpse of "Fawn Lake," through its curtain of trees. Ascending a sharp eminence, the house is seen coming into view, and the next moment you alight at the door. Looking to the east, the Shaushine River is seen creeping round hill and through valley, on its winding way to the great ocean. Three miles to the west is the historic Concord River, where the patriots of the Revolution made the first forcible resistance, and baptised the soil with their blood. A little further north, you will see the majestic Wachusett Mountain, in Princeton, Mass., fifty miles distant, lifting its beautiful front *two thousand and eighteen feet* above the level of Massachusetts Bay.

Seventy miles to the north, in Jaffrey, New Hampshire, the dark crest of the Monadnock frowns upon the coming night, like some fabled giant of old. One hundred miles still farther north, grim Kearsarge stands sentinel at the gate of the White Mountain Range. At your feet lies the beautiful town of Bedford, with its white spires and neat cottages, the whole picture making up a scene of quiet loveliness.

There are beautiful drives and walks in the vicinity of the Springs. An artificial lake covering over fifteen acres, with boats and with fish. There are fine groves close to the premises, and three mineral springs, viz.: Sulphur, Chalybeate and Saline; they have been analyzed by the eminent State Chemist, who has pronounced the waters valuable in cutaneous and other diseases. The healing properties of the waters of these Springs are great, and when more fully known, will be the resort of invalids. Beautiful croquet ground, bowling-alleys, swings, etc., etc., for the amusement of the guests.

The house contains over forty good rooms, and no guest is required to ascend

more than one flight of stairs, and if desirable, rooms may be had on the first floor, with Hot, Cold, Sulphur, Medicated, Vapor and Mineral Baths.

W. R. Hayden, M.D., has opened this place as a Neuropathic Institute for the special treatment of nervous and chronic diseases. He can be addressed as above.

An Important Surgical Operation.

Last Saturday, at the Continental Hotel, an operation was performed on the person of Mrs. Morin, for the removal of a large cancerous breast and the glands under the arms, which had become diseased. About one year ago, she received an injury to the breast, which gradually developed into a cancer, and was progressing so rapidly, that it became necessary to submit to active treatment for its cure. The operation was performed by Professor Robert S. Newton, M. D., professor of surgery in the Eclectic Medical College, of New York City, assisted by Drs. N. Bedortha, G. W. King, R. Hamilton, R. S. Newton, Jr., William A. Hamilton. Professor Newton does not rely upon the knife alone in the treatment of cancer, but upon remedies applied subsequently. He removes the disease as far as he can, and the integuments with the knife, leaving an open surface. After trying the blood-vessels, he thoroughly cauterizes the base with the sulphate of zinc, which will destroy the remaining cells, and which cannot be done by the knife. The wound is allowed to heal by granuation. Prof. Newton believes that every case of cancer can be readily cured by his method of treatment, if not delayed too long.—*The Saratoga Daily Sentinel.*

The Wonderful Hotel of the Future.

The following is said to be a translation of an article in a Berlin paper, by one, no doubt, who had visited Chicago and perhaps became infected with a certain inspiration so well understood by all the good people of that city, which will convey an idea of the German estimates of the coming American hotel: The latest American progress in building will be the "Mammoth Hotel," soon to be erected in Chicago. The enormous hotel is to have a frontage of three English miles long, and a depth of six miles; the height of seventy-seven stories, and will measure 3,480 feet from the ground floor to the roof. The hotel will have no stairs, but five hundred balloons will always be ready to take visitors up to their rooms. No room waiters are to be employed, but visitors will be served by a newly-patented automatic, put up in every bedroom, who will do all shaving, shampooing, &c., to the guests, by a simple and ingenious mechanism. Supposing the guest requires hot water, the automatic will be able to call down stairs, "A bucket of water up to room No. 1,003,107," and the water will be up in seven seconds by a patented elevator. Half an hour before *table d'hote*, instead of the ringing of bells, a gun (twenty-four-pounder) will be fired on each floor to call the guests to get ready for their meals. The tables in the dining-rooms will be measured four miles each, attendance to be performed by twelve waiters on horseback on either side of the table. Music during *table d'hote* will be played—gratis—by eight bands of seventy-seven men each. For the convenience of visitors, a railway will be built on each floor, as well as telegraph

offices. The price of one bedroom will be from one dollar to ten dollars. The cost of this building is estimated to be $80,000,000. The billiard room will contain nine hundred American, ninety-nine French, and one English table, and, most of the visitors expected to be Americans, the billiard room will be fitted out with a spittoon of one hundred feet in circumference, which is to be covered by a wire screen to prevent persons from falling in and being drowned.

We learn that one of the largest real estate owners of Chicago, residing at Rock City, Saratoga Co., N. Y., has been approached to know if he will sell the land upon which the Hotel can be erected. [How is this, Brother Garrison?]

Women Dentists in Germany.

When Mrs. Dr. Hirschfeld graduated in Philadelphia and returned to Berlin to practice dentistry, her effort was pronounced an experiment that would find no imitators. Her success has been so extraordinary since that time, four years ago, that she now stands very near the fulfillment of her wishes, the founding of a female college, where the long-neglected duty of proper attention to children's teeth may be thoroughly studied. Following Mrs. Hirschfeld's example, three other ladies have come to America, graduated with the highest honors, and returned to the practice of their profession in Germany. Two were received with the greatest enthusiasm at their homes in East Prussia, and the third fraulein, Dr. Jacoby, is now in partnership with Mrs. Hirschfeld, whose business had become larger than she could attend to conveniently.

The Drug Business of New York.

At the yresent time, nearly every principal drug manufacturer of this country, and especially those who are heavily engaged in manufacturing from our indigenous plants, have agents in this city, where physicians throughout the country can be supplied. Millions of dollars are invested in the drug trade in New York. Among the largest and wealthiest establishments, and where every drug, medicine or appliance used by the profession can be obtained, both domestic and foreign, is the house of John F. Henry Curran & Co. Every known medicine of the dispensatory, and special preparations of every American or European House can be supplied. They being among the heaviest importers from every nation, the people from each and all of these, as well as the practitioners generally, can order their particular remedies. So general and complete is their supply, that every form of outfit for the physician and surgeon, can be furnished. Every department of their business is under the supervision of the most experienced and scientific gentlemen of the age. They publish a trade catalogue of 300 pages, which will be supplied to all dealers on application, by addressing John F. Henry Curran & Co., No. 9 College Place, New York City.

Night Schools.—We call the attention of the profession to the articles upon this subject.

Our New College Building.

THE new College edifice of the Eclectic Medical College, of the City of New York, is situated on the corner of Livingstone Place and 15th Street. It has a frontage of 28 feet 9 inches, and a depth of 78 feet; and is five stories high, brown stone front. The lecture rooms will accommodate over two hundred and fifty students. Its library, museum and other rooms are of the most ample character, every possible convenience that is necessary is provided. No school in the city has better accommodations. The session of 1875–'6, will commence on Tuesday, the 5th day of October, 1875. Students can have their baggage checked direct to the College, to be kept until called for.

The Importance of Pure Soap for Medicinal Purposes.

A very painful circumstance transpired in this city a few days ago. which fully illustrates this question. The gentleman having a small boil on his hand, applied a plaster of common soap and sugar. In a few hours, from the appearance of the whole arm, it was evident that he was poisoned, and notwithstanding that several of the best physicians were called, he died in thirty-six hours. It was the opinion of his professional attendants that this soap was made from poisoned animal material, which even the powerful alkalies used in manufacturing could not destroy. During my experience and connection with the profession, I have met with several accidents of this kind, which came near causing the death of the persons. Thousands of the skin diseases of infants and children, which resists nearly every effort to remove or cure, are caused by the use of poisonous soaps. Often the first washing of the infant is the beginning of disease which may follow it through life. The skin diseases of the face attending the process of shaving, which are so often attributed to the use of an infected razor, arise from a similar cause. Surgical diseases where soap is used, serious causes of fatal character often follow, long before the real cause was manifested. We had almost entirely abandoned the use of soaps, fearing that they some way were the cause of the difficulty. Let any person of this city visit on North river, what are called bone-boiling establishments, where all dead horses, cows, dogs, cats, &c., which are found in the streets, regardless of their mode of death or state of decomposition, are taken, thrown into vats, and by heat, steam and chemicals, every particle of the fat is separated, and thus becomes an article of commerce, and is actually the base of nearly all of the soap made in this and surrounding cities. These facts have become so generally understood, that it has become necessary to try some other forms of material that cannot, under any circumstances, produce poisonous results. During the last few years, several forms of soaps prepared from vegetable oils, and refined pine tar have been made; one which is used more generally at the present time, and may be relied upon, is manufactured in this city by the Packer Manufacturing Co. While we do not believe that any soap, or any other medicinal agent, or even water is a specific for all diseases, we believe that a pure soap, one which can be used at all times and under all circumstances, where they are indicated that the physician, surgeon and people at large would be saved from the difficulties which so often follow the indiscriminate use of soap.

BOOK TABLE.

"VACCINATION USELESS AND INJURIOUS," is the title of a lecture by George Sexton, M.D., late editor of the *New Era of Eclecticism*, against the Act of the British Parliament rendering vaccination compulsory. The writer is one of the purest Eclectics of England, and his arguments are cogent if not convincing. We bespeak for them a candid consideration. The proofs are overwhelming. He declares "that vaccination is no protection whatever against the disease for which it is said to be an infallible prophylactic, and that it has tended to increase other and even more fearful maladies. The cow-pox is simply the result of the matter that had exuded from the greasy heels of the horse being carried to the cow, and setting up in her system a disease similar to that by which it had originally been produced. The only genuine vaccine lymph is obtained by this process. There is a kind of cow-pox which is observed sometimes in the cow, of an idiopathic character, which produces pustules, and may occasion indisposition in the human subject from being absorbed, but it is not the true "prophylactic." The virus must be the result of "grease" in the horse. This is a constitutional disease, in which "the lungs are highly congested; large cavities ramifying through the substance of the organ, filled with purulent matter, corresponding in every particular, both in fetor and character, to that exuding from the greasy heels, and which is seen in the last stage of consumption in the human subject." The unavoidable inference is that vaccination will create a liability to that disease; and certainly it does prevail where that practice obtains. As a preventive of small-pox, numerous authorities are cited to show that the failures are "numerous and discouraging." In India, in 1830, patients caught small-pox twice, and the greater number of cases occurred in persons who had been vaccinated. Sir James Y. Simpson disbelieved in the efficacy of the practice, having witnessed small-pox and the vaccine disease simultaneously in the same patient. Dr. Sexton goes on to show that it is positively injurious. The chance of introducing into the system another malady always exists. Tubercular disease is among the most likely. It constitutes about one-third of all the chronic complaints, and a fifth of the actual mortality. The blood of the whole British population is saturated with scrofulous and tubercular disease. More than one-half of the young women dying between the ages of twenty and twenty-five have phthisis.

Dr. Sexton, identifying the vaccine disease with "grease," or equine consumption, pronounces the latter "the result of bad stabling, uncleanliness and neglect, and small-pox, its twin brother, arising mostly from bad drainage, foul air, and impure water." "Improve your drainage, and small-pox will disappear."

Dr. Carl Both, in his treatise on "SMALL-POX, *the Predisposing Conditions and their Preventives*," takes a different view. The predisposition to variola, in his judgment, consists in an undue proportion of albuminous matter to the bleod-salts. A person not exhibiting this superabundance in his blood is not liable to small-pox under any circumstances of exposure, or contact with parties suffering from this disease. The peculiarity of feeling which always precedes it, —sadness, moodiness, melancholy, irritability, and nervousness, "is occasioned by the excess of albuminous substances in the blood." Alcohol causes the expulsion of blood-salts; hence, "without the daily use of salt, the toper be-

comes more or less bloated in appearance, and is not only an easy prey to small-pox when exposed, but is in that condition under which *small-pox can originate in him at any time.*" Salt is the prophylactic, and he objects somewhat to sugar as constituting a substitute. Small-pox, he believes, can be generated *de novo*, and horses, cows and sheep will contract it if kept in close stables, and prevented from eating salt. Vaccination is without a scientific basis, and the virus is generally pus, and there is "nothing specific" in it, no matter where produced. Sir James Y. Simpson mentions cases where small-pox appeared directly after careful vaccination; and also the case of a French woman *who died from the eighth attack of red small-pox.*

The late Dr. Schiefferdecker, who was hounded to death in this city last year, also published a monograph on "*The Honors of Vaccination.*" The authorities that he cites constitute a perfect avalanche of testimony. Humboldt declared to the president of the Anti-Vaccine League of London that he had "clearly perceived the progressive dangerous influence of vaccine in France, England, and Germany." Skelton asserts that "vaccine not only does not protect, but actually produces other diseases." Copeland's Dictionary states that "it is certain that scrofulous and tubercular diseases have increased since the introduction of cow-pox, and that the vaccine virus favors particularly various forms of scrofula." Niemeyer declares that "cow-pox leaves scrofulous affections behind." Nittinger asserts that we are indebted to vaccination for the sickly sensitiveness of the intestinal canal, giving us diarrhœa, dyspepsia, phthisis, dyspeptic and liver diseases; also for "an entirely new disease, the *typhus*, which is a mucous fever, with ulcerations or pox-symptoms in the abdominal viscera. The asthma Millari, croup, whooping-cough, also consumptive and hectic diseases, softening of the stomach, female diseases, chlorosis and leucorrhœa, and the Asiatic cholera, are also established among us. There is also a greater susceptibility for the small-pox poison produced from this cause." Dr. Schiefferdecker doubts not that cholera is a consequence of vaccination. It is certain that in England, when small-pox diminished in ten years from 58,000 to 38,000, scarlatina, measles, etc., increased from 301,788 to 503,467.

It is very probable that whatever prophylaxis may be gained from vaccination, there has always followed it a vastly-increased susceptibility to other analogous and often more dangerous maladies. This matter ought to be more carefully considered. It has been asserted that black cohosh, *Cimicifuga racemosa*, is a preventive of small-pox. We are disposed to believe this, and entreat our professional brethren to give it a trial. It is clean and therefore preferable,—A. W.

EXCHANGES.

New York Nation, 16 pp. double column, $5 per annum. *Cincinnati Medical News*, 48 pp. $2 per annum. *Eclectic Medical Journal*, Cincinnati, 48 pp. monthly, $2 per annum. *American Medical Journal*, St. Louis, Mo., 48 pp. monthly, $2 per annum. *St. Louis Clinical Record*, 32 pp. monthly, $2 per annum. *St. Louis Eclectic Medical Journal*, 32 pp. monthly, $1 per annum. *The Brooklyn Journal of Education*, 64 pp. monthly, $2.50 per annum. *American Observer and Medical Monthly*, Detroit, Mich., 48 pp. monthly, $2.50 per annum. *Virginia Medical Monthly*, Richmond, Va., 48 pp. $2 per annum. *Southern Medical Record*, Atlanta, Ga., 64 pp. monthly, $3 per annum. *New England Journal of Education*, Boston, Mass., weekly, $3 per annum. *Dental Cosmos*, Philadelphia, Pa., monthly, $2.50 per annum. *Chicago Medical Times*, 48 pp. monthly, $2 per annum. *Phrenological Journal*, N. Y., 48 pp. monthly, $3 per annum. *Science of Health*, N. Y., 48 pp. monthly, $2 per annum. *Trubner's Oriental and American Literary Record*, monthly, London, Eng. *The Druggist*, New Lebanon, N. Y., 16 pp. monthly, $1 per annum. *Journal of Materia Medica*, New Lebanon, N. Y., 32 pp. monthly, $1 per annum. *Catalogue of English and American Books*, Leggat Bro's, 3 Beekman st., N. Y. *Teacher's Institute, of Cobbleskill, N. Y.*, J. Van Shaick, Pres. 32 pp. *New Jersey Eclectic Medical and Surgical Journal*, Newark, N. J., 48 pp. monthly, $1.50 per annum. *Price List*, W. J. M. Gordon, Cincinnati, Ohio, 50 pp.

Eclectic Medical College.

THIRTEENTH COMMENCEMENT.—SPRING SESSION, 1875.

The Commencement Exercises for the thirteenth term of the Eclectic Medical College, of the City of New York, were held at the Cooper Institute, May 14th, 1875.

The chair was taken at eight o'clock, by the President, Alexander Wilder, who opened the exercises, by reading the lxxii. psalm; after which, followed the song, entitled, "The Beating of my own Heart,"—which was sung by Mrs. Charlotte Hutchings Winterburn.

Dr. Robert S. Newton delivered an address on "Eclectic Medicine, the prospects on the College, and the future of the Eclectic Student." Miss Amanda Mook then sang the ballad—"Love may come to-morrow."

Dr. S. E. Mortimore made the report of the Faculty as follows:

"The Eclectic Medical College of the City of New York, was incorporated in April, 1865, by special act of the legislature, and has been in successful operation from that time, and held thirteen sessions, The number of Graduates at the present session is thirteen, making 216 in all. Of those receiving the diploma of this college, thirty-eight (forty) are ladies. In point of scholarly attainment, we have little occasion to criticise our students.

"Ladies and Gentlemen of the Graduating Class:—It is the expression of the faculty, that they are not only pleased, but satisfied with your efforts and their success during the session which is but now passed. You have sufficiently verified the opinion before formed of successful students, reaching your post of honor to-night by arduous and persistent study. Let the cause you have followed during your stay with us, mark your future and there will be no doubt of your success as practitioners. Appreciate the fact, then, that this is not the finishing, but is really the commencement of a long and difficult course of study, to end only with your life. To-night, with your well-earned laurels, many of you will bid us 'good-bye,' perhaps, never to meet again; often and often during your professional career will you remember the words of wisdom, advice and encouragement which we as your '*alma mater*' have tendered you during your studentship, and will appreciate then, the earnest vehemance with which we tried to impress you. Go to the bedside of a patient, and labor there hard and well, and give back a life, jeoparded by the disregard of God's laws, and when you ask in turn for your just due, meet their laugh of scorn. This is the practicality of your profession. Go again upon your labor, and meet the contemptuous glance and sneering voice, where you should receive most hearty co-operation. Learn then, the nobleness of the calling which you have chosen, when railed at; when in the contemptuous glance and sneering tongue, you recognize the disguise of fear, fear for the very truths, which, in the fullness of your kind scientific skill and knowledge, you are acting as enjoined by the motto of your school of medicine. *Vires vitales sustinere. Ah! then*, the

nobility, the divine manhood or womanhood within you, will impel you step by step, onward! onward!!

"To those of you who may have contemplated life-scenes as romance, I say you will find it—as an oasis in a desert. To him who thrives by work, you will find enough to feast on here. To the noble of you—and 'who is here, so BASE as would not love his country,' to those, I say, go on and make the mark which your ambition, character and ability enables you."

After another song, "The Storm," by Mrs. Winterburn, the President announced the award of the Drescher Prize—an Electro-Magnetic Battery, to the student answering most precisely, accurately and carefully, the questions preferred by him to the class. The successful competitor was Mrs. A. Taft, of Newark, N. J., to whom the presentation was made accordingly.

The President also read a letter from Dr. Robert Liston, of Albany, presenting the library of the college, with a copy of the "*Medical and Surgical History of the Rebellion*," published by order of Congress. "The Little Maid of Arcadia," was sung by Miss Mook.

Dr. Newton then announced the names of the graduating class as follows:

HIRAM M. BRUCE, Woodside, N, J.; MORGAN L. FILKINS, Albany, N. Y.; WELCOME L. FILKINS, Albany, N. Y.; Mrs. ISABELLA P. HAYWARD, Lynn, Mass.; Mrs. ADELAIDE T. HOLTON, Brooklyn; ALFRED F. JONES, Brooklyn; GEO. D. McGAURAN, Quebec; JOHN McLEISH, New York; DAVID K. McDONOGH, New ORLEANS; CHARLES EDWARD OVENS, Brooklyn; PHILETUS J. STEPHENS, New York; THEODORE S. WILCOX, Brooklyn; GEORGE WM. WINTERBURN, New York.

Ad Eundem.—ELIZABETH S. ADAMS, M. D. ELISE ALTENHAIN, M. D. LUIS DRESCHER, M. D. *Honorary.*—J. H. WESCOTT, M. D.

Dr. Alexander Wilder, the President of the college, proceeded to confer the degree, addressing the class as follows:

"IT is now my duty to welcome you to this formal induction into your chosen vocation. I do it with a deep feeling of cordiality at my heart—tinged, I must add, with solemnity verging upon sadness. I have always engaged with delight in literary and scientific celebrations; and such occasions seem to me like a scene of my own youth, in which I am participating. However joyous you may feel at this epoch in your academical career, and the opening future before you, it is no less a source of delight to me. I joy in your rejoicing, and at times, I suffer keenly because others are afflicted. In welcoming you now and here, I am pleasing myself as well, and I doubt not your other instructors share in these sentiments."

Then reading the Latin formula of the diploma, Dr. Wilder proceeded to confer the degree in English as follows:

"By the authority vested in me by the laws of this state, and the suffrage of the trustees and faculty of this college, I hereby confer upon you the degree of

Doctor of Medicine, and declare you entitled and subject to the responsibilities, honors, immunities and privileges attached to the same.

"It is no light matter, no empty formality in which we are now engaged. Like all the mysteries of our existence—our birth into life and our exit from it, into what is our seeming, an untried mode of existence—the investiture with the symbols of a profession, are solemn as death itself. You are consecrated to a priesthood, holy and sacred, to which you, by the accepting of these diplomas, vow your lives. Your success in it will be commensurate with your devotion, the heart you put in your work, the life and intelligence which inspire you. You have begun well; permit me to hope that you, at least, will not disappoint any sanguine expectation.

"I cannot, nor do I wish to get clear of the belief, that scholars are especially near to God, as they are the true benefactors of men. They explore and unfold the mysteries of the world of nature, and show to thinking minds the avenues which lead from that world through diverse and manifold labors and experiences, into the interior world, where God and man hold communion, where truth is apprehended by intuition, where man is permitted to dwell beside the Infinite. This intuition, or insight, is the perfect glory of man—the chief of all the virtues, and gives them their value. The true state of the soul, I will repeat, is that of intuition of truth; and Beauty, the essential goodness, is the proper object of love. The upward tendencies of the human soul toward the Divine, are aspirations for this communion with perfection. This is the true prize of life; and whoever so loves, is born of God—is immortal in the true sense of the term. The man of genius—the true man, stands as a priest and mediator between his fellows and God himself.

"The vocation into which you are now inaugurated, is noble and worthy to be revered, if you accept it as divine; it is base and earthy if you adopt it from lower motives. The devices of the charlatan, the pedantic affectation of those who have been superficially instructed, the servile devotion to formulas and prescriptions, and blind conformity to theories are to me alike distasteful. I adore medicine as a science; but I feel profoundly humiliated when its offices are regarded as mere merchandise. It is not a trade or handicraft, but a profession.

"Of Eclectic Medicine, I desire an intelligent view to be taken. I have often heard it defined and been intensely dissatisfied. It is propounded by some as an aggregation of all systems and mode of practice—I might say, of all medical truths and knowledge; from which its teachers and practitioners had sifted, and washed, and strained, till only gold and gems were left. Such pretension is unbearable. The distilling of medical knowledge is and can be of little avail; for you cannot elicit, compress and systematise truths by such devices. You may as well imprison light in a camera, and with the ghostly image which it creates, assert yourselves to be creators of a new universe, a new cosmos and order of things. A little sunshine will be sufficient to consign it all to shadow; one profound thought will confound all your knowledge so aggregated, eliminated and exhibited. Instead, Eclecticism is the electing of the right, whether known before or not, and the rejection of the wrong. What we have and possess is not completeness of knowledge, but the tendency and aspiration to that which is higher. Our illumination is no lamp or candle to carry whither we will; no continuous stream of light always at hand to explain dark riddles; but

rather, a communication of divine secrets—sometimes lucid and glowing, and again embosomed in dark shade. But it is a possession more valuable than land and money, a place and a name.

"Our Eclectic liberality is not a lowering of the standard of scientific attainment for our endeavor is to elevate it; but the according of fraternal relations to persons heartily and cordially differing from us in sentiment. We have made it no test for candidates that they shall accept our distinctive views. We abstain religiously and conscientiously from 'plucking' any student reasonably proficient in his studies, who entertains such difference. We waive no point of our faith; we believe that we are right in our views and practice, as those who differ from us are not; but the spirit of the Christian religion, the genius of our political institutions, forbid proscription of any for difference of sentiment. Into that spirit we have been baptised. We are calumniated in these matters—basely, foully, wickedly slandered, for slander and vile innuendo are favorite weapons of our adversaries; but these are the grounds which we occupy.

"Hans Christian Anderson tells us of a duckling, ugly, and unsightly in the view of his fellows, receiving the gibes and blows, and ill-treatment of all the inhabitants of the barnyard in which he was hatched. Escaping from their cruelty and ridicule, he tried his fortune in a cottage, where he was esteemed of less account than a cat or a hen, because he could neither purr nor lay eggs. Hopeless, sad and aching with loneliness, he spent the long winter in tedious suffering. One spring day, he beheld several swans upon the lake. Impelled, he knew not why, he swam out to them, and bending his neck, besought them to kill him; it was better than to suffer so much. But to his surprise, they only caressed him; and looking into the water, he beheld his own figure reflected;—he was himself a swan! Little children on the shore shouted admiringly: 'The new swan is prettier than the others.' The reproach and ill-treatment which he had suffered, had been given because he had associated with those of alien natures, who could not and would not accept him for what he was.

"So it is with Eclectic Medicine, and will be till the scriptural declaration shall have been accomplished concerning it—that 'the stone which the builders rejected, the same is become the head of the corner. Whoso shall fall upon that stone shall be broken; but he upon whomsoever it shall fall, it will grind him to powder.'

"What Mr. Emerson has styled 'the premature comforts of an acre, house and barn,' constitute with many what they consider the essentials of success in life. It has been the disgrace of all sects of the medical profession, that practitioners do not consider it beneath them, to act low tricks, to insinuate untruths respecting others, and to adopt mean devices, as agencies to win such success. But their triumphs are too costly. They cheat the soul of its own treasures, and afford it only the reward that a sensual and grovelling nature can enjoy. Let us work, then, not for bread alone, but serve Nature, because we are overcome and pervaded by her loveliness. We may become thus as large as the universe. God sends into every life, a messenger to widen and elevate it; sometimes when we in our pain and unrest, imagine that He has forgotten us, or in His infinitude is unconscious of us.

"Now, let me charge you to walk worthy of your vocation. Be honorable in your relation to your patients—with all with whom you have to do. Avoid

running in debt, as far as may be; and never lend, except you part, as you often must, with the hope of receiving again. Be just and kind to all; but be very careful to whom you give your confidence. Be true and truthful, rulers of your own actions, servile and dependent on nobody—on no one's opinions. Your patient has the highest claim upon you; fulfil it sacredly. Be smooth and kind in manners. Defective manners are the expression of defect in refinement of perception; a want of power to perceive real beauty and merit in others. When the heart is not rich the man is a beggar. The physician, of all, should not be subject to that imputation. He is a priest of the higher order, set apart as holy, because he has the noblest ministrations to exercise; and upon his brow there is the consecrating chrism of a service as sacred and enduring as life."

The song, "Oh, take me to thy heart again," was sung by George Wm. Winterburn, M. D., with general acceptance.

The valedictory was next delivered by Geo. D. McGauran, M.D.

At the close of the exercises, George Wm. Winterburn, M. D., advancing to the stand, addressed the president:

"Mr. President:—Your class, grateful for the attentions and deep sympathy in their welfare, which has been taken by their Professor of Physiology, have ventured to make him this birthday present. We wish you many returns of the day, with all the delight and pleasure which the present occasion has brought to ourselves."

With these words, he opened upon the table a package of books—among them, an elegant copy of the Bible, a Greek Lexicon, "Zoological Mythology," by Prof. de Gubernatis, Ennemoser's "History of Magic," Humboldt's "Cosmos," and Keightley's "Fairy Mythology." Dr. Wilder accepting the volumes, replied as follows:

"Dr. Winterburn: I thank you and your associates right heartily, for this benefaction. Its value lies not so much in its cost; it is precious to me from the spontaneity with which it has been presented, as well as the aptness with which you have consulted my taste. I was habituated from early childhood to read the Scriptures, having been bred in the Ironside school of Puritans, who prayed and kept dry their powder, and like the little child in the pool, acknowledged that God preserved them, but still held tight on the grass. In magic, too, and witches and fairies, I am a believer, and may sometime explain the form and ground of my belief. I love to know—I esteem the knowledge that brings close to the reason and nature of things. Your gift possesses for me a double value.

"It may not, perhaps, be always a welcome reminder, that we are growing old. The locks on my temples, have already suggested as much to me. But more painful reminders have already come. Death has taken away friends and associates, whose affection I had fondly cherished; and besides, estrangement, more agonizing than death has rent away others, and rendered my life-journey more lonely. That is what creates and constitutes old age. As long as our life mingles with the joys, and hopes and activities of our fellows, we are young; but when it is disrupted from these, chill age, cold, dreary, and sad, comes upon us.

"But I will not cloud the pleasure of the present moment. This testimonial is as a summons to a new life and sympathy with those about me—that my 'youth shall be renewed like the eagle's.' It suggests more study, more contemplation, more work. Though death has cut down my brothers and sisters, and others have forsaken my side, this comes as an adoption into a new family, with brothers, sisters and friends. To-day, I am come of age. The former things have passed away; all things are to be made new. The night surpasseth the day; but in this, is the dawn of morning.

"Our college has just passed its first decade. I was with the enterprise at its first inception; I stood at the elbow of Gov. Fenton, when his signature gave it its corporate existence. At this very desk, I delivered its first diplomas issued to its graduates, as to-night, I gave you yours. May I entreat of you, and of all its friends and graduates, that you invoke for it a term of renewed life and active usefulness, as you have just now bespoke them for its president? It deserves this much at your hands, and its prosperity is essential to your own future success. It gives you more than diplomas;—it gives prestige, propitious auspices, and the blessing of an *alma mater*. Be mindful of it as you have been of its presiding officer, and the advantage to yourselves will be far greater.

"To yourselves, I add again, my thanks. May you drink deeply from the cup which you have so kindly extended to me; may you long and sweetly enjoy the pleasure which you have ministered to me so generously. To me, you are students no longer, but kind and generous friends. May your future be bright, and its experiences, even if stern at times, always salutary and beneficial. For my own part, I will endeavor to accept the motive expressed by these words:

"I live for those who love me,
For those I know are true,
For the heaven that smiles above me,
And awaits my spirit too;
For all human ties that bind me,
For the bright hours left behind me,
And the good that I can do.

"I live to hail that season,
By gifted minds foretold,
When men shall live by reason,
And not alone by gold—
When man to man united,
And every wrong thing righted,
As Eden was of old.

"I live for those who love me,
For those who know me true,
For the heaven that smiles above me,
And awaits my spirit too;
For the wrongs that need resistance,
For the cause that lacks assistance,
For the future in the distance,
And the good that men can do."

The Eclectic Medical College.

The fourteenth academical term of the Eclectic Medical College of the City of New York, will begin at the new building, No. 1 Livingston Place, cor. 15th Street, on Tuesday, October 5th, 1875, and will continue sixteen weeks.

Persons applying to be received as students will present an original essay of their own composition, three or more pages in length, letter sheet.

Students will enjoy ample opportunity for the prosecution of their studies, being allowed in addition to the regular daily lectures, the advantages afforded of observing the method of treatment at the public hospitals, as well as to be present at the Bellevue cliniques, by the purchasing of the usual tickets. The facilities for acquiring a thorough knowledge of anatomy are equal to those elsewhere; the supply of material being abundant, and both the Professor and Demonstrator always ready to give every needed assistance.

Surgery as well as the theory and practice of medicine is taught with rigid thoroughness and in conformity with the principles of the Reformed School. The collateral branches of Anthropology, Psychology and Hygiene will also receive due attention, as well as those usually included in the medical curriculum. There can be no complete knowledge of the Institutes or Practice of Medicine where these are not likewise intelligently comprehended.

The corps of instructors is constituted of men possessing experience in their art, and deserving of public confidence. There are no private classes with special fees attached, conducted by any member of the Faculty. Such classes are regarded as not accordant with good faith between professors and students. Hence our actual charges are less than in other colleges that profess to teach for lower fees or gratitously, and no professor requires a bribe.

The Eclectic Practice of Medicine is *regular and scientific;* none more so. The designation is not applied by us to "exclusive views," as is falsely asserted in Dunglison's Medical Dictionary; nor does it belong to any theory of Specific Medication. Its doctrines are taught in its own text-books, journals and colleges, and

nowhere else. By others, whether physicians or laymen, they appear to be generally misapprehended. They are essentially distinct from the dogmas inculcated by other medical teachers. In their negative character they involve the emphatic rejection of those substances as medicines which are known to be baleful and poisonous, and having neither necessity nor any adequate justification for their use; and hence the exclusion from our catalogue of remedies, wholly and unqualifiedly, of the several compounds and preparations of mercury, antimony, arsenic and lead. In respect to what we thus reject, we do not mean to imply that there are not other agents that are not likewise noxious and improper for an intelligent and conscientious physician to employ in practice; but simply that we have established these mile-stones in our progress. We think that we are liberal; but the cardinal virtue of liberality is consistency.

We accept and follow the teachings of the Fathers of Eclectic Medicine: Beach, Morrow and their fellow-laborers, as the same have been enlarged and improved by subsequent discoveries. Our peculiar designation is appropriate because American Medical Reform is based on *Eclecticism* in every department. We have advanced and elevated the standard of practice, by establishing a more humane and scientific method of treating the sick, discarding dangerous and noxious agents and providing efficient and safer substitutes for them. A great and comprehensive system has thus been established on the basis of a wide and enlightened experience. The credit is due to Eclectics for the discovery, proving and adopting of many new and important remedies, chiefly from the indigenous medicinal plants of this country, and for the application of successful scientific methods of extracting their active principles, thus rendering the agents equally efficient and more acceptable. The ablest physicians of Europe import and prescribe these medicines, giving honorable acknowledgment for them to the American Eclectics.

No medicinal agent or course of treatment should be employed which impairs the vital power. The remedies which are safest and act most closely in accordance with physiological law, should be preferred. The province of the physician is to be the minister and auxiliary of nature, seeking to aid the physical system to relieve itself from morbid conditions and recover the normal performance of its functions. This is the head and front of whatever "irregular-

ity and lack of scientific qualifications," have been imputed to us. We believe the proposition that one disease is cured by producing another, to be unsound in principle and opposed to correct practice of the healing art. The fancied necessity for the use of noxious drugs is a delusion. The terrible consequences which have been observed and acknowledged by distinguished medical teachers and practitioners is a sufficient refutation. All necessary purposes can be more surely effected, in our present state of knowledge, imperfect as it may be, by remedies which are at once more harmless and more efficacious.

While we are thus strenuous in asserting our views and purposes we aim to be fair and liberal, to "prove all things and hold fast that which is good," "follow peace with all," and "deal justly." We shall not in any way molest or defraud any student who may not accept the distinctive sentiments and practice that we uphold.

We can assure the students of this college of as good opportunities for thorough and accurate instruction as can be obtained at any similar institution in the United States. No medical college has a larger percentage of its graduates in successful and reputable practice. Our curriculum and other requirements are not less rigid and exact. We endeavor to induce thinking and study, instead of cramming as a substitute; for we regard a collegiate course as the *beginning*, rather than the goal and climax of the student's career. It is the province of instructors to aid them in reading and mastering their books rather than giving quotations of what ought to be in them. Certainly the Eclectic School is no place of refuge for individuals too illiterate to be received elsewhere; and physicians, of all men, should be scholarly in other departments of knowledge. *Esse quam videri.*

REQUISITES FOR GRADUATION.

Candidates for the degree of Doctor of Medicine must present satisfactory evidence that they have attained the age of twenty-one years, and are of good moral character; they must have a good English common school education, and have studied medicine three years with some respectable practitioner, and have attended at least two full Courses of Lectures in some legally incorporated College; the last of which shall have been attended in this College; or they must have been engaged in a constant and reputable practice of medicine for four years, and have attended one full Course of Lectures; and they must have dissected in this College.

PROFESSORS.

ROBERT S. NEWTON, M. D., Operative Surgery and Clinical Medicine.
JOSEPH R. BUCHANAN, M. D., Physiological Institutes of Medicine.
HERMAN BOSKOWITZ, M. D., Institutes of Homœopathy.
JAMES E. COMINS, M. D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
SAMUEL E. MORTIMORE, M. D., Anatomy and Minor Surgery.
ALEXANDER WILDER, M. D., Physiology and Psychological Medicine.
WILLIAM ARCHER, M. D., Toxicology and Medical Jurisprudence.
WILLIAM H. WEABER, Ph. D., M. D., Chemistry and Pharmacy.
——————— Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
GEORGE W. BOSKOWITZ, Ph. B., Assistant on Chemistry.
MARK NIVISON, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy, and Adjunct Professor of Physiology.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

Fees.—Fees for a Full Course of Lectures, $100; Matriculation Fee, $5; Demonstrator's Fee, $10; Graduation Fee, $30; Hospital Tickets, $3; for Certificate of Scholarship, for which the holder may attend two or more Courses of Lectures, or until graduation, to be paid in advance, $150; for Certificate of Scholarship, entitling the holder to keep a Student in the College for ten years, $500; Certificate of Scholarship, entitling the holder to keep a Student in the College perpetually, $1,000. Ladies, as usual, have full access to all the facilities of instruction. No private classes with special pay by members of the Faculty. Hence our charges for tuition are actually lower than in other institutions that advertise smaller fees.

The executive officers of each Eclectic State Medical Society are authorized to select a beneficiary student, who may attend lectures at the Eclectic Medical College free of charge for tuition till graduation.

TEXT-BOOKS.

Students should be particular to provide themselves with the best text-books; giving the preference whenever practicable to Eclectic authors, avoiding all quasi-Scientific publications, that have been "made to sell."

Anatomy—Gray, Wilson. Surgery—Syme by Newton, Hill, Gross. Theory and Practice of Medicine—Robert S. Newton, J. Hughes Bennett. Materia Medica—Coe, Paine, American Dispensatory. Physiology—J. Hughes Bennett, Flint, Dalton, Draper, Carpenter. Obstetrics—King. Diseases of Children—Newton and Powell. Chemistry—Gregory by Sanders, Bloxam, Fownes, Cooke, Draper, Bowman, Miller. Medical Jurisprudence—Taylor, Beck.

Any further information may be obtained by addressing ROBERT S. NEWTON, M. D., President of the Faculty, 137 West 47th Street, New York City.

STUDENTS.

Matriculants of Winter Session, 1874–'5.

NAMES.	PRECEPTORS.	RESIDENCE.
Best, Christopher S.	Dr. John D. Wheeler	New York.
Blake, Charles E.	Drs. Gray & Weeks	"
Blankman, M. A.	Practitioner	"
Boskowitz, George.	Dr. Herman Boskowitz	"
Brandreth, Benjamin, M. D.	Practitioner	"
Briggs, James E.	"	"
Burris, John E.	"	"
Bell, Mrs. J.	Dr. Vincent Zolnowiski	"
Bone, Lewis H., M. D.	Practitioner	"
Cregar, Samuel	"	"
Dart, Gilbert	Dr. R. Hubbell	"
Davidson, Sigismund	Practitioner	"
Downing, Mrs. Catharine A.	Dr. Lucy W. Harrison	"
DeMoor, Charles	Practitioner	"
Fay, Thomas G.	Dr. R. S. Newton	"
Filkins, Morgan L.	Practitioner	"
Filkins, W. L.	"	"
Fishblatt, Edward, M. D.	"	"
Foote, E. B., Jr.	Dr. E. B. Foote	"
Gahrar, Robert.	Practitioner	"
Galt, Robert S.	"	"
Greenleaf, C. T.	"	"
Hagerman, James L.	Dr. John S. Linsley	"
Harrison, Lucy W.	Practitioner	"
Howe, M. G.	Eclectic Medical College	"
Hubbell, Hiram P.	Dr. R. Hubbell	"
Hamilton, Robert, M. D	Practitioner	"
Kilmer, Thomas J.	"	"
Krieger, Gustave L.	Dr. Luis Drescher	"
Jungman, Leopold	Practitioner	"
Larew, Charles	"	"
Lawyer, Valentine M.	"	"
Lillienschiold, H. Gustave.	Drs. Day & Ashwein	"
Liston, Robert	"	"
Lozier, Clemence, S., M.D.	"	"
Lewis, Albert	"	"
Millington, Wm. F.	Dr. R. E. Kunze	"
McGauran, George D.	Dr. A. Jackson	Quebec.
Mattocks, James E.	Practitioner	New York.
Nagle, Charles	"	"
Newton, Robert S., Jr.	Dr. Robert S. Newton	"
Nims, William W	Practitioner	"

NAMES.	PRECEPTORS.	RESIDENCE.
Nivison, Miss A. T.	"	New York.
Newby, George, M. D.	Practitioner,	"
Roesch, John A.	"	"
Santon, Egbert	Dr. L. H. Bone	"
Savage, M. M.	Practitioner	New Jersey.
Schiefferdecker	"	New York.
Soper, Oliver	Eclectic Medical College	New Jersey.
Spaulding, David L.	Practitioner	New York.
Stokam, John D.	"	"
Valentine, Charles H.	Practitioner	"
Van Namee, J. W.	"	"
Van Kirk, Mrs. H. P.	"	"
Weaber, Wm. H.	"	"
White, Russell J.	"	"
Wright, Frank N.	Dr. N. B. Wright	"
Weber, Theophilus	Dr. J. Von Meyer	"
Zolnowski, Vincent	Practitioner	"

Matriculants of Spring Session, 1875.

NAMES.	PRECEPTORS.	RESIDENCE.
Althelain, Elise, M. D.	Practitioner	New York.
Amieva, José D.	Dr. Robert S. Newton	"
Adams, Elizabeth, M. D.	Practitioner	"
Beatty, George M.	"	New Jersey.
Boskowitz, George W.	Dr. Herman Boskowitz	New York.
Briggs, James E., M. D.	Practitioner	"
Bruce, Hiram M.	Dr. O. F. Lund	New Jersey.
Burris, James E.	Practitioner	New York.
Beldin, Charles K.	Eclectic Medical College	"
Beldin, Mrs. Charles A.	Eclectic Medical College	"
Brandreth, Geo. A.	Practitioner	"
Brandreth, Benj., M. D.	"	"
Bryan, James	Practitioner	"
Clark, Sterry G.	Dr. H. Boskowitz	"
Downing, Mrs. Catharine A.	Dr. Lucy W. Harrison	"
Deichman, Frederick	Dr. L. Youngman	"
Davison, Edward S.	Practitioner	Connecticut.
Drescher, Luis, M. D.	"	New York.
Davidson, Sigismund	"	"
Eastman, E. L.	"	"
Fishblatt, Edward, M. D.	"	New Jersey.
Filkins, Morgan L.	"	New York.
Filkins, Welcome L.	"	"

NAMES.	PRECEPTORS.	RESIDENCE.
Filkins, Edwin V.	Dr. F. D. Crothers.	New York.
Fagan, John	Practitioner	"
Fassin, Charles H., M. D.	"	"
Gifford, Mary B.	Practitioner	"
Garcia, Florencia	Dr. Robert S. Newton	"
Gifford, John Z.	Eclectic Medical College.	"
Gifford, Frank H.	Eclectic Medical College.	"
Harrison, Lucy W., M. D.	Practitioner	"
Haywood, Isabel	"	Massachusetts.
Hinds, Mrs. Harriet C.	Dr. Simon P. Taft	New Jersey.
Holton, Mrs. Adelaide T.	Dr. B. M. Wise	New York.
Hooper, George W.	Practitioner	"
Howd, Ellen M.	Dr. Mark Nivison	"
Jones, Alfred F.	Practitioner	"
Kriegar, Gustave L.	Dr. Luis Drescher	"
Kopeschney, Ottocas E. M.D.	Practitioner	New Jersey.
Lozier, Clemence S., M. D.	"	New York.
Lewis, Albert, M. D.	"	"
Lewandowski, Harry P.	"	"
Lukens, Joseph H.	"	Nevada.
McGauran, George D.	Dr. R. E. Kunze	Canada.
McDonogh, David K.	Practitioner	New York.
McLeish, John	Dr. Robert S. Newton	"
Newton, Robert S., Jr.	Dr. Robert S. Newton	"
Newton, Edgar O.	Dr. Orin E. Newton	Ohio.
Newell, Thomas H.	Eclectic Medical College.	New York.
Ovens, Charles E.	Practitioner	"
Rock, James Wm.	"	"
Roqueta, Sebastian	"	Cuba.
Scofield, Charles E.	"	New York.
Schiefferdecker, Mollie W.	Dr. Vincenzo Zolnowski.	"
Santon, Egbert.	Practitioner	"
Stewart, William J.	Dr. Alex. Wilder	"
Stephens, Philetus J.	Dr. Robert S. Newton	"
Soper, William	Practitioner	New Jersey.
Taft, Mrs. Amanda W.	Dr. Simon P. Taft	"
Wright, Frank N., M. D.	Practitioner	New York.
Weber, Theophilus	Dr. Jules Von Meyer	"
Way, Miss Irene	Dr. Alex. Wilder	New Jersey.
Wright, James E., M. D.	Practitioner	New York.
Wilcox, Theodore, S.	Dr. C. S. Bateman.	"
Wemmel, Alexander	Practitioner	"
Winterburn, Charles	"	"
Winterburn, George W.	Dr. Jacob Beakley	"
Westcott, Joseph H.	Practitioner	Massachusetts.

Graduates of Winter Class of 1874-'5.

Briggs, James E., New York.
Galt, Robert S., New York.
Kilmer, Thomas J., New York.
Lillienschiold, H. Gustav, N. Y.
Larew, Charles A. M., New York.
Lawyer, Valentine M., New York.
Liston, Robert, New York.
Nagle, Charles, New York.
Nims, William W. New York.
Roesch, John A., New York.
Spaulding, David L., New York.
Weaber, Wm. H., Ph. D., N. Y.
Wright, Frank N., New York.
Zolnowski, Vincenzo, New York.

Ad Eundem.

Newby, George W., M. D., New York. Bone, Louis H., M. D., N. Y.
Jungmann, Leopold, M.D., New York. Brandreth, Benj., M.D., N. Y.
Lozier, Clemence S., M. D., New York.

Honorary.

White, J. Russel, New York. Blankman, Mitchell A., New York.

Graduates of Spring Class of 1875.

Bruce, Hiram M., New York.
Filkins, Morgan L. "
Filkins, Welcome L., "
Fishblatt, Edward., New Jersey.
Hayward, Isabel., Mass.
Holton, Mrs. Adelaide T., New York.
Jones, Alfred, "
Kopeschney, Ottocas E., New Jersey.
McGauran, George D., Quebec.
McDonogh, David K., New York.
McLeish, John, "
Ovens, Charles E., "
Stephens. Philetus J., "
Wilcox, Theodore S., "
Winterburn, Charles, "
Winterburn, George W., "

Ad Eundem.

Adams, Elizabeth S., M. D., N. Y. Drescher, Luis, M. D., N. Y.

Honorary.

Wescott, Joseph H., Mass. Lukens, Joseph H., Nevada.

IMPERFECT CYCLOPÆDIAS.—The *New American Cyclopædia*, published by the Appletons, omits any notice of Eclectic Medicine, although an article was offered its editor. Another Cyclopædia, also in press makes a like omission. It is late in the day for such things—the world is moving.

Geo. Bush

THE MEDICAL ECLECTIC.

ALEXANDER WILDER, M.D., ROBERT S. NEWTON, M.D.,
EDITORS.

VOL. II.] NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 15, 1875. [No. 5.

"Sacred courage indicates that a man loves an idea better than all things in the world; that he is aiming neither at pelf nor comfort, but will venture all to put in act the invisible thought in his mind. He is everywhere a liberator, but of a freedom that is ideal; not seeking to have land or money or conveniences, but to have no other limitation than that which his own constitution imposes. He is free to speak truth; he is not free to lie. He wishes to break every yoke all over the world which hinders his brother from acting after his thought."

—RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

THE financial whirlpool which for two years past has been sucking down its thousands of wrecks of private fortunes, begins to show signs of having received its fill. Men who have looked upon one another despairingly for these many long months, are now considering remedies for the general disaster. More money is deposited in Savings Banks. This is an indication at the right place. Labor must be set into efficient operation in order that prosperous days may return. The accumulations of the rich are made up from the earnings and expendings of the poor. When the latter are withheld from lucrative employment, they suffer not alone, but their deprivations become the impoverishment of the entire community. The restoration of prosperity must therefore begin with them, if we would lay its foundation upon solid rock.

There are two problems that intervene in the way of making a proper beginning. The former of these is the necessary rehabilitation of honorable and correct dealing in public and private business. Two years ago, in the first number of THE MEDICAL ECLECTIC, we called attention to the general social demoralization in this respect. The word of a man, on a money question, was hardly worth the pledging. Debt was almost universal; the numerous private corporations were, to an astonishing degree, little else than inflated bubbles and organized schemes for fraud; and the thin disguises of bankruptcy were so abundant as to defy credence. We then uttered the warning, that if this general

practice of fraud, perjury and falsehood did not come to an end, if men's words did not become reliable, if faith between man and man was not soon restored, the bonds of society would become loosed, and ruin, financially and socially, would sweep over the country. The calamity would be more terrible than war and pestilence combined; and we were nearer to it than was supposed.

The general response was that the foreboding was premature; the disaster, though certain, would not come so speedily, and therefore such a prediction ought not to have been uttered. But within the week came the crash; and panic paralyzed everybody. From New York the shock extended itself with telegraphic celerity all over the West and South, and from America to every part of the Old World. In their terror the people of twenty-four States voted a want of confidence in the National administration, and there was elected to the forty-fourth Congress a majority hostile in sentiment. But the solution of our difficulties is not to be expected from any political party. It is asking too much from the men in power, or from any class of our public men, to resolve the matter. The remedy must begin with the people, and be applied by themselves to themselves.

The arcane secret is not so very profound or wonderful. It consists of but a single proposition, the rendering of value for value. The classical Doctor Holmes once told his admirers that he who would acquire the wealth of the Indies must carry thither the wealth of the Indies. The more commonplace merchant-king of New York, Mr. Alexander T. Stewart, declared that his secret of wealth consisted in the giving for every dollar a dollar's worth. No other principle can abide the evil day; every other foundation is laid on quicksand, and the superstructure must eventually topple over. There is safety always and only in building a business like a house, upon "hard-pan." No indebtedness should be permitted except the person incurring it has a purpose and reasonable prospect of paying it punctually. Debt contracted on any other principle is a crime, deliberately and wilfully perpetrated. Yet the "operators" of our stock boards, and speculators, produce bankruptcy and disaster at will, rendering legitimate business uncertain. Here is a rotten beam in our social and political edifice. Public opinion does not properly stigmatise these offenses; and the law fails to protect the man from injury who has aided and served his dishonest neighbor. A people thus educated

in regard to private obligations will be likely to apply the same rule to public ones. A reform in this respect, a national tax on transfers of stocks, and a general holocaust of fictitious capital, watered stocks and usurious obligations would now purify the financial atmosphere as nothing else can; and every man desiring the resuscitation of business enterprise, and the political party meaning reform, should insist upon it irrespectively and without compromise. It is the complexion to which we must come.

The other enigma is the establishment of a proper currency for the people. We confess to a timidity in treating upon a subject where so many able men have blundered. But we believe it no labyrinth in which exists a ravenous Minotaur, or where is no clew to guide to outer air. While we should carefully weigh former experience, both of ourselves and of other countries, there is no inflexible obligation to bind ourselves to the Juggernaut-car of precedent. At present, we see no better mode of mending matters, except by means of "the government of the people, by the people and for the people." As we made a government on this continent to suit ourselves, we may as laudably construct our own financial system. There is a Future as trustworthy and inspiring as the Past.

The proper bond of credit must be constituted of mutual responsibility and guaranty, which will afford a stable support to the systolic and diastolic movements of trade. In every necessary manner our money must contain the value which it expresses. Every departure from this rule will eventuate in disaster. The losses from this cause during the last century have been sufficient to liquidate the present public debt of the United States. Yet despite the perfect reliability of a currency of specie, the financier who would propose the use of coin alone would be deservedly scouted as a visionary. An easily-handled representative currency is absolutely necessary. We want the honey but would avoid the sting. This can only be effected by the employment of notes always convertible without sacrifice into genuine money or its equivalent in value. If it is the province of Government to furnish and stamp the coin which shall constitute the money of the country, by parity of logic it appears to us that it should likewise provide and guarantee the paper currency.

With a proper specie reserve, borrowing it for the purpose if necessary, the convertibility of such a "national currency" into coin or bonds can be assured and panic from that source forever

obviated. It is mutual confidence that maintains our present legal tender notes at their market value; the distrust now existing in the good faith of our government, is therefore, equivalent to a business discount of twelve to sixteen per cent. This can be obviated by a return to specie payments, which can be made possible by keeping gold in the vaults of the treasury, instead of selling it in Wall Street.

We do not believe in the propriety of authorizing banks and private individuals or corporations to exercise this function. Besides, the exemption of stockholders from personal liability also exempts them from their due responsibility. The system is a bad one; it operates by supplying currency chiefly to speculators, while from every man desiring to engage in productive industry, is extorted a ruinous usury. We would have national banks, if any; State and local institutions, to issue a credit currency, cannot be held to the responsibility which will make their notes a suitable medium for the use of all our population. The heartiness with which the entire country welcomed the legal tender currency of 1862, was a swift and unerring witness against the intolerable mischiefs of the old bank-notes. The national banks, however, constitute a monopoly which ought not to exist; and the tax of seven per cent. annually upon their issues, about twenty-five million dollars, is a burden upon productive industry which the people, already overtaxed, should not be required to carry.

Protest as we may, the currency must keep pace with the business of the country. At the same time, it must be a standard of value. It is theft for one man to get property from another without an equivalent; and it is as incumbent for government to be honest, as for citizens. It is wrong to tax the patriotic sentiment of the country to keep its currency alive; and the political revulsions of the past two years have shown that it is perilous besides. A reaction may, and doubtless will obviate that danger. But having approached too near the fire already, let our scorching forewarn us to interpose the proper screen. With an honest currency of dollar for dollar, or at least an honest purpose to make it such, and a corresponding intent on the part of the debtor population to make good their obligations, the road from ruin is already open. Though strait be the gate, and narrow the way, it is the only one certain to lead to safety.

TUBERCULAR CONSUMPTION.*

BY WILLIAM F. JOHNSON, M. D.

THE multiplicity of books treating upon diseases of the lungs, it will be found upon examination, so classify, divide and subdivide, that they tend to confuse the student or practitioner of medicine, instead of enabling him to understand intelligently the subject upon which they treat. We propose therefore, in what we are about to say, to dispose with all notice of the mystifying methods of definition, and deal with facts alone. We understand disease of the lungs to be a condition which unfits them from performing properly their function, the oxygenating of the blood and maintaining of its circulation. In health, the respiratory motion and power of the lungs will correspond and operate in harmony with the motions of the heart. In this case, no important disease exists. Both high and low grades of action, are exciting causes of disease of the lungs. Excessive congestion is liable to cause distention, rupture and hæmorrhage; or else, hepatization and induration of the parenchymatous tissue; or finally that condition of softening and elevation which is commonly denominated *Tubercular Consumption.*

In the opinion of a majority of our writers upon this subject, these conditions are primary and not secondary. Accordingly they direct the use of remedies to act directly upon the lungs. We are aware that failure to cure is almost universal. It is our duty, therefore, to investigate anew and more carefully the causes which produce such dreadful results. In our opinion, the source of disease is located in the brain itself. A sufficient amount of power and force, such as can be set in operation by a healthy brain, will to a great degree if not entirely prevent an organ or a part of the economy, from yielding to morbific causes which would, under other conditions, evolve disease. As I have already stated that relation which should exist between the lungs and the heart, I will now assert that the brain maintains an equal force over both. In accordance with this radical view of the matter, it will be perceived that no medicine which does not act in harmony with the peculiar condition and action of the brain, can be

*Annual Address before the Eclectic Medical Society of Vermont, June, 1875.

successfully employed under any circumstances. In proportion as the brain is in a healthy physiological condition, and the remedies administered act in harmony with such a condition, as well as productive of it, the entire physical economy is invigorated and enabled to resist those changes and disorganizations in the lungs, which are so uniformly fatal.

In this climate, and we may add, in most countries of the habitable globe, the greatest mortality occurs from the disorder which is denominated *Consumption.* In the larger proportion of cases, it begins from what we call a "cold," which simply means, an arrest of the natural excretions from the skin, kidneys, liver and bowels. There is a cold stage; when reaction has occurred and the body becomes hot and feverish, we regard it as an "effort of nature" to restore the normal function of the organs. Up to this time, there is neither cough nor expectoration. Indeed if the nervous system is in a condition to produce a healthy reaction, the patient will seldom have more than a slight cough; but in proportion as this fails to be the case, the cough is severe, with attendant expectoration. The "effort" continues and the cough increases; the mechanical action of which is a constant source of irritation. Parts of the lungs become inflamed thereby, involving the extremities of the nerves distributed through their parenchyma. This adds fuel to the flame. The nerves pertaining to the stomach are more or less paralyzed, and indigestion follows, accompanied by loss of appetite; the liver, kidneys and bowels cease to act normally, and emaciation occurs. These symptoms indicate the deficiency of proper nerve-force. The nerves which control respiration become more sensitive, day by day; especially those of the glottis, rima glottidis, and epiglottis. The cough ceases to be paroxysmal and becomes almost constant; in consequence of which, the mucous surfaces of the larynx and bronchi become inflamed, producing the condition known as Bronchitis and Laryngitis.

Many regard Tuberculosis as the result of inflammation. But it is a well-known fact that tubercles are found in the lungs where no inflammation has been present. Even in utero-gestation they have been ascertained to have existed and cicatrized before birth. Without doubt the stage which many consider as an inflammatory condition, is but the "effort of nature" to dispose of these deposits and morbid formations, which an enfeebled nerve-

force and imperfect circulation have induced. Under such circumstances, the oxygenation has not been sufficient to enable the blood to purify itself and prevent the forming and deposit of tubercles.

The treatment of tuberculosis includes nearly every kind of experimental remedies. Almost universally, our medical practitioners have adopted expectorants; and those generally which are sure, even in the healthy person, to impair the tone and healthy action of the stomach. This having been already so impaired, they increase the difficulty, and prevent digestion and assimilation, pretty much altogether; hence comes rapid emaciation with all its accompaniments. This state of things continues from day to day; there being no pure blood to sustain and stimulate the brain, heart, liver, or even the lungs.

Now, I will ask, why should we desire to force a secretion from the already-weakened lungs? Why should we not, instead, do all in our power to obviate every tendency to such secretion, to change the action of the system, and make every other of the emunctory organs do their part and assist in thus accomplishing of this object, leaving to the lungs only the performance of their legitimate functions? This can be done by disposing entirely with expectorants; giving the patient tonics, vegetable stimulants, iron in minute doses, and the phosphites and hypophosphites of soda, lime and iron; in short, by the use of remedies which will operate to maintain the normal action of every organ and function. Any medicinal substance, the use of which will disturb digestion and prevent assimilation, is an irritant, if not a poison outright, and is contra-indicated. Only such remedies should be used as will allay the coughing, and soothe the irritable and sensitive nerves. Small doses of anodyne medicine are permissible; and we are of opinion that a gentle counter-irritation along the spine, and especially at the base of the brain will reach and modify the cause of the mischief, thus enabling us to preserve the life of many patients, who will die if treated on the other plan.

Indeed, we cannot rid ourselves too speedily from the ideas and influences produced upon our minds by the old teachings and practice, if we desire and mean to be successful as physicians. The day of that practice has long since passed its meridian; and even of the men who prefer to adhere to it as "regular," those

who know it and pretend to treat the sick in accordance with its prescriptions, will soon know it no more forever. Like the burden at the back of John Bunyan's Pilgrim, it will drop off at the foot of the cross, roll down the hill into the open chasm, and gravitate where it belongs. I will not name the ultimate reception that awaits it lest I intrude upon the province of another profession.

———:o:———

GELSEMINUM SEMPERVIRENS.

BY W. H. CHRISTOPHER, M. D.

THE tincture of Gelseminum, when taken into the stomach, operates immediately throughout the body by the agency of the brain and nervous system. Its effect is first perceived in the eye. The ciliary ligament and ring are relaxed, and the pupil dilated, thereby admitting an increased quantity of light and producing double vision. The muscles of the heart next exhibit the influence; and after this the whole muscular system. When the relaxation is complete the patient has not strength to move the muscles of the eyelids, or to lift the head from the bed. This being the effect on the voluntary muscles, the effect on the involuntary, as of the head, heart and uterus, are easily perceived.

The capacity of each cavity of the heart is stated at about two ounces. The ventricles, however, do not empty themselves at each systolé; hence a little less than that quantity is expelled by contraction. The entire volume of the blood thus pours through the heart in three minutes, or at most, five; and so is set to circulating afresh fifteen or twenty times an hour. Experiment has proved that these calculations allow more time than is absolutely necessary for this function. The circulation is therefore twofold: the *pulmonic*, by which the blood is transmitted from the right side of the heart through the lungs and thence to the left side; and the *greater* or *systemic* circulation, by which the blood is propelled from the left ventricle along the arteries and is brought back to the right auricle. This double circulation corresponds to the conformation of the heart which is essentially a double organ; one-half constituting the pulmonic, and the other half the systemic heart. The contraction or systolé of the two auricles is perfectly synchronous; so also is that of the two ventricles. But

when the auricles are contracted the ventricles are in a state of dilatation or diastolé, and *vice versa;* so that there is a constant alteration of motion in the two sets of cavities. The auricular and ventricular sounds follow each other with great regularity, and without appreciable pause or interval; but the time employed for the act of contraction is estimated at double that of dilatation. The systolé or contraction of the ventricles, as before remarked, *forces* the blood into the arteries, and this motion also produces the pulse, and corresponds, moreover, with the impulse or beat of the heart against the parietes of the chest. The latter effect is owing to the peculiar *spiral arrangement* of the *muscular* fibers of the heart, by which its apex is made to perform a corresponding movement from right to left and from behind forward, during which it is *forcibly* impelled against the wall of the thorax at the junction of the fifth rib with its cartilage.

Now I ask who can contemplate for a single moment this wonderful physiological action of an involuntary muscle with its peculiar and all important office to perform, will not doubt for a single moment, that it has received the same impression of all the voluntary muscles and must yield to the same influences? This fact was fully sustained by an experiment which I made, twenty years ago upon a mole. I gave him about half a grain of gelseminum, and after waiting thirty minutes could perceive but little effect. I doubled the dose, and in thirty minutes he appeared weak and relaxed, but the effect passed off in a short time and he was strong and lively as ever. I continued to double the dose, giving time for the effects of one to pass off before administering another. The results were analogous till the fifth, which caused death by relaxation.

At that time, about twenty years ago, I was very cautious in prescribing this medicine, and used only one or two ounces during the year. But now, when engaged in active practice, I use from one to two quarts annually of the officinal tincture. It produces clouded vision, double sight, and sometimes complete prostration and inability to open the eyes. This effect is from relaxation, not *sedation*, and passes off gradually in a few hours, leaving the patient refreshed and in a completely normal condition. As soon as these effects on the eyes are perceived, even if they follow a first dose, there should be no more of the medicine given, till the objectionable symptoms have passed away.

I had a case of pneumonia in a child of two years old, in which an overdose had been given by a mistake of the nurse; a half teaspoonful of the tincture having been administered at once. I was summoned, but gave no antidote, as the time was near when a paroxysm of fever was anticipated. The child was completely relaxed and prostrated, and there was a rash or exanthema over the whole body; but the pulse was good and strong all the time. For the first time in six days there was no fever; an active perspiration occurred instead, and there was a rapid recovery.

To sustain this position more fully, you may take a case and give the medicine just enough to make an impression on the muscles of the eye, and then discontinue the medicine until the effect *entirely* passes off, and this you may do any reasonable number of times without producing debility. You cannot do this with sedatives. Prof. John King says: (*Eclectic Dispensatory*, page 490,) "Gelseminum is undoubtedly an unrivaled febrifuge which appears to be dependent upon its *relaxing* and anti-spasmodic properties, &c." Prof. R. S. Newton, also says: (*Syme's Surgery*, page 881,) "Its properties are febrifuge, anti-spasmodic and narcotic. As a febrifuge the gelseminum is a medicine of great power. Its use is indicated in all fevers, acute and chronic rheumatism, pleurisy, pneumonia, etc. It has been thoroughly tested by physicians, both in city and country, and all who have given it a fair trial acknowledge it to possess great merit."

These quotations show in what estimation it is held by those familiar with its remedial properties. It is perhaps the only medicine yet discovered capable of subduing in from six to twenty-four hours, without the least possible injury to the patient, the most formidable as well as the most simple fevers incident to our country and climate, as well as quieting nervous irritability and excitement, equalizing the circulation, promoting perspiration and rectifying the various secretions, without causing nausea, vomiting or purging, and it may be safely and properly used in any stage of disease.

It has been objected that to control febrile reaction without sedation is adopting again the old dogma of the Old School. The Eclectic practice for the last twenty years has compelled our friends to narrow down the difference between the two modes of practice to a small margin. That difference is about what we are contending for now, and it may be stated thus:

According to the doctrine of the old school, relaxation without sedation is impossible; the Eclectics believe relaxation without sedation *possible*.

We now come to the consideration of the third involuntary muscle. I will, however, only mention a case of puerperal convulsions

Mr. J. Bryant called me to attend a woman at her second labor. When I arrived he remarked to me that I was too late; she had had convulsions all the evening, and he thought her dying. I found her a large plethoric woman; she was entirely unconscious; the skin hot and dry, and pulse at 120 per minute. There was a spasm at every uterine contraction. I immediately made the following prescription:

℞. Tincture of gelseminum, gtts. xl.; tincture of lobelia (3d preparation); tincture of assafœtida, and tincture of Cypripedium, *aa*, ℥j. Mx. Take immediately.

The patient was large and of a plethoric habit. I directed that she should be well sponged with vinegar and water; and gave her chloroform by inhalation, continuing this till the pulse was brought down to 80. The chloroform was then discontinued, and the other prescription repeated. She went into a deep sleep and was perfectly relaxed. The spasms did not recur; and she rested almost an hour, having but little uterine contraction. When the pains returned she awoke, perfectly conscious; the labor went on, and she was soon delivered of a fine healthy child. Her recovery was rapid.

As a parturient, the tincture of gelseminum is superior to ergot or macrotin.

If any one will examine the foregoing prescription closely and prove to me that it will give a depletive sedative action, then I will give it up, that the difference in the two systems of medicine is only in *name*.

In regard to gelseminum as a parturient, Prof. John King says (*Eclectic Dispensatory*, page 491): "Upon the uterus it appears to exert an opposite influence; for while it produces complete and powerful relaxation of *every* other tissue, it tends to promote contraction of the uterus; causing an influence intermediate between ergot and cimicifuga, it being less energetic than the former and more so than the latter. This property when continued as it is with its relaxing effects upon every other tissue promises to render it an important aid in parturition."

CEREUS BONPLANDII.

BY R. E. KUNZE, M. D.

(Continued from July Number.)

Jan. 10th. Had severe cramps in her legs all night; dyspnœa gradually increasing; taken no medicine in three days; did not want to get up out of bed any more.

Jan. 11th. Getting worse generally; refused food as well as medicine. No palpitation in cardiac region; pain along right side of trachea, from sternum to larynx, and feeling as if there was some obstruction there. Pulse small and dicrotic; pain at apex of heart, passing across right breast. Took a few doses of *Tinct. Cereus Bonplandii* again, to relieve cardiac pains and dyspnœa.

Jan. 13th. Not having proper care, and gradually losing her strength, she decided to go to St. Francis Hospital, in this city, where she was entered as suffering from steno-mitralia, and treated for such for a week. From the rest she was getting there dyspnœa decreased, and she felt better. Took very little medicine.

Jan. 20th. At a consultation held over her case, it was decided to be an aneurism of the ascending aorta. Coughs a good deal, which causes chest pains. Had iodine painted all over her chest, which caused a copious expectoration of phlegm, and from increased coughing brought on more cardiac pains.

Jan. 28th. Cough disappeared after ceasing to paint chest with iodine. Palpitation at base of heart, but not severely so.

Jan. 31st. Cheyne's symptom well marked; little dyspnœa; feet and legs œdematous as far as knees; cannot lie on her back any longer; has to sit up in bed; orthopnœa.

Feb. 11th. Less dyspnœa again, but cardiac pains increased instead. Feels comfortable; appetite fair; feet and ankles swell again.

Feb. 13th. Worse again; anasarca involves thighs; severe dyspnœa; cardiac pains; took no food in four days, excepting three crackers; wild stare in her eyes; very irritable. Had hypodermic injections of morphia given her, to afford sleep. Palpitation over base of the heart, not so severe as formerly; pain in intercostal cartilages of second and third ribs, near sternum. Pulse small, soft—100; skin dry; thirst.

Feb. 21st. Intense anasarca of lower limbs; had not sat up since the 18th, and no appetite whatsoever. Skin very hot; great thirst; Cheyne's symptom,* as quoted by Stokes, very marked; takes no medicines any more. Dr. Tyndale, the attending physician, informs me that the aneurismal tumor is of the true kind, involving all the coats of the aorta, and is located rather anteriorly to the arch of the aorta, contrary to usual occurrence, thereby causing absorption of the costal cartilages from erosion, and coming nearer the surface. Left sterno-clavicular and costo-sternal region under first rib bulged considerably, with palpitation over the same. Pulse quick, dicrotic, and intermittent—120; very drowsy, the same as carbonic acid poisoning.

Feb. 25th. Daily getting worse; limbs swollen enormously, and cold; pulse feeble and irregular; palpitation over large vessels; respiration easier; at times comatose; eats nothing; takes morphia to relieve pain.

Feb. 28th. Sinking fast; recognizes friends with difficulty, and continued nearly the same up to March 4th, when her intellect brightened up for the last time. Pulse small, quick, and dicrotic; much fever; skin burning hot, intense thirst; upper body emaciated to skin and bone; taken no food in fourteen days; some dyspnœa, but little palpitation; body becoming discolored; the nose, and for some distance around it, of a shining bluish-black; fingers bluish-black up to metacarpal joints, and toes the same; legs all covered with large and small livid or black spots up to thighs; extremities very hot; no pain anywhere; coughs at times; cyanosis very marked.

March 5th. Died without any struggle, 2 o'clock A.M., after which the whole body turned black very rapidly. The post mortem examination revealed the fact that the direct cause of death was from embolism, a clot of blood becoming dislodged from the aneurismal sac, which formed an embolism in the arch of the aorta, thereby arresting the circulation very suddenly, causing instant death. There was œdema of the left lung. The aneurismal tumor or sac was of the size of a small hand as with the fingers compressed, and two-thirds of it was filled with fibrinous clots. There was atrophy of the heart, and the pericardium filled with blood.

* The respiration comes and goes in ebbs and flows, gradually deepening into full respiration, then fading away into one or two complete remissions of respiration: almost the counterpart of dyspnœa.

Case II.—*Cardiac Neuralgia:* Mrs. Benjamin L., of Peekskill, N. Y, age 73, came under the treatment of W. D. Chesebrough, M. D., of this city, March 20th, 1874. Had been told by her physicians previously employed, that she was affected with pericarditis and stenocardia. Under constant treatment for the last 15 years, with no decided relief at any time. Of the sanguine encephalic temperament with a very susceptible constitution. Always active and therefore frequently attacked with Angina pectoris. Much exercise or exposure to a lower temperature or damp atmosphere, as for instance in a cellar, was sufficient cause to bring on a paroxysm of cardiac pains and subsequent dyspnœa. Could not sleep on her back at all. She was under the use of gelseminum for a little while and this afforded some relief after taking considerable of it. She was next put under *Tinct. Cereus Bonplandii* ℥ ii; ordered to take gtts x in water three times a day. Had relief from a few doses and enjoyed an immunity from subsequent severe attacks notwithstanding that she attended to all her household duties and light chores of the milkroom in the cellar. Could sleep on her back without any inconvenience since taking this medicine.

Her daughter returned for more medicine, Feb. 19th, 1875, and stated that her mother was loth to admit the good result of *Cereus Bonplandii*, as she had no faith in tasteless medicines, having previously used stronger and more disagreeable preparations without any good result. Notwithstanding this asseveration, she acknowledged a better result taking the medicine in five, than ten drop doses. Would not be without it any longer.

Case III.—*Irritable Heart* with *Nervous Palpitation:* Mr. John D , of this city, age 44, placed himself under my care Feb. 3d, 1875; by occupation manufacturer of segars. Nervous temperament. Had complained for the last three days of a pain commencing in the left axilla, and passing toward the heart. Palpitation marked with parietal vibration. Pulse soft and full—60 per minute. Had an incubus in praecordia which he described as follows: "Satan was seated upon the left shoulder, holding the heart in his claws as with an iron grip and tightening his hold incessantly, followed by a mighty effort on his part to shake this demon off." Coughing or sneezing from the inhalation of tobacco dust, caused darting pains to shoot from the left nipple backwards, almost taking away his breath. Respiration oppressed, sighing a constant symptom.

A tingling, twitch-like feeling under the skin, from the excitation of peripheral nerves, amounting to tremors when he attempted to fix his mind upon any one object. Dejection in general. In mind very apprehensive and when the hour of 3 o'clock A. M. arrived, woke up with a feeling as if his back was broken in two across the apices of scapulae. This attack appeared to have been caused by a constant suppression of strong emotions, occasioned by the loss of his adopted son, a year ago. Prescribed *Tinct. Cereus Bonplandii* ℥iij.; of which to take gtts xv immediately and gtts x every two hours afterwards, till relief was obtained. After the fourth day of taking the medicine, the pain and oppression of praecordial region had subsided entirely. Pulse normal—72. Composed feeling of mind and body. After the ninth day of treatment the pain across scapulae had left likewise. Nerves quiet. Sleeps well. The cardiac pains passed off in the direction of right pectoral region and have not returned up to the present time. The health of this patient had been good always and not addicted to the use of strong drink. Yet much of this irritation may have been the result of incessant smoking.

Case IV.—*Angina pectoris;* complicated with hemorrhage of the lungs—the result of rheumatic pericarditis: This patient, J. N. Betts, M.D., of Pulaski, N. Y., a member of the Eclectic Medical Society of Oswego County, wrote to me under date of March 15th, as follows:

"In February of 1866, I was suddenly attacked with inflammatory rheumatism in my ankle, but in four or five hours it left there and settled on my heart and lungs, causing intense suffocation, anxiety and palpitation, resulting in a few hours in hemorrhage of the lungs, which continued for three days. The usual remedies, such as counter-irritation, anodynes, arterial sedatives, etc., were used, but from that time I have been troubled almost constantly with palpitation, pains in the chest and heart, difficult breathing, especially upon slight exertion and every few months with slight hemorrhage. During the fall and fore-part of this winter, have had slight attacks of 'Angina Pectoris,' and the last one was so severe that asphyxia took place, and my friends say I was for at least fifteen minutes unconscious and unable to swallow.

"My remedies have been such as our most popular works recommended, but without very much benefit. My pulse, for the last eight years has never been less than 90, unless under the influence

of veratrum or of digitalis. Since taking the *Cereus Bonplandii*, Dec. 8th, 1874, my pulse has gone down to 78, the pains in my chest have nearly ceased, but one slight symptom of 'Angina Pectoris,' have not lost a day after taking it a week, and have taken no other medicine since I commenced using this. In addition to the medicines I took previously, a few of which seemed to help me for a time only, such as macrotys, phytolacca, gum-guaiac, colchicum, propylamin and bicarbonate of potassa, I was also blistered, cupped and used irritating plasters for a long time."

As previously stated, we prepare this Tincture from mature stems, without the flowers, contrary to the old custom.

606 Third Avenue,
NEW YORK, *March 17th*, 1875.

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REMARKS ON MEDICAL CASES.

BY ROBERT S. NEWTON, M. D.

LIPOMA NASI.—A gentleman aged 45, with an enlargement and redness of the sides of his nose, produced by the enlargement of the sebaceous follicles until the deformity was so great that he would not leave his residence. He was of temperate habits, but conld not assign any cause for this morbid growth. Many plans have been suggested for the treatment of Lipoma, none of which are worthy of consideration, except the shaving down of the enlargement by repeated slices, until the fibro-cartilage can be seen. This was done in this case; slight bleeding was arrested by ice and cold water. There are no blood-vessels in this operation that require the use of the ligature. If the surgeon is careful and is somewhat of an artist, he can bring the nose to a comely shape. I dressed the wound with mild zinc ointment night and morning. In two weeks the parts were entirely healed, and his personal appearance restored.

DIPHTHERIA.—In vol. I., page 21, of the MEDICAL ECLECTIC, I gave my views of the use of the extract of Pinus canadensis in the treatment of this disease. By reference to that article it will be seen that cases of the most malignant character yielded readily to the following:

℞ Pinus canadensis, Conc. fluid ext. ℥ij.
Aquæ bullientis, ℥viij.

Take one teaspoonful into the mouth, allowing it to remain a few minutes, then eject the same, immediately after which, the same quantity is to be swallowed; this is to be repeated every half hour, until the inflammatory action subsides, and the further formation of the false membrane is arrested. This membrane is composed of fungus, the result of a particular form and grade of inflammation; the fungus is destroyed and the condition which forms it is changed by this remedy. So certainly is this the case, that I have seen and treated a large number of cases where the false membrane completely covered the posterior nares, the entire palatine arch, tonsils and epiglottis, rendering the patient unable to breathe without the greatest effort, or speak uuless in a whisper; and deglutition was almost impossible. It was entirely relieved in ten to twenty hours, and in some cases a decided improvement was manifested in three hours. During the epidemic in this city this year, which proved so fatal in both children and adults, I relied entirely upon this, increasing or diminishing the strength as the case required, without the loss of a single case. During the month of June, I was called to see two cases of diphtheria and membranous croup combined, they being in the last stages of the disorder, one being attended by congestion of the brain and convulsions, and the other by asphyxia. Both these patients died in a few hours, no means used having any effect.

We regard the local treatment as of great importance, but constitutional means should not be neglected. The internal use of from five to ten grains of Potassa chlorate, three times a day, is valuable as an antiseptic. No doubt the same property in the Pinus canadensis prevents the absorption of the poison, the result of decomposition. I regard the use of swabs, and especially the attempt to detach the membrane by the use of instruments as dangerous practice, for they in all cases increase the inflammation.

Intermittent Fever.—Although it is a well ascertained fact, and we believe that at the present time it is not disputed by any authority, that this disease depends upon a malarial poison, yet no one has ever succeeded in explaining why it manifests itself in periodical paroxysms. Without spending time upon this point, I will only consider the disease as we find it. I have every reason for believing that it is produced by this poison, and that a cure cannot be produced until first it is antidoted; and secondly, the effect removed. The treatment has been and still is the use

of quiniæ. Upon what principle of action is this used? I have never seen a person cured and remain so, from the use of quiniæ alone. It should only be considered as an adjunct, when time or other remedies have destroyed or antidoted the poison in the system. Quiniæ in small doses may be relied upon to a considerable extent in breaking up the paroxysms or attacks.

Intermittent Fever, or chill and fever can be cured by giving veratrum viride in small doses. We have succeeded in curing many cases of long standing with it, combined with hydrastis, prunus virg., cornus, and small doses of podophyllum, and have cured several cases with it alone, although it cannot be done in so short a time. In a few instances where we have recommended persons living in a malarial location, surrounded on every side by chill and fever, to keep a large sponge wet with the tincture of veratrum viridé in their sleeping-rooms, dining-rooms and parlors; the evaporation of this should be closely watched, and the tincture re-supplied when necessary. The families adopting such measures have avoided attacks of chill and fever throughout the season when it prevailed to the greatest extent, while the occupants of the adjoining houses have all suffered severely from the disease. It is a well known fact, that persons are more liable to attacks of this disorder from the condition of the atmosphere at night than in the day-time, and also while sleeping or lying down than when sitting up or walking about.

Marriage Not Productive of Longevity.

Mr. Herbert Spencer asserts the theory, and explains away the statistics supposed to prove, the current doctrine that connubial life promotes longevity. Marriage, he affirms, is regulated by ability to meet its responsibilities. The qualities which give the advantage here are intellectual and bodily vigor, prudence and self-control; which are qualities that determine a prolonged life and premature death. The emotions and reproductive instincts are strongest in those having most vital energy; and again women are attracted toward men of superior physical and intellectual power, rejecting the inferior, diseased and mal-formed. These facts show, Mr. Spencer thinks, not that longevity is the consequence of marriage, but that marriage and longevity are concomitant results of the same cause.

The Review.

The National Eclectic Medical Association.

THE annual meeting of the National Eclectic Medical Association at Springfield, Illinois, in June last, was principally attended by physicians from the Northwestern States. They were nearest the place of assembling; and besides Medical Eclecticism had acquired a prestige there, which in the East, it is still in conflict to maintain its ground. The next meeting is to be held in the City of Washington; and if the States upon the Atlantic seaboard and the South, are not well represented, it will be because of having disregarded the opportunity.

Having signed the original call for the organizing of the Association, we have always watched its proceedings with lively interest. We have regarded it as an important instrumentality for the advancing of Medical Eclecticism. The stated conferences of its members are essential to mutual improvement and to secure the advantages which enure to cooperation. Eclectic Medicine is an idea, to be developed and promulgated by those who love and are eager to possess the highest truth. All such are brethren, of whom no one may aspire to dominate, or make gain at the expense of the rest. Despite the incidental misunderstandings which have now and then arisen, the temper of the Association, we are glad to observe, appears to favor the conservation of the most perfect individualism in sentiment and personal influence. There is of course much to criticise; we prefer, however, to find what there is to commend. We have paid too high a price for what we regard as precious in Medical Reform, to be willing to fritter it away and lose it by bickerings, cavilling, and contention where there is not a vital principle at stake.

The Association voted to print no report for 1875. If there was not money in the treasury, it augurs ill for the future, and indicates either poverty among Eclectic physicians, a lack of professional enthusiasm that hardly becomes a learned profession, or else a feeling that the maintenance of a national organization costs more than its advantages are worth. We dislike to accept any of these hypotheses. Many of our State Societies are thrifty and doing a good work; and a National Association should be so

constituted and operated as to combine their force, and render it invincible. The annual meetings are not held for the mere purpose of having a good time, but to strengthen our position all along the line.

There was no indication of progress in the compilation of a National Pharmacopœia. It seems to be an impracticable achievement for a committee of the Association. Perhaps, that is not the best way to do the work. It may be better to authorize private hands. There are men among us abundantly capable, who are familiar with the entire catagory of medicines used and approved by Eclectics, and can write correctly and concisely. Why not call upon them to volunteer and so move forward a work so necessary to our future success as a School of Medicine?

On another page will be found the appointments for 1876. President Stow evidently means to lose nothing in the way of taking time by the forelock. So far as we can judge the designations are excellent, in the way of securing results. In several important particulars, our School of Medicine has been behind hand. The attention to practice has been disproportionate. In the scientific and technical knowledge of Materia Medica, Jurisprudence, Botany, and Chemistry, and Psychological Medicine, we have not done ourselves justice. Cramped and discouraged as we have been, because the law and its administrations have been largely against us, and because we have suffered odium and opprobrium form those whose standard is the prescribed usage, right or wrong, we have but to assert ourselves, and demonstrate that we possess capacity and scientific knowledge. Let the public find that out, and political prescription, codes of ethics and the other refuges of scientific ignorance and illiberality will fall to pieces like masses of burning tow.

There is now opportunity, and the object is worth contending for. Fair play, truth between ourselves, and a united purpose to advance our columns, are the essentials of success.

The Eclectic Medical Society of the State of New York, will meet at Albany, on Wednesday, October 20, 1875. Let us have a good attendance, and give the cause an impulse ahead. Many of the papers are already in Secretary Danelson's hands, showing that there will be men at the City Hall on the 20th and 21st who mean business.

What We Saw in the West.

THE first vivid impression that we received when visiting Illinois in 1866, was that of an abundance of room. The stifling sensation of a crowd, which is always to us an almost insupportable annoyance, was entirely removed. We felt that we could breathe freely. A little boy that we once knew wished that he was out in a ten-acre lot where he might halloo. The Grand Prairie of Illinois meets such a wish; it is a glorious place for hallooing.

This last visit revived these feelings to an almost exquisite source of enjoyment. We did not shout, for that is not our *forte;* but we looked and admired. Eighteen years, however, had changed things. There was a new Chicago that we had never seen before. In 1857 we draughted the charter of the Normal University, with men like Charles E. Hovey, Simeon B. Wright, and J. F. Eberhardt at our elbow; and personally urged its enactment, with John A. Logan in the House of Representatives at Springfield and Norman B. Judd in the Senate to take there the leading voice. Now the University buildings are the pride of the city of Bloomington, and a new educational era exists in Illinois.

Springfield looked new and strange. We had seen it in the coldest of midwinters, when it was of little greater dimensions than a New York country village; it has expanded in every direction, with costlier and better dwellings, and tenfold evidences of prosperity. Like Albany it is in the throes of building a new capitol; the old one had gone to seed twenty years ago. The classical Governor Beveridge had replaced Oglesby, Palmer, Dick Yates and Colonel Bissell; and nothing was lost by the change. The public men of Illinois that do not go to Chicago to live, are now fond of making their home at Springfield.

One morning in January, 1857, a friend pointed out to us on that rough sidewalk near the capitol a tall, black-haired man as Abraham Lincoln that had been proposed at Philadelphia to run for Vice-President on the Fremont ticket. On this occasion, the National Association of Eclectic Physicians were escorted by the authorities to visit the cemetery where American citizens had built him a splendid mausoleum; and we beheld the sarcophagus which held the corpse of the martyr President. Massachusetts and Illinois gave the nation their noblest citizens, Abraham Lincoln and Charles Sumner, and received back their bodies.

Doctor Wohlgemoth acted on all occasions as master of ceremonies. He was always where he was wanted, doing the right thing at the right time with the air of liking to do it. He had two societies to serve; first the Eclectic State Society of Illinois and afterward the National Association. There are live men in the Illinois Society; and they knew how to make things ring. We enjoyed the new acquaintances very much; it would be invidious to call names. The spectacle of the outgoing President yielding place to the new one, Professor Garrison of Chicago, and especially the investiture with the ponderous maul which seems to be used to keep Illinois statesmen in order, was one not often acted over. Prof. Garrison found it a prodigious task to hold his "beetle" in position and make an inaugural speech; indeed, he did not try.

Governor Beveridge welcomed the National Association with a choice prepared speech. Eloquence is easy for public men in the West; but the physicians seem to be exceptions. No one attempted a response, and the Governor was permitted to "speak his piece" and go out unnoticed, "none so poor as to do him reverence." The business of the Association was transacted with about the usual alacrity.

Dr. Stow, who has been Treasurer of the Association from the beginning, was chosen its President. This was evidently a spontaneous tribute; everybody seemed to be first in proposing it. A grand and most excellent man, Dr. James Anton of Ohio, was elected to succeed him. As usual, after elections, much of the interest died away and the session was brought to a close. Next year the Association goes to Washington, to visit the National bear garden. Will President Grant, or Governor Shepherd, make the speech of welcome? Echo answers ———

Illinois, does not, after all, impress us as a nice State to live in. The soil looks new-made, as if it was earthy material filled into a swamp, still reeking and without proper drainage. Vegetation is luxuriant; there is corn by the township almost, and the weeds are no vulgar growth. Magnificent dog-fennel carries the palm entirely away from vulgar old fashioned May-weed. Crops grow as if without effort; but malaria must prevail all the time. Old men and old women are seldom met with; what there are are generally exotics. The daily bread is quinine and whiskey.

The Mississippi river reminds one forcibly of Martin Chuzzlewit's voyage to Eden. We had always supposed that Dickens ex-

aggerated in that description; he did not. There is deadly fertility on every side. "The trees upon the banks grew thick and close; and held up shrivelled arms from out the river's depths; half growing, half decaying in the miry water." "The weakest, forced into shapes of strange distortion languished like cripples. The best were stunted from the pressure and want of room; and high above the stems of all, grew long rank grass, dark weeds, and frowsy underwood; not divisible into their separate kinds, but tangled all together into a heap; a jungle deep and dark, with neither earth nor water at its roots, but putrid matter formed of the pulpy offal of the two, and of their own corruption." The population show it. "This country is hell on women!" said a *Missourienne;* and her appearance, as did that of others, justified the expression—sickly cabins, sickly "improvements," sickly-looking people. The weather more capricious than a woman, if that can be. We found it cold at Chicago, torrid at Springfield and St. Louis; chilly as death on the Mississippi, and varying to every extreme in Iowa and Wisconsin.

The grasshoppers had come, like locusts, and been discomfited by the rains. There was rain every alternate day and oftener. For scenery and healthfulness, Iowa surpasses Illinois. There are more hills and groves of trees to comfort the eyes; the population are more Yankee-like; the fields are flower gardens. Phlox, puccoon, spiderwort, baptisia, and asters, were in profusion. There was much that one having no spite at the world, could enjoy; and God had here indeed beautified the earth.

Among the varieties we visited the camp meeting of the Spiritualists at Dubuque. These later fledgelings of an enthusiastic faith have their jealousies, their bickerings, their differences about conventional proprieties, very interesting to themselves but somewhat trivial to spectators. No matter; all help upheave the old geological crust. The grove where they met was a paradise; the appointments good: the rain somewhat disturbing however; and everybody whose corns were not squeezed, enjoyed it and had a good time. That made it a pleasure. We had the best of hosts, and the noblest of hostesses, and caught delight from the very air. But queer questions would intrude into the mind. The outdoor lectures were well enough, *comme il faut;* but there were numerous appointments of *seances* and other entertainments for the evenings, each with a charge of fifty cents for admission. Was that arrange-

ment the *nub* of the affair? Twenty odd years of life as a journalist have taught us that while the ostensible purpose of a newspaper is to furnish news and other reading matter, the "real reality" is to make money by advertising. Editors and what they do are only make-weights, and valued as their work helps draw advertising patronage. Is there any like idea in these camp meetings to attract patrons for the other exhibitions? However, all trades must live. Let each be nourished as he feels need; we would have it so; we love liberty and charity far more than unity of belief; and "there is but one Reason." Those who heard Stebbins, Peebles, Mrs. Severance and their fellows, were fed by it; and we give them our best wishes. We esteem everybody's faith on its golden side; all streams lead to the ocean, all faiths to God.

But why so many Spiritualists are believers in "Evolution" and the material philosophy, we cannot imagine. What is evolved and developed, must be previously inspired, implanted and involved. If the later developments of organic life are from and superior to those which preceded them, entozoa and epizoa are nobler than the creatures they infest; the man is of a lower order than his parasites.

Wisconsin looks like New York repeated. Its laws are similar; its schools, farms and city charters all bear the New York impress. In Iowa and Illinois, villages and hamlets have city charters like New Jersey; and schoolmasters are "professors;" but Wisconsin does things differently and makes less sound about it. Its towns look thrifty, but not as if speculation-mad: churches are well attended and schools excellent; and the brick has a golden clayey hue all its own. Near Milwaukie we observed Canada thistles, a scourge of the East from which we had hoped that Western farmers would be exempted.

We wanted to sail around the lakes, but found that the rule of the steamboats was to move by night and tie up daytimes, thus depriving of the opportunity to view the scenery. Besides, they go at very uncertain periods. On the Mississippi, every endeavor was made to have all pleasant for the passengers; but *voyageurs* on the lakes find matters less agreeable. There is no precise time for boats to leave any place; and an assurance of going to-day is no proof that one will not be obliged to wait till to-morrow or next day, till the boat gets a load. Reluctantly we took the railway.

Michigan is as of old, stable, plodding and substantially prosperous. Everybody is "comfortable." It has not got through with producing lumber for the distant markets. The Lake has not yet forgotten that its outlet ought to be at the southern end; and that part is indicated by any amount of swamp. The western side also shows its former submerging; the eastern shore is a wide expanse of sand. The soil appears to be of all sorts; the result of geological causes comparatively recent. Indeed a large part of the peninsula has beneath it a deposit of salt.

Canada, or rather Ontario, ought to be in the United States. The Iroquois Indians, more far-seeing than ourselves, did annex it to their tributary domain, when they owned New York. But, while American taxation is so heavy as to amount to a virtual confiscation of property; while luxuries are cheap and the necessaries of life are dear; while money is furnished only at enormous usury to Western men and business enterprise, and but two per cent. is required from a Wall-street speculator, Canada has every good reason to keep aloof from close relations with this country. As little as the provinces are "developed," let them keep out of debt, eschew a paper currency with its foundation a financial quicksand, and prohibit enterprises which are but forms of gambling, and they will yet surpass the United States in national prosperity. But we do not wish to live there.

Really, after all, New York seemed to us more prosperous, as well as more homelike than the West. The fields were in better order, the crops more thrifty-looking, the villages and farmhouses more comfortable and beautiful. In the West, one felt more free to breathe and think—two benefits inestimable; but the old Empire State has a feeling as if everything was stable, and there was a foundation to rely upon. It will be so for many years, or as long as this country lasts. National prosperity will begin in New York; national calamity will be inextricable when New York is prostrate. Plant Eclectic medicine here and it will root itself in the entire continent; with any other centre it will be provincial and always hold an inferior and subordinate place. If New York was as devoted to science and literature as Boston, America, in a single generation, could be transformed into a scholarly and literary people.

The Eclectic Dental College will be organized in connection with our College in a few weeks.

The New College Building.

THE friends of the Eclectic Medical College of the City of New York, and of Eclectic Medicine generally, will participate in our gratification at the purchase of an elegant and commodious building. This event will go far to assure permanency of our institution and school of practice. It is not a triumph or achievement concerning only the College corporation and a few others, but one in which all Eclectics will share and be advantaged. From the beginning of this enterprise we have had the welfare of Eclectic Medicine at heart, rather than personal benefit; and in that spirit several gentlemen, well known for liberality of sentiment and disposition, unsolicited and unexpectedly came forward and aided in our exigency. We thank them in our own behalf, we honor them as the benefactors of Reformed Medicine. So far as in us lies, it is our purpose as it has always been, that this institution shall be conducted on the policy of open and fair dealing, for the dissemination of correct medical views, the elevation of the standard of scholarship, and in short, the furtherance of Medical Eclecticism; and in such a manner that our patrons, in considering the matter at any future time, will still entertain the conviction that their bounty has been well applied.

The College building is situated by Stuyvesant Park, at the corner of East Fifteenth Street and Livingston Place. It is as will be perceived, in the very heart of the Knickerbocker world, and among the very best population of New York. It is easy of access by at least eight lines of cars, and not far from the public hospitals. The building is four stories high, eighty feet deep and with a frontage of twenty-eight feet. It is commodious for any purpose possibly necessary; for public hall, library, museum, chemical and anatomical apparatus, lecturing and private rooms, and every object of a medical college. No similar institution in the city is better provided; and we hope to be able, as prosperity returns to our metropolis, to have a College which shall be the pride of our School of Medicine, and attractive to all who fraternize with us. We expect to welcome in it both our State and National Associations.

We have now a foothold, from which to take our departure. Eclectic practitioners, students and sympathizers have now somewhat to feel exultant about as well as those who have heretofore gloried over them. For years, we have been beset by difficulties, seemingly as numerous and varied as those of the apostle Paul. They have been bridged and tided over; and now our career begins in many respects anew. There is yet much work to do, and perhaps will loom up, which will require our own patient perseverance and the cooperation of the true and tried friends to encounter successfully. But the omens are auspicious and our hopes are buoyant. We have a home for ourselves, our students, our fellow-Eclectics, for all who love Eclecticism and desire its prosperity. It will be an honor and a great profit, we believe, to us all.

THE ECLECTIC COLLEGE OF PHARMACY is being rapidly organized, and will be ready to receive Students during the winter.

PHLEGMASIA DOLENS.—Dr. Carson says of one case: "I determined to avoid the usual treatment laid down in the books, because I had never seen the slightest good result from it. I put the lady permanently in bed; gave nourishment freely in a simple form; and three or four glasses of wine in twenty-four hours. There was no local application whatever, nor was there any internal medicine, except as hereafter stated. Some years since, my friend, Dr. Henry Purdon, of Belfast, told me of the success he had had in treating puerperal peritonitis by the bisulphite of soda. I have lately used this medicine in various forms of fever, and other diseases, with marked advantage. I therefore prescribed it in this case of phlegmasia dolens. The dose was twenty grains, in solution, every third hour. In twenty-four hours, the constitutional symptoms became visibly improved. In three days the pain and swelling began to subside, and were totally gone in five days. The lochia, at the end of that time, returned, and the milk became abundant. The patient was able to rise, and has been perfectly well ever since."—*London Medical Times and Gazette.*

DISEASES OF THE LIVER—MALARIAL POISONING.—By L. Washington, M. D., in *Pa. Jour. of Med.*—In the treatment of diseases of the liver, while the claims of podophyllin, leptandrin, and nitro-muriatic acid are not to be ignored, we should place Chionanthus Virginica, or 'old man's beard,' first on our list of remedies. In all the various forms of liver complaint, incident to malarial poisoning, its action as a liver-regulator is undoubted. It is useful whenever digestion is enfeebled or nutrition is impaired, and whether the bowels are constipated or too loose. It seems to operate not alone as a stimulant to the liver, causing an increased flow of bile, nor yet alone is it a tonic, acting as an auxiliary to the functions of nutrition and assimilation, but it also exerts an alterative action upon the mucous membrane of the stomach and bowels, and upon the blood. In dropsical accumulations, jaundice and malarial cachexia, it is the remedy *par excellence.* In that form of chronic malarial diseases, known as obstinate and protracted intermittent fever, in which quinine has failed, you will find a certain cure and preventive of the return by giving fl. ext. chionanthus, a teaspoonful three or four times a day, alternating with—Cincho-quinine, ʒss.; prussiate of iron, ʒij.; sulph. strychnia, grs. ij. M. Ft. pil. No. 120. Sig. One pill three times a day. If there is induration of the spleen, give idioform and phytolacca. Iodide of ammonium is also an excellent remedy for spleen enlargement, and does not cause the bad effects of iodide of potassium. By giving three-grain doses twice a day, the enlargement of the gland speedily disappears.—*Southern Medical Record.*

CHLOROFORM AS A LINIMENT.—As an anodyne liniment and revulsive, we have found nothing so prompt, convenient and efficient as chloroform, particularly in headache and neuralgia. Apply upon a folded handkerchief, firmly pressed to the part. The burning sensation is severe, but will cease on moving the handkerchief to another place. If retained too long at one point, it will blister the skin. This application as a revulsive, in conjunction with the following prescription internally, will relieve most cases of neuralgia: ℞. Bromide potassium, grs. xv.; deodorized tinct. opii. gtts. xv. M. S. Take every hour until relief follows.—*British Medical Record.*

Atropia in Ophthalmic Affections.—Mr. Hart, late Ophthalmic Surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital, says that we could, in the treatment of ophthalmic disease, better afford in this day—so far as our knowledge of disease and means of mastering it extend—to dispense with all other drugs, lotions and applications put together, than with atropia as a topical medicament. It allays local sensitiveness, and removes local spasm; it gives to the eye and to the internal muscular apparatus—iris and ciliary muscle—physiological rest, the greatest of all curative means. It is adapted to all diseased conditions of the eye, except oval dilatation of the iris in glaucoma.

The frequency of its use must vary with the facility and rapidity with which it acts. In the treatment of keratitis, and minor cases of deeper inflammation, one application a day, or at most two, will suffice, and presently once in two or days. It will be enough then to keep the pupil dilated, and the ciliary apparatus at rest and free from tormenting spasm. His favorite "drop" or formula in the use of atropia is as follows: R. Neutral sulph. of atropia, grs. ij.; glycerin, gtt. v.; distil. water, ℥j. M.—*British Medical Journal.*

The Suture of Tendons.—Dr. Rochelt gives an account of some experiments performed by him with the view of determining the value of this operation. He performed his experiments upon the tendo Achillis of rabbits. The carbolized cat-cut suture was used. The results were very favorable; the use of the extremities being in all cases perfectly restored.—*Wiener Medical Presse.*

Tuberculosis not Incurable.—In a late communication to the Academy of Sciences of Paris, M. Metzquer tried to upset Villemin's doctrine. For the last five years the author has made experiments (from seventy to eighty), under the direction of Professor Feltz, of the Faculty of Nancy. He never succeeded in inducing pulmonary consumption in the inoculated animals. The results were capillary embolism, infarctus, vesicular pneumonia, etc., all of which lesions have (the author maintains) been confounded with tubercle. Tuberculosis, may, however, be generated in animals (says M. Metzquer), without inoculation of tubercular matter, by rough treatment, bad blood, and, strange to say, by inflicting a wound upon them.—*Lancet.*

Camphor Water.—The simple camphor water, aqua camphora, of the shops is one of the best and cheapest washes for the teeth and mouth. Its detersive power is great, leaving the mouth and gums very clean and sweet. It is fatal to parasites, and therefore discouraging to tartar and decay. It has also a healing influence upon aphthous sores (canker) of the mouth and throat. It lessens sensibility of the teeth, and tends to resolve the small abscesses known as gum-boils. We recommend it as a standard article of the toilet.—*C., in Boston Journal of Chemistry.*

New Researches on Podophyllin.—In a note on the results obtained in the clinique of M. Demarquay from the use of podophyllin, M. Gerard Marchant remarks that the recent memori of Dr. Paul, on the treatment of habitual constipation by this remedy has anew called the attention of practitioners to its value. Podophyllin is the resin obtained from the root of the *podophyllum pel-*

latum, a wild plant of North America, which is sometimes called the Carolina Ipecacuanha. It belongs to the class of Berberidaceæ. Numerous experiments undertaken by M. Delpech demonstrate that podophyllin is composed of two resins, one of which is soluble in chloroform, ether and alcohol, while the other is insoluble. It may be administered in the form of a pill combined with ginger or extract of hyoscyamus. Of forty patients to whom it was administered, three only were refractory to its action. One of these cases suffered from cancer of the uterus, a second from fibrous tumor of the uterus, and a third from stricture of the rectum. The effects of the administration of podophyllin are felt in about twelve hours. Its action is not accompanied by pain like that of aloes, nor by nausea like that of jalap, but by tickling sensations, gurgling, etc. The The motions are semi-fluid, usually moulded, normal in color, and contain a considerable quantity of bile. Podophyllin may be employed for a long time without producing any secretory disturbance of the digestive tube, providing it is not given in too large doses. In the cases under M. Demarquay, which were chiefly women, the dose was never more than a grain, and no ill effects ever followed; but the dose of half a grain is preferable.—*Bulletin Generale Therapeutique.*

National Eclectic Medical Association.

The Association met in the Hall of Representatives, at Springfield, Illinois, June 15th, 1875, and was called to order by the President, W. M. Ingalls, M.D. of Ohio, at 10 A. M. After prayer, by Rev. Mr. Crane, of Springfield, Governor Beveridge, of Illinois, delivered an eloquent address of welcome, after which the President's annual address followed, upon the present status of Eclecticism, a comprehensive and very satisfactory paper, which was referred to the committee on publication. The following Committee on Credentials was appointed:

Drs. Scudder, Geddes, Hurlburt, Frazee, Garrison, McKlveen, Yost.

Dr. H. W. Taylor was made Secretary *pro tem*, and the reading of the minutes of previous year was dispensed with, on motion of Dr. Stoddard, of Illinois. After the introduction and examination of some patients, adjourned to meet at half-past two P. M.

AFTERNOON.

Met pursuant to adjournment. Dr. Clark, of Illinois, introduced a resolution the Association visit the Lincoln Monument and New State House, on Wednesday; the time finally fixed upon being 8 A. M. Adopted. Dr. W. H. Davis presented a patient having necrosis of the clavicle, sternum and the ends of some of the ribs, and made some remarks upon the treatment, and its results thus far. Dr. Shoemaker read a report from the Committee, "On the West as a resort for Consumptives," which was followed by a spirited discussion from several gentlemen, and Dr. Anton reviewed them. Dr. Wohlgemuth made a report from the Committee on Materia Medica, which was referred to the Committee on Publication. Dr. Taylor, of Indiana, from Committee on the Action of Drugs; also, read a report, which was referred to the Publishing Committee. Dr. Wilder offered a resolution, to the effect that the publication of papers by the Society, should not necessarily be considered an official endorsement of the doctrines therein contained; the same to be published in some suitable place in the future

volumes of the transactions. Adopted. Adjourned to 8 P. M., when Prof. Garrison delivered an humorous address upon "The Frauds Current in the Learned Professions."

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

Pursuant to previous resolution, the Association visited the Lincoln Monument and New State House; after which, Prof. Howe addressed the convention upon fractures and dislocations of the ankle joint, illustrating his remarks with drawings. Prof. Jay reported a case of compound fracture, with lateral dislocation of the ankle. On motion of Dr. Stoddard, of Illinois, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions of respect to the memory of Dr. John. Stowe, deceased. Drs. Howe, Geddes and Clark were appointed such committee. Dr. Jay reported by title, a paper on Orthopedic Surgery. Dr. Cowdrey, of Indiana, from Committee on Diseases of Women, reported a case of Inversion of the Womb. Dr. Houser reported a paper from Dr. S. H. Potter, upon Physiology. Adjourned to half-past 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON.

Met pusuant to adjournment. Dr. J. A. Munk read an interesting article upon the Status of Eclecticism in Missouri, which was referred to the Committee on Publication. Dr. Stoddard presented and read a similar paper from Illinois; referred to the same committee. Dr. Duncan, of Indiana, made a verbal report upon the same subject for that State. Dr. Clark, from Committee on Obstetrics, made a verbal report upon Placenta Previa and Craniotomy. The Committee on Nominations now reported as follows:

For President, B. J. Stow, New York; 1st Vice-President, R. W. Geddes, Massachusetts; 2d Vice-President, O. H. P. Shoemaker, Iowa; 3d Vice-President, A. B. Woodward, Pennsylvania; Treasurer, James Anton, Ohio; Corres. Secretary, Geo. C. Pitzer, Missouri; Record. Secretary, A. L. Clark, Illinois.

It was decided to hold the next meeting in Washington City, D. C., beginning on the second Tuesday in June, 1876.

Dr. Howe, of Ohio, then delivered a lecture upon Epithelioma of the *Os Uteri*, and its treatment by amputation at the cervix.

On motion of Prof. Howe, the publication of the proceedings of this year, was suspended until next year. Committee on Rules reported, recommending the future appointment of six instead of three Vice-Presidents. Also that in future only graduates of medical colleges in good standing, be admitted to membership. Adopted. The report of Dr. Geddes, upon Gynæcology, was reported to the Committee on Publicatian. Drs. Garrison and Wilder made verbal reports on the subject of Chemistry. Dr. Garrison also made a verbal report from the Committee on Pharmacy, and recommended the continuance of the committee. Adopted. Dr. Woodward reported verbally upon the status of Eclecticism in Pennsylvania. A paper, by Dr. Webb, of Illinois, upon fibroid tumor, treated by condurango, was submitted by Dr. Garrison. The Association then adjourned.

APPOINTMENTS FOR 1876.—The following appointments have been made for the Seventh Annual Meeting of the National Eclectic Medical Association, to be held at Washington, D. C., on the second Tuesday of June, 1876. It is hoped that every one appointed will be prepared to present reports on their respective

subjects, and if they cannot be present at the meeting, they should send their reports to the Secretary and have them presented by title.

For Public Address,—Prof. A. J. Howe, M. D.

COMMITTEES.—Theory and Practice of Medicine.—Drs. Paul W. Allen, George C. Pitzer, J. R. Borland. Surgical Diseases—Drs. Robert S. Newton, J. R. Duncan, W. V. Rutledge. Operative Surgery—Drs. Alex. Thompson, Z. Freeman, Walter Burnham. Obstetrics—Drs. H. E. Firth, P. D. Yost, C. E. Miles. Gynæcology—Drs. A. L. Clark, S. B. Munn, V. A. Baker. Diseases of Women—Drs. Helen A. Goodspeed, Maria B. Hayden, Rebecca Anton. Materia Medica—Drs. J. F. Locke, James Anton, George Merker. Medical Botany and Pharmacy—Drs. Alexander Wilder, Harmon Pease, Henry D. West. Physiology—Drs. Edwin Freeman, W. T. Branstrup, J. M. Bishop. Diseases of Children—Drs. W. M. Ingalls, L. H. Borden, O. H. P. Shoemaker. Medical Statistics—Drs. John King, H. H. Brigham, Samuel Clark. Medical Jurisprudence—Hon. Geo. C. Christian, LL. B., Ills. (special), Dr. S. H. McMaster, S. H. Potter, M.D., Ohio. Diseases of the Respiratory Organs—Drs. D. E. Smith, H. L. True, James L. Cowdrey. Action of Medicine in the System—Drs. A. B. Woodward, Milbrey Green, E. M. Shaw. New Remedies—Drs. J. M. Scudder, W. H. Davis, John C. Nottingham. Chemistry—Drs. W. R. Hayden, J. S. Watts, W. R. Wright. Diseases of Rectum and Anus—Drs. A. J. Howe, Milton Jay, Willis E. Crowell. Ophthalmic and Aural Surgery—Drs. John W. Thrailkill, J. M. Youart, M. R. Teegarden. Psychological Medicine—Drs. Robert A. Gunn, H. D. Garrison, W. Jones. Venereal Diseases—Drs. H. G. Newton, Henry Wohlgemuth, John Perins. Cutaneous Diseases—Drs. John H. Dye, H. K. Stratford, R. M. Earl. Pharmacopœia—Drs. H. D. Garrison, J. M. Scudder, John King, T. L. A. Greve. Present Status of Eclecticism—Drs. N. R. Martin, B. S. Warren, George Dutton, R. W. Geddes, M. F. Linquist, J. R. Goodale, Samuel Tuthill, L. H. Borden, J. M. Harding, Henry Parker, L. Frazee, Luke F. Stoddard, A. R. Brown, James Bedford, J. W. Marmon, George H. Fields, R. M. Earl, J. F. Locke, J. M. Bowers, Thos. R. Fraser.

B. J. STOW, President,
A. L. CLARK, Secretary.

Medical Societies.

THE ECLECTIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF VERMONT, held its tenth annual meeting at the State House, Montpelier, on the 2d and 3d of June, 1875. At 10 A. M., June 2d, the meeting was called to order by the President, Dr. J. M. Templeton. The minutes of the last meeting were read, and the report of the Treasurer showed a balance in the treasury, of $55.77. The President announced the death of Dr. Albert Dodge, of Chelsea. Drs. L. A. Noyes, W. S. Johnson, and A. P. Brown were appointed a committee to report appropriate resolutions. The report of the Committee on Code of Ethics was accepted and adopted. Drs. Charles Rich, of East Burke, and Frank E. Leonard, of Glover, were admitted members of the Society. Adjourned till 1 P.M. At 1 P.M. the meeting was called to order by the President. Drs. A. P. Brown, W. F. Templeton, and G. C. Washburn were appointed a committee to nominate officers for the year ensuing. The following were presented, and

elected: President—Dr. J. M. Templeton, Montpelier. Vice-Presidents—Dr. W. S. Johnson, Milton; Dr. L. A. Noyes, Randolph; Dr. A. P. Brown, Charlestown. Recording Secretary—Dr. H. E. Templeton, Montepelier. Corresponding Secretary—Dr. George H. Gray, East Calais. Treasurer—Dr. H. E. Templeton, Montpelier. Librarian—Dr. W. S. Johnson, Milton. Censors—Dr. W. S. Johnson, Milton; Dr. L. A. Noyes, Randolph; Dr. G. K. Bagley, Chelsea, Dr. G. C. Washburn, Waterbury; Dr. Charles Rich, East Burke. The Society named as delegates to the Eclectic Medical Societies of other States: Massachusetts—Dr. G. C. Washburn. New Hampshire—Dr. A. P. Brown. New York—Dr. Charles Rich, Dr. W. S. Johnson, Dr. J. M. Templeton. Connecticut—Dr. C. E. Templeton. National Eclectic Medical Association, Springfield, Ill.—Dr. W. S. Johnson. Indiana—Dr. W. F. Templeton. It was moved by Dr. W. S. Johnson that a committee be appointed by the President to revise the constitution and by-laws of the Society, and the following were announced by the President: Drs. H. E. Templeton, W. F. Templeton, and W. S. Johnson. On motion, by Dr. A. P. Brown, the following committee were appointed to arrange the Constitution, By-Laws, and Code of Ethics, and procure the publishing of the same in book form as soon as practicable: Drs. George H. Gray, L. A. Noyes, and H. E. Templeton. The following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, it has pleased the Divine Providence to remove from our midst one so universally esteemed as Dr. Albert Dodge, it is fitting that this Society should give some expressions of sorrow for his death, and that it should include within its transactions some memento of our appreciation of his talents and merit; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Dr. Albert Dodge our Society has lost one of its most valuable members—a faithful, judicious, and intelligent physician—one who always met with us in health, and we deeply deplore his loss.

Resolved, That the Society will honor his memory not less as a physician than as a citizen, a husband and a father, ever exemplifying how home may be made dear, and a man worthy of our respect and grateful remembrance.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the records of this Society; and a copy of them be transmitted to his family, with whom we warmly sympathize.

Adjourned till 9 A. M. June 3d.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

The meeting was called to order at 9 A. M. by the President, who appointed the following Essayists for the ensuing year: Dr. W. S. Johnson—The Nerves, Blood and Vitality; their Materiality. Dr. W. F. Templeton—Albuminaria and its Relations, if any, to other Affections. Dr. C. E. Templeton—What is Contagion, its Causes, &c. Dr. George H. Gray—Chemistry, and its Relations to Medicine. Dr. G. C. Washburn—Therapeutical Relation of Medicine to Animal Tissues. Dr. Charles Rich—Vital Force, and its Relations to other Forces. Dr. F. E. Leonard—Cold, and its Effects on the Human System. Dr. A. P. Brown—Neuralgia. Dr. L. A. Noyes—Hydrocephalus. The Address was delivered by the President, at 10 A. M.; after which essays were read. W. S. Johnson, M. D., gave an able essay on Tuberculosis or Consumption, (which appears in another part of the MEDICAL ECLECTIC). On motion, by Dr. Brown, it was voted to have one hundred and fifty copies of the revised constitution and by-laws printed. A recess was taken. The meeting was called to order at 2 P. M., Vice-President W. S. Johnson in the chair. Dr. A. B. Brown moved and

it was voted that each member be required to keep a record of one or more interesting cases, and report them and the treatment at each annual meeting. Drs. Rich, Templeton, Brown, Leonard, Johnson, and several others, reported interesting cases that had occured in their practice and their treatment of them; and in comparing notes in regard to the treatment of disease, the afternoon passed away pleasantly till 6 P. M., when we adjourned, hoping to meet again next year with our numbers increased. H. E. TEMPLETON, *Secretary.*

When and where?—*Eds.* MED. ECLECTIC.

THE ECLECTIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION OF MISSOURI held its sixth session in St. Louis, May 24th and 25th, 1875, at 10 A. M., the President, Dr. Wm. Gates, presiding. After reading and and approval of last year's proceedings, the following named gentlemen were admitted to the membership: L. A. Alford, M. D., E. A. Eakins, M. D., W. W. Rower, M. D., C. F. Kaltmyer, M. D., J. M. Miller, M. D., J. T. Kent, M. D., A. Merrell, J. Dinsbeer, M. D,, E. S. Ulman, M. D., Henry Schwartz, M. D., T. Hargers, M. D., W. C. Green, M. D., J. Fischer, M. D., and Jac. S. Merrell. R. F. Bennett, M. D., and M. S. Clyde, M. D., of Illinois, being present, were received as honorary members. Dr. Fischer reported a case of chronic cystitis, treated successfully by permanganate of potassa, thrown into the bladder. Dr. F. H. Fisk reported having succeeded in treating irritable bladder in females with agrimony in decoction. Dr. Youst treated a number of like cases, using matico; also renal calculi, with Fluid Extract of Hydrangea. Dr. Pitzer reported a case of incontinence of urine. A discussion then ensued upon alcoholism, in which Dr. Rutledge recommended the use of muriatic acid. Dr. Gates reported a case of malformation of the rectum. The Society adjourned till Wednesday, 10 A.M. Wednesday forenoon was occupied with the annual address of the President, which was received with thanks and ordered printed. Dr. Fisk read an essay on Theory and Practice of Medicine. The Society then took an adjournment until 2 P. M.

Dr. Fisk offered the following: *Resolved*, That the members of this association are not partisans to any particular Eclectic medical college, but are ready to encourage and recognize all Eclectic medical institutions showing themselves worthy of patronage. Carried.

On motion of Dr. Field, the incoming President was allowed thirty days, in which to make his appointments for the coming year. The following officers were then elected for the ensuing term: President—J. A. Munk, M. D., of Chillicothe; Vice-President—O. W. Avery, of Queen City; Recording Secretary—T. R. Dice, M. D., of Dawn; Corresponding Secretary—W. C. Green, M. D., of St. Louis; Treasurer—J. P. Dice, M. D., of Columbia; Drs. J. Fischer and G. H. Field, both of St. Louis, were elected correspondents. A motion of thanks was tendered the retiring officers. The association then adjourned to meet at Sedalia, on the fourth Tuesday of May 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M.

APPOINTMENTS,—The President has made the following appointments: Executive Committee—Dr. O. W. Avery, of Queen City, and Dr. G. Chambers, of Columbia. Censors—Dr. J. N. Raley, of Jameson; Dr. F. H. Fisk, of St. Louis, and Dr. G. M. Sharp, of La Plata. Public Address—Prof. John W. Thrailkill, of St. Louis. Essayists—Dr. J. P. Dice, of Coloma; Dr. S. V. Stroller, of Hamilton; Dr. J. E. Callaway, of Ravenna; Dr. W. M. Gates, of Kirksville; Prof. P. D. Yost, of St. Louis; and Dr. C. D. Hendrickson, of St. Joseph.

CENTRAL NEW YORK ECLECTIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The semi-annual meeting of the Eclectic Meeting Society of Central New York commenced at the Court House, Syracuse, at 1.30 o'clock on the 16th of June. Dr. Bolles, the President, called the meeting to order. The Secretary, Dr. Harris, called the roll. The following is a list of the members who were present at the meeting:—Drs. Bolles, Harris, Totman, Lounsbury, Kinyon, Greenleaf, Thayer, Thomas, Strouble, Merrill, Waterbury, Von Speigle, Kemptner, Killmer, Millington, Chaney, Baker, Heaton, Hanchett, Clark, Phelps, Arnold, Genung, Hill, Crandall, Rupp, Betts, Allen, Wright, Wood, Everts, Huntington, Batchelor, Munnell, Nims. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. Pursuant to notice, some alterations were made in the constitution and by-laws. The following persons applied for admission as members:—H. R. Myers, L. C. Galpin, Wm. Munnell, B. F. Watrous. Drs. Crandall and Arnold were appointed to prepare minutes for publication. Committee on pay of Secretary, Drs. Totman and Arnold. Dr. Tottman was appointed to fill the vacancy in the Board of Censors. It was moved and carried to abolish the office of Corresponding Secretary, and to elect an Assistant Secretary. Dr. Von Speigle presented three essays, one on "Nursery Instruction," one on "Syphilis," and one on "Scrofula." Interesting remarks were made by a number of speakers on the treatment of burns and fever sores. An animated discussion occurred, which became general, as to the propriety of recognizing as physicians those who claim to practice medicine through clairvoyance and spiritualism. The conclusion reached was that such practice is too uncertain, unreliable and unscientific to be approved by the Society; and that those who under the stolen garb of Eclectic or any other title, "mutter and peep," close their eyes and pretend to see in the dark, and thus mislead the ignorant and the credulous, meet with decided disapprobation. True Eclecticism, above ground, courts investigation and the tests of science. In the evening Dr. Bolles read an address, which was followed by remarks. A vote of thanks was passed to Dr. Bolles for his excellent address, and a copy requested for publication. On Thursday the Society ordered that two hundred copies of the revised constitution be printed for the use of the members. One hundred notices were also ordered printed, to be served upon persons who may be practicing medicine contrary to law. Drs. Betts, of Pulaski, and Heaton, of Mexico, reported a case of autopsy which revealed fibroid tumors occupying each chamber of the heart, two and one-half inches long, and the smallest two inches in circumference. The left pulmonary artery was also ruptured, and the contraction of the heart causing the rupture had pressed the blood through the lung and emptied it into the cavity of the chest. The opening through the lung was an inch and a half in diameter. The left lung was filled with calcareous deposits, alternated with small cavities. The subject was of a highly scrofulous diathesis, having several enlarged glands, and was at the time being treated for scrofula. Her death was instantaneous. The following persons were appointed delegates to the State Society: R. P. Crandall, L. D. Hanchett, E. L. Baker, C. H. Lounsbury, F. D. Gridley. For permanent members of the State Society: H. A. Bolles, C. E. Hill, E. L. Baker, C. H. Lounsbury. After a long session of the Board of Censors, they reported as follows:—Of the four applicants for license to practice medicine, one was idefinitely postponed, two were recommended to attend medical lectures, and one was granted

license. Dr. Chaney read an interesting essay on "Hygiene." Dr. Wm. W. Nims, of Syracuse, and Dr. J. N. Betts, of Pulaski, were received as members of the Society. Adjourned.

THE ECLECTIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF 23D SENATE DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW YORK, was held at Richmondville, Schoharie Co., on the 23d and 24th of June 1875; 30 members and a large number of students attended. Prof. R. S. Newton of New York City was present, addressed the society and delivered a lecture before a large audience in the Public Hall, in the evening—subject: "What is Eclecticism, and what has it accomplished?" Prof. Newton held a clinic before the society, where ten interesting cases were examined and prescribed for. The death of Dr. Alfred A. Wood was anounced by the Secretary. Resolutions of respect to his memory were unanimously adopted by the society. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—Dr. P. A. Allen, Lawyersville, N. Y. Vice-President—Dr. H. A. Myer, Seward, N. Y. Secretary—Dr. R. Hubbell, Harpersfield, N. Y. Treasurer—Dr. J. Chase, Warnerville, N. Y. Board of Censors—Drs. Spaulding, Wheeler and Rossman. The Treasurer's report showed balance in treasury $133.28. Drs. Chase, Hubbell and Rossman were elected delegates to the State Convention. Adjourned to meet at Oneonta, Otsego Co., N. Y., on the second Wednesday and Thursday of June 1876. R. HUBBELL, *Secretary.*

THIRTIETH DISTRICT ECLECTIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The ninth annual meeting of this society was held at Avon, Livingston County, New York, June 8th, 1875. The President, F. C. Hawley, M. D., took the chair at the appointed hour; and the minutes of the preceding meeting were read by the secretary, Prof. Orin Davis, and approved.

A communication was received from Dr. J. Edwin Danelson, secretary of the State Eclectic Medical Society, in reference to changing the name of the society, so as to avoid disorganization, in the event of the next year's reapportionment of Senatorial Districts. The names "Allegany District" and "Northwest District were proposed." The society however voted to adopt subject to approval, the name of "The Eclectic Medical Society of the *Genesee Valley* District." The following officers were elected for the present year: President, J. C. Hulbert, M.D.; Vice-President, C. L. Harding, M. D.; Secretary and Treasurer, Orin Davis, M. D., of Attica; Censors, W. H. Hawley, M. D., J. D. V. Coon, M. D., W. W. Archer, M. D.

The following delegates were appointed to the State Society: W. H. Hawley, M. D.. W. B. Preston, M. D., D. H. Foster, M. D. Alternates: J. A. Hawley, M. D., Orin Davis, M. D., J. J. Sharpe, M. D.

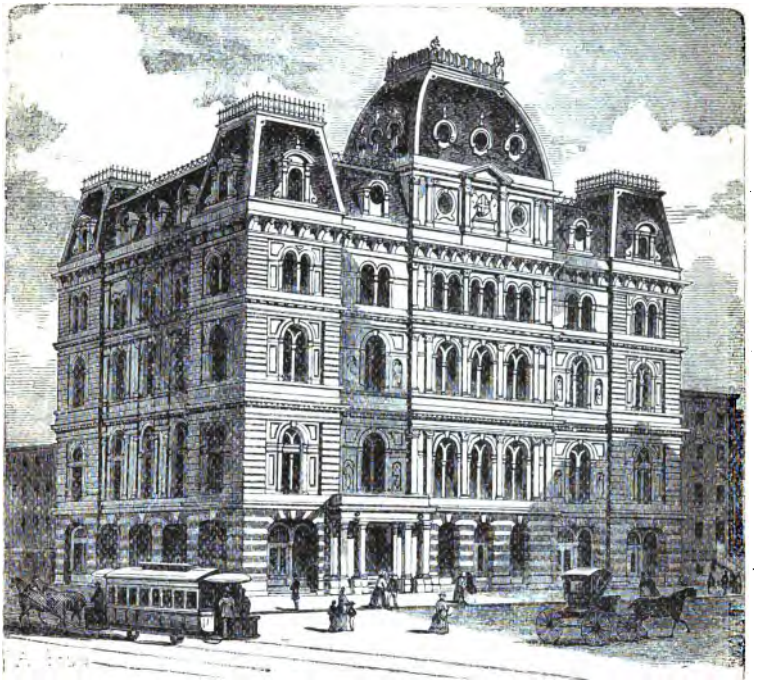
Papers were read as follows: By Dr. Orin Davis on "Tumors of the Brain;" by E. Hungorford, "Tænia Solium;" by Dr. J. D. V. Coon, on "Discovery and remedial properties of Salicilic Acid." Copies were requested for publication.

Reports of cases were also made as follows: By Dr. A. V. Watkins, of the successful removal of a bullet that had entered the malar bone and lodged by the carotid artery. By W. B. Preston, of the excision of a fibro-

plastic uterine tumor, without hæmorrhage, by the use of the Ecraser. By James Hawley, of paracentesis abdominis for ascites, removing at one time seventy-five pounds of water, and repetitions of the operation, by which there were five hundred and fifty-five pounds pounds removed in all. By Dr. W. B. Preston, of a similar case in which he had removed fifty pounds at one operation and one hundred and sixty at subsequent ones. By Dr. J. C. Hulbert, of a successful operation for strangulated hernia. By Dr. J. J. Sharpe, of a successful operation for inguinal hernia. By Dr. W. W. Archer, of a case of neuralgia transferred from the face to the uterus and treated by the use of phosphorus in doses of one-twentieth of a grain. By Dr. Lamont, of dysentery successfully treated by use of tinctures of aconite to combat febrile symptoms and Rheum mixture to correct secretions. By Dr. Foster, of spinal irritation and fever successfully handled by use of aconite, belladonna, gelseminum and potassium bromide. By Dr. Coon, a case of supposed double hernia, which proved to be a detention of the testicles in the abdomen. By Dr. Orin Davis, a case of chronic cerebro-spinal irritation, and the value of "manual treatment" in counteracting morbid sensitiveness, and by its derivative effects. Dr. A. B. Stewart presented a calcareous formation which he had removed by incision from the sublingual duct of a patient who had been repeatedly treated in the case for supposed cancer of the tongue, by several professors in the Buffalo Medical College.

DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON.—The last surviving ex-President of the United States, Andrew Johnson, died on the 31st of July, 1875, aged 66. He was a native of North Carolina; and becoming an orphan was much neglected in early life, but managed with the help of his wife whom he married at the age of twenty, to acquire a tolerable education. By his own courage, energy and perseverence he made his way from the office of Alderman, to member of the Tennessee legislature, Governor and United States Senator; and his patriotism during the recent war led to his nomination and election as Vice-President. He succeeded on the death of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency, in which place, though technically carrying out the policy of his distinguished predecessor, he disappointed the party which had made him a candidate. His career is still in memory. Last winter he was again elected U.S. Senator, and took his seat in March. His death was from paralysis induced by a hearty meal taken when in a state of exhaustion. He possessed large veneration, and preserved the Bible on which he took the oath of office, with the verse indicated where he kissed it. In religious belief he was a Swedenborgian. He was brave to audacity, honest, self-reliant and obstinate, for he always believed that he was right. But he mistook the temper of the time, and his presidential career was an almost unbroken series of mistakes.

DR. J. EDWIN DANELSON, Secretary of the Eclectic Medical Society of the State of New York, has become a resident of Brooklyn. His address is 532 Lafayette Avenue.



MASONIC TEMPLE, 23D STREET AND SIXTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

The Masonic Fraternity.

The dedication of the new Masonic Temple in this city, was the occasion of one of the grandest and most imposing demonstrations ever witnessed. The city was absolutely thronged with members of the Order. The following are the statistics of the Order.

In England, the Order claim to have had a continuous line of Grand Masters from A. D. 597, when Austin, the Monk, held that position; there are 1,345 lodges, 91,750 members; in Scotland, 419 lodges, 21,000 members; Ireland, 372 lodges, 18,400 members; Prussia, 309 lodges, 35,193 members; Italy, 65 lodges, 151 chapters, 12,053 members; Spain, 108 lodges, 4,200 members; Portugal, 57 lodges, 2,800 members; France, 266 lodges, 10,800 members; Belgium, 74 lodges, 2,185 members; Switzerland, 28 lodges, 1,800 members; Norway and Sweden, 25 lodges, 10,800 members; Hungary, 33 lodges; Turkey, 14 lodges; Luxemburg, 2 lodges; Denmark, 9 lodges; Greece, 8 lodges; The Netherlands, 66 lodges; Turkey in Asia, 10 lodges; China, 9 lodges; India, 42; Burmah, 8 lodges; Egypt, 13 lodges; Singapore, 3 lodges; Japan 6 lodges; Jerusalem, 1 lodge; South Africa, 25 lodges; Liberia (Africa), 2 lodges; Persia, 50,000 members; Arabia, 20,000 members; New South Wales, 31 lodges; New Zealand, 50 lodges; India, 63 lodges; South Australia, Tasmania, and Victoria, 95 lodges.

On the American Continent, the numbers in the respective countries were as follows:—United States, 8,069 lodges, 524,649 members; Nova Scotia, 63 lodges,

3,113 members; British Columbia, 1 lodge, 510 members; Canada (Ontario), 323 lodges, 14,530 members; Quebec, 37 lodges, 1,781 members; Mexico, 13 lodges, 626 members; Hayti, 18 lodges; New Brunswick, 3 lodges, 2.038 members; Cuba, 7 lodges; Costa Rica, 2 lodges; Nicaragua, 3 lodges; Venezuela, 56 lodges; New Granada, 234 lodges; Chili, 23 lodges; Paraguay, 17 lodges; Uruguay, 13 lodges; St. Domingo, 6 lodges; San Salvador, 1 lodge; Guatemala, 1 lodge; Panama, 3 lodges; United States of Columbia, 26 lodges; Peru, 71 lodges; Argentine Confederation, 12 lodges; Brazil, 104 lodges; Sandwich Islands, 3 lodges; Prince Edward Island, 6 lodges; Nassau, 6 lodges.

GRAND LODGE OF MASONS.

ELECTED OFFICERS, AND THOSE APPOINTED BY THE GRAND MASTER for 1875.—The following is the official organization of the Grand Lodge of Masons of this State for the present year, including elected officers, and those recently appointed by the Grand Master. There are eight changes from last year:

Ellwood E. Thorne, New York, Grand Master; James W. Husted, Peekskill, Deputy Grand Master; Jesse B. Anthony, Troy, Senior Grand Warden; Levi M. Gano, Watkins, Junior Grand Warden; John W. Simons, New York, Grand Treasurer; James M. Austin, New York, Grand Secretary; The Rev. R. L. Schoonmaker, Scarsdale, the Rev. John G. Webster, Palmyra, and the Rev. George H. Hepworth, Grand Chaplains; Charles Roome, New York, Grand Marshal; Isaac H. Brown, New York, Grand Standard Bearer; Daniel W. Talcott, West Troy, Grand Sword Bearer; Marvin D. Wheeler, Hancock, George A. Phelan, New York, John P. Roberts, New York, and Anthony Yeoman, New York, Grand Stewards; Henry D. Walker, New York, Grand Senior Deacon; Henry A. Richey, Brooklyn, Grand Junior Deacon; George H. Raymond, New York, Grand Lecturer; Johnston Fountain, New York, Grand Pursuivant; John Hoole, N. Y,, Grand Tiler; Isaac B. Conover, N. Y., Grand Librarian.

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.—1. Suffolk and Queens counties—Charles W. Brown, Flushing. 2. Kings county, east of Washington Ave.—Charles W. Hubbell, Brooklyn. 3. Kings County, west of Washington Avenue.—Henry S. Knapp, Brooklyn. 4. Richmond County, and Lodges in New York City, up to No. 156 inclusive—John C. Boak, New York. 5. Lodges in New York City, from Nos. 178 to 245 inclusive—James E. Morrison, New York. 6. Lodges in New York City, from Nos. 246 to 374 inclusive—Charles K. Hyde, New York. 7. Lodges in New York City, from Nos. 402 to 600 inclusive—John F. Baldwin, New York. 8. Lodges in New York City, from Nos. 693 to 753 inclusive—Mortimer C. Addoms, New York. 9. Westchester, Putnam and Dutchess—R. M. Lawrence, Sing Sing. 10. Rockland, Orange, Sullivan and Ulster—Andrew S. Weller, Ellenville. 11. Greene, Delaware and Schoharie—Albert Parker, Coxsackie. 12. Columbia, Rensselaer, Albany and Schenectady—John Keyes Paige, Schenectady. 13. Washington, Saratoga, Warren and Essex—William F. Gookin, Port Henry. 14. Montgomery, Fulton, Hamilton and Herkimer—James M. Kennedy, Gloversville. 15. St Lawrence, Franklin and Clinton—Francis D. Flanders, Malone. 16. Jefferson and Lewis—Henry A. House, Watertown. 17. Oneida and Madison—Jerome Dillenbeck, Rome. 18. Otsego, Chenango and Broome—Robert P. Barnard, Greene. 19. Onondaga, Oswego, Cayuga and Cortland—John E. Leonard, Auburn. 20. Tompkins, Schuyler, Tioga and Chemung—Chauncy N. Shipman, Elmira.—June 25th, 1875.

Vegetable Soap.

This is produced by using vegetable oil. We mentioned in the July number the circumstances of the death of a gentleman in this city, after applying a plaster of soap and sugar to a boil. We are now informed of the death of Mr. H., of Saratoga, by using the same, and under the same circumstances. He died a most horrible death during the present year. We have used the Packer Soap in all surgical cases; in fact in all cases where soap of any kind is required, with the happiest result. The use of this kind of soap would save the lives of many, say nothing about the thousands of diseases produced by the poisonous materials used in other soaps.

The largest proportion of Soap in the market, both fine and coarse, is too poisonous to be used with safety—even common soap used in common washing. Having observed so often that wounds and ulcers would not heal when soap was used, we had for many years abandoned its use; but since finding out the facts as to the cause, we have again taken up and used the Packer Pine Tar Soap.

The *Journal of Applied Chemistry* says: "The mixed animal and vegetable fats which are gathered from our houses by the "soap-fat man," are in many cases transformed, by the addition of an alkali and agreeable perfumery, into expensive soaps for the toilet, while in many cases they are actually poisonous when used for the toilet by persons in health, rendering the skin rough and cracked, and often imparting that coarseness and redness, which is so repugnant to those of delicate taste. But this is not all; in many skin diseases, the attending physician finds his prescribed remedies of comparatively little avail, without understanding why; the fact being that the patient is daily applying a poison to the skin, in the shape of soaps made with impure fats or oils. Purified Pine Tar Soap is also growing into favor with physicians in all the various skin diseases to which tar was formerly applied. Ointments have, to a certain degree, been discarded by physicians."

W. A. Wetherbee, M. D., Prof. of Chemistry and Toxicology, 224 East 14th Street, N. Y., says: "I have made a careful examination of the Pine Tar Soap submitted to me for analysis, and find that it is composed of pure vegetable oil and refined Pine Tar, combined by a process which others have tried and failed. It is the best soap for all purposes I have ever used or examined."

Congress Water the Beginning and End of Man.

SCIENCE, in these modern days, is terribly iconoclastic. It has not only proved that He who created the world and revealed its age to Moses was mistaken, but likewise that man was not formed out of the dust of the earth. His material fabric has been analysed and discovered to contain one hundred parts of water, twenty of carbon and ten of other combustible material sure to disappear in gas upon cremating. The residue contains about eight parts of phosphate of lime, and two of a melange of phosphate of magnesia, potassa and soda, chlorides of potassium and sodium, oxide of iron, carbonate of soda and sulphate of potassa. These solutions, it will be perceived, constitute also the mineral basis of Congress water. The physical difference between one man and another

therefore, is reduced to a definite standard of measurement. Man is "fearfully and wonderfully made" from Congress water. The difference between the lean and the corpulent, the tall and the short, can be defined by the precise number of bottles of which this mortal frame is constituted. Lucius, the hero of Apuleius, we are told ran through several men one night, who proved to be only wine-skins, magically metamorphosed; but "starry science" has transcended magic, and now reveals that all men, the vigorous athlete, the portly physician, the parchment-tissued lawyer, and the humbler mechanic are but so many vases or tuns of Congress water. Nor stopping here, learned exploration leads us further. It has been demonstrated that human beings dwelt on this globe hundreds of thousands, and probably millions of years ago. It will not be necessary to adduce evidence that the prehistoric man died long before our recollection. The fact will be generally admitted. He has gone to his long home. What is left of his corporeal structure is beneath the earth. His usefulness however has not ceased. As has been already shown, he was Congress water when organic; and now from his "last resting-place" he bubbles up, "the same, yet not the same." His memory may not be fragrant, but his example should be cherished by his degenerate children—he has "liquidated." How impressive must be the reflections of the veteran frequenter of our fashionable watering-place and political resort. We can imagine him saying to the Big Spring: "thou art my father," and to the stone bottle: "and thou my mother and my sister."

Pus Retained Two Months.

SUMMIT, SCHOHARIE CO., NEW YORK, June 14th, 1875.

MR. EDITOR: Dear Sir:—It may interest as well as surprise some of your readers to learn that a boy only eight years of age has lived more than two months with over two quarts of *pus* in his thorax or chest; and such being the fact, I briefly give his history.

I was first summoned to see him on the 18th of February last, and found him suffering from a cold, and ulcerated throat, accompanied with high fever; but by prompt treatment, in a few days he was out again. Nearly a week elapsed when he was seized a second time, (as was supposed had taken cold) and was then in great pain. The liver was congested and a general bilious attack ensued, lasting about two weeks, when he again began to amend; but in a few days he was seized with pain and tenderness over the left pleural cavity, which gradually extended to the right, and finally over the whole abdomen, which has lasted until the present time, accompanied with more or less tympanitis.

Several physicians in high standing visited him with me at different times, but nothing concurring entirely with me was ever arrived at.

I held that the left pleural cavity was filled with a sanguinolent fluid; the result of Pleuritis or pleurisy; and that if the fluid could not be removed it would soon degenerate and form *pus*.

The thorax or chest upon the left side was expanded to its utmost capacity, rendering breathing extremely tedious and painful; and crowding the heart to

the right side over and beyond the sternum or breast-bone more than four inches from its normal position. The left lung was so entirely compressed as, comparatively speaking, to occupy no space at all; not the slightest murmur could be heard in it, with perfect dullness on percussion. In this condition the boy has lived until the 2d inst, when the operation of paracentesis, or tapping the chest, was performed by myself, kindly assisted by my friend Dr. Chapman, and a little more than 35 oz. of pus was removed at that time.

On the 6th the operation was repeated and over 24 oz. again removed. A third operation I presume will have to be performed within a couple of weeks.

I operated with only a trocar and canula, and the boy is doing finely, with a probability of his ultimate recovery. (The aspirator is the instrument intended to be used for this operation.) This case will be watched and anything interesting will be made public. Truly Yours, D. L. SPAULDING, M. D.

We clip the above from the *Schoharie Republican*, June the 17th, 1875. While attending the Eclectic Medical Society at Richmondville, in June, we saw the boy and made a careful examination of his case, and found him doing well.

The case was operated upon the third time, and now is nearly well. Dr. Spaulding is one of this year's graduates of our College.—[R. S. N.]

Extracts from Letters.

Dr. L. G. LINCECUM says: "AUSTIN, TEXAS, July 12th, 1875.

"The great end of all medical enquiry is the proper application of therapeutic agents in the treatment of disease, or the best means for removing obstructions from the system. In fever, I resort to Botanic remedies to remove the obstructions from the stomach and alimentary canal, and to equalize the circulation; then to chrono-thermalism or antiperiodics to break up the periodicity of disease; for disease, like the ocean, ebbs and flows at regular intervals. Then to hydropathy, to lower the temperature, allay thirst, and give comfort."

We make the following extract from a letter from Prof. JOSEPH R. BUCHANAN:

"I hope you will succeed, and push on the College. But I do not consider any small matter of the rejection of certain remedies the vital principle of Reform. It is not philosophic to reject anything absolutely—but like total abstinence, it may be a very beneficial policy to do so. The distinction between a liberal and a proscriptive old Hunker School is broad enough in their whole spirit and their sanative practice, and will so continue, though special prescriptions change from year to year. As to fraternizing with Old-School men, it is very well if no principle is sacrificed; it is a good thing indeed to make the old Hunkers tolerant, so they can hear the truth in kindness and candor. The whole programme is moving on to the Eclectic position, and a friendly course may help them on. But to conciliate by concealing or ignoring Reform is neither manly nor honest. Sometime or other, I will wake up the old Hunkers with a lecture on the grandeur of *ignorance* as displayed by medical bigots."

THE NIGHT CLASSES in the College will be organized in a few days, and they will be a part of the regular Lectures.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS attended the annual Commencement at Cornell University, 1875, and was so well pleased with the graduating essays of two young ladies that he was led to speak as follows:

"I ask you as man to man—as woman to woman—those of you who attended with the same delight which I felt in my own breast the exercises of this morning—I ask you whether you had any evidence that the young men have suffered from the presence of women? I ask you again if you believe that the young women have suffered from the presence of the men? I have no doubt, as I said to the president as we climbed the hill, I have no doubt that if, instead of the one orator of their class, who stood before you, and with a clearness of statement, accuracy of knowledge, and, as it seemed to me, with precision of insight, that certainly the gentlemen who sat on that platform will willingly agree with me, was not surpassed by others—if that young woman, simple, modest, self-poised, speaking as a scholar her own thought, had been clad in white satin and laces, and her arms and neck had been bare, and she had stood there to sing the song of another, there is not a man who would not have conceded that, as that woman she did no more than lay in her province. And if a woman may sing my song, your song, sing with studied graces to attract the eyes of men, will you tell me why your sister, your daughter, standing up to speak her own thought there, and presenting to you the fair result of her own intellectual culture, is not as graceful and as noble a spectacle and fully as worthy the blessing of a civilized and cultivated world?"

A SHAMEFUL DEMAND BY A HOSPITAL BOARD.—Any one who is the least informed in the current literature of gynæcology, need not be informed of the fact that Dr. J. Marion Sims was the founder of that specialty on this continent; nor that his influence and power as a practical teacher has been widely felt throughout the medical world. His knowledge and skill has moulded opinion in this country and Europe. He it was who founded the Woman's Hospital in New York. To his clinics, many men of the profession flocked, eager to hear his words of wisdom, and behold his great skill as an operator. How silly. how unreasonable and unjust, then, that the number of his spectators should, by authority of the Hospital Board, be limited to the small number of fifteen! Dr. Sims, feeling the injustice of so daft a ruling, promptly tendered his resignation, as would any man of spirit have done under like circumstances. It is to be regretted, for his power as a teacher is thus greatly abridged. Let it be hoped that the medical press throughout the world will sustain him in the course he has chosen. We hope that no man in New York will be induced, for any consideration, to accept the position he has vacated, while this absurd ruling continues in force. Better would it be for the Board to widen his useful sphere, than to undertake to restrict it in such an unreasonable manner. To no man living are the women of the world as much indebted as to J. Marion Sims.—*Southern Medical Record.*

SALIVATION.—*Mercurius.*—Dr. Ussher in the *Homœopathic World*, March 1st, 1875, says: "I have had three instances this month, of a small dose salivating; one was from *Merc. Sol.* 2x trit., another from 3x trit., and the most marked from the 2x trit. of *Merc-Cor.* Here I was glad to have *Acid Nit.* ix, which soon set matters square." (Do not our homœopathic friends need reforming?)–Ed. M. E.

The Story of Ishmael.

IT is recorded that the patriarch Abraham had two sons; one of whom, the eldest-born was cast out with his mother, and had no inheritance. It appears that the patriarch by the counsel of his wife to whom he was greatly attached, had become the father of Ishmael by an alien woman. The character of Ishmael is thus described: "A wild man, his hand against every man and every man's hand against him." The mother was very arrogant because her son was the oldest; and he had been observed on an important family occasion "mocking." One outrage too many had now been perpetrated against the peace of the family; and the princess-mother ordained once for all the exclusion of the illegitimate: "the bond-woman and hér son" were cast out, and the latter despite his seniority of years, was excluded from the inheritance, because he had persecuted his brother.

Life Insurance.

THE CHICAGO MUTUAL PROTECTIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is now the most successful company doing business; it costs only the actual necessary amount to carry on the business, and if the old high rate companies, very few of which are in a sound condition, were not combined against having the Protective do business in New York, it would do more business than all the companies in the State. No doubt the next Legislature of this State will reconsider its former action, which no doubt was based upon the false statements of the high rate companies. Time will correct all such wrongs upon the people. So in this instance—the greater the wrong done by them the greater will be the reaction. We say let this company do busines in this State under the same restrictions as other companies.

The official reports of every state in the Union, chronicle the loss of more policies by lapse or by surrender than the gain by new applicants in the old plan companies. Various causes are assigned for the decadence of the business of the so-called "regular" companies. But the principle cause, and the one which only a few of the insurance commissioners have courage to proclaim, is the disappointment from unfulfilled promises of dividends. The old plan of life insurance, which requires a policy-holder to pay a premium in advance, covering part of his risk until he reaches 95 years of age, is, in its practical operations, little better than highway robbery.

HOW IS THIS FOR A CONTRAST?

In the Life Insurance Report of Ills. just issued, Auditor Lippincott states: "Of the policies issued in this state (by 50 companies) in 1874, 1,417, or more than 10 per cent. were issued by a single company, the Protection, of Chicago."

NEW PLAN OF THE PROTECTION.

On this plan, the members mutually assure each other; collections are made only for the actual losses experienced; a *definite* charge is made for expenses; the insured hold their own "reserves," to use in their business until needed to pay claims; only the actual cost being collected, as required to pay losses, it is an easy mode of payment; and there being no surplus collected over the NET COST of the risk, there will be no over-payments to return as "dividends."

FIRST COST OF A POLICY.

Any person in sound health, between 15 and 60 year, may apply, and, if accepted, obtain insurance by first payments, as follows:

For a Policy limited to $2,500	$14 00	$16 00
Medical Examination	2 00	
For a Policy limited to $1,250	10 00	$12 00
Medical Examination	2 00	

Insurance to the amount of $5,000, in two $2,500, or for four $1,250 policies, as may be desired, will be taken on men; ond $2,500 in one or two policies, as desired, on women.

ANNUAL EXPENSES AFTERWARD.

On a $2,500 Policy, annual dues	$4 00	$5 20
Collection expenses, 10 cents per month	1 20	
On a $1,250 Policy, annual dues	3 00	$4 20
Collection expenses, 10 cents per month	1 20	

The dues are payable yearly from date of policy. This is all it can ever cost for expenses of management. On the old plan the expenses, in most of the companies, taken out of the advance payments of their members, exceed the losses by death.

FULL PAYMENT GUARANTEED.

Now that the membership, which is constantly increasing, is three or four times more than sufficient to pay a loss, full payment is doubly assured, as the company *guarantee* the collection and payment of assessments.

THE ESTIMATED COST.

The cost can only be estimated by past experience. The mortality in all the companies in this country average between 10 and 11 per 1,000 members. This rate of mortality would cost members, on this plan, between the ages of 26 and 40 years, less than $3 per month (estimated $34 per year), for $2,500; double this for $5,000, and one-half for $1,250.

THE ACTUAL COST.

It has cost members aged between 26 and 40, insured for $2,500 the past three years, during which time the policies were worth the full face, an average of $30,94 per year, *including all expenses.* This is less than ONE-HALF the cost *required in advance,* on the old line mutual plan, and being collected in small installments to pay losses as they occur, thousands can easily protect their families with insurance in this way, who could not afford to do so if required to pay double the cost in advance, as on the old plan.

COST COMPARED WITH THE OLD PLAN.

The Mutual Life rate for $2,500, age 40 is	$78 25
Estimated cost in Protection, (averaged less)	34 00
Annual saving at age of 40	$44 25

CASH CAPITAL, FULLY PAID UP.

The Protection has a cash capital of $200,000 fully paid up, over $100,000 of which is deposited with the State Treasurer of Illinois, for security of policyholders.

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS.

The Protection has been over four years in operation, during which time it has issued more policies, and paid a larger amount to the families of deceased members, at less cost to the insured, *than any other Company which has ever been organized in the country.*

IT IS EQUITABLE AND SAFE.

This plan has been carefully perfected, is simple, equitable and safe. It has stood the test of over four years, during which time the company has paid nearly $1,000,000 in death losses, and afforded its members reliable indemnity, in small easy payments, at less than half the cost required in advance on the old plan. No over-payments are collected; no "dividends," "profits" or "surrender values" promised, and consequently, no disappointment to the members.

BIG BONANZAS ARE NOTHING TO THIS.

The three grand buildings now erecting at Boston, for the New York Equitable, the New York Mutual and the New England Life Insurance Companies, are among the finest of their kind in the country, and will cost completed, about $4,000,000. And that's the way money goes.—*Herald.*

BOOK TABLE.

The "*Statement of Reasons for Embracing the Doctrines and Disclosures of Emanuel Swedenborg,*" by the late Professor George Bush, has been reprinted by E. Hazzard Swinney as a "New Church Tract." A portrait of the author, beautifully accurate and of a life-like expression, accompanies the publication. Prof. Bush was a man whom we knew and loved. For honesty of purpose, simplicity of spirit, and sweetness of disposition, he was excelled by few men. He demanded his own rights: he cordially conceded those of other men. He was therefore too individual, too tolerant and too pertinacious to be at home in any religious or other corporate assemblage. He began life as a Presbyterian minister, but early became independent of ecclesiastical associations, and devoted himself to religious literature. He was a "walking-library," and one of the most scholarly men of the time. Questioning the received doctrine of the resurrection of the body, he prepared a treatise on the subject, which he learned from a lady, "bore a striking analogy" with the views of Swedenborg. He read Noble's *Appeal*, which he found to confirm his views and to explain the doctrine conclusively of the Lord's Sacred Advent. He next read *Heaven and Hell;* but while disposed to admit the peculiar psychological state into which Swedenborg declared himself to be brought, he found such a violence done to his preconceptions of the spirit-world, that he doubted exceedingly the absolute reliableness of his statement. He could not conceive that objects similar to those seen in this world should appear to exist in the other; as houses, animals, gardens, groves, caverns, streams. But he eventually comprehended that spiritual realities were creations and projections of the mind, and that that the emanations of the spirit are real substances and substantial realities. He was next stumbled by the critiques upon the doctrine of Justification by Faith and Vicarious Atonement, and was long in accepting the new doctrine, that the atonement was what is signified by the word *reconciliation*—"God reconciling the world to himself instead of reconciling himself to the world." But the great rock of offence was the interior or spiritual sense of the sacred Scriptures. A man who was master of eight languages and had spent the prime of his life in preparing commentaries was not likely to accept a system fanciful in itself, and involving the throwing away of all his own labor.

Slowly he apprehended "the true genius of the science of correspondences," which resolved the objection. About the same time he was brought into contact with the phenomena of Mesmerism, which demonstrated to him "the laws which Swedenborg lays down in regard to mental intercourse between spirits," and the truth of his general assertions. Reading *The Divine Love and Wisdom*, he "learned the grand doctrine of life—that there is no such thing as created life, either in angels, men, animals or plants—that, on the contrary, all life is a continual influx from the Deity, the only fountain of being—there is no vital principle that lives in any corporal form, except as a derivation from the Divine." "Creation has by no means proceeded upon the ground of naked omnipotence, as is usually understood, but by *emanation* from the very central source of existence; God has created the universe, not out of matter, but out of Himself." This he believed to be a system of philosophy which coveres the whole ground, "which shows a *how* and *why* for everything," developing the love which governs the spirit and spiritual life, and "the physiology of the mental and moral of man's interior being." "We are not in this system required to rest in spiritual phenomena, termed religious, as ultimate facts capable of no rational solution," for everything is fully and philosophically explained. "Our future lot is the necessary outbirth of the internal—a man's heaven and hell is not only *in* himself, but *is* himself, and this self he is forming every day, by his love and his life in the world." The Professor denies that the New Church system is a religion of the fancy, a species of spiritual romancing, but reiterates that "its fundamental principle is *love in its essence*, as its higher law is that of *charity going forth in use;* its end is the conjunction of the soul with the Lord in His Divine Good, and as a product of the spontaneous outpouring of the inner promptings in kindly affection and beneficent acts toward the neighbor."

For those desirous to know the outline of the doctrine usually denominated Swedenborgian, and take interest in contemplating the processes by which a conscientious and intelligent mind forms its convictions, the little volume in question will possess great value.

The Physio-Medical Journal is published monthly at Indianapolis, for the Physio-Medical Association of Indiana. It is ably conducted, and displays a commendable regard for the decencies of life. In sentiment it is radical, as contrasted with the different schools of Medicine, Eclectics as well as others; considering that its system is founded upon the laws of physiology, while the others are based upon pathology. "It teaches that irritation, inflammation and fever are vital manifestations and therefore sanative in their tendency, "evidencing the action of the vital force in its efforts to remove obstructions," while others teach that they are essentially and properly considered disease, and should be treated accordingly." It "rejects the whole catalogue of poisons as remedies," among them opium, ergot, chloral, strychnia, gelseminum, as well as mercury and its associates in mischief. It is unnecessary for us to remark that we are not so extreme and pronounced as this, yet we prefer it infinitely to that Eclecticism which accepts mercury, arsenic and such like abominations. But medical science is yet incomplete; and despite pretensions, no school of medicine has got clear of actual empiricism in regard to practice. In the imperfection of our knowledge we must do as we best know how, while eagerly

seeking for "a more excellent way." But by exhibiting to each other our different ideas we help each other; and despite the *unity* for which St. Augustine pleads in things essential, we love liberty and charity better. We extend therefore to our brethren of the *Journal* our cordial regards. We have received the 3d annual announcement of the Physio-Medical College of Ind., session 1875-6.

First Annual Report of the Geological and Agricultural Survey of Texas, by S. B. Buckley, A.M., Ph. D., State Geologist, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, of the Lyceum of Natural History of New York, of the Buffalo Natural History Society, of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Chicago, of the New Orleans Academy of Sciences, of the Cincinnati Entomological Society, etc. 142 pp. Houston, A. C. Gray, State Printer, 1874. This is one of the most important Reports made by Texas. S. B. Buckley and his assistant, Richard Buelson, have done a good work.

Annual Report of the Superintendent of the Institute for the Blind, to the Governor of the State of Texas, for the year 1874, 20 pp., Houston, A. C. Gray, State Printer. This Report shows this Institution to be in a condition to render the necessary help to all the blind of the State. The Superintendent, Frank Raines, is in every respect well fitted for his place.

Report of the Board of Directors and Medical Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum of the State of Texas, from the 10th February, 1874, to September 30th, 1874. D. R. Wallace, M. D., Superintendent. 42 pp. Houston, A. C. Gray, State Printer. We have perused this Report with much interest. D. R. Wallace, M. D., is an able Superintendent. It is plainly to be seen that he has neglected nothing in the way of advanced views in regard to this class of sufferings—treatment of every kind. There were admitted from 1867 to 1874 inclusive, 938 persons, and there were remaining under treatment at the end of 1874, 711.

Per cent. of recoveries on population, on admissions, and per cent. of deaths on population and admissions from Feb. 10th, 1874, to Sept 10th, 1874, inclusive: per cent. of recoveries on population, 12.43; on admissions, 38.88; on admissions under 1 year, 60; per cent. of deaths on population, 4.14; on admissions, 12.97. This will compare favorably with the success of any of our older institutions.

Eighteenth Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Texas Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Austin, Texas, August 31, 1874. J. Van Nostrand, M. D., Superintendent, J. M. Litten, M. D., Attending Physician. 8 pp. Houston, A. C. Gray, State Printer. This shows that this class of sufferers is well provided for by the State.

Catalogue of the State Library of Texas, April 2, 1870. 12 pp. Austin; Tracy, Summering & Co., Printers. They have in the department of *Philosophy and Science*, 256 volumes; *Hestory*, 267; *Biography, Speeches and Letters*, 187; *Voyages and Travels*, 88; *Political History*, 416; *Statistics*, 18; *Commerce, Navigation and Finance*, 52; *Literary*, 292; *Natural History*, 32; *Education*, 19; *Poor-Laws*, 10; *Agriculture*, 40; *Dictionaries*, 6; *Poetry*, 66; *Miscellaneous*, 70; *Spanish Works*, 29; *French Works*, 23; *Latin Works*, 1; *Documentary Works*, 3542; *Catalogues of Libraries*, 16.

We have received the above Reports from the State Library through the kindness of Dr. L. G. Lincecum, of Austin. We will take great pleasure in establishing exchanges with this as well as all State Libraries.

Royal Victoria Hotel, Nassau, Island of New Providence, Bahamas, West Indies, with Meterological Tables, and other statistics of interest to invalids and travelers. 31 pp. New York, Sears & Cole, 45 William and 32 & 34 Liberty St. This locality is said to be one of the finest locations on the continent for a winter sojourn, for all persons as well as invalids.—[ED. MED. ECLECTIC.]

The Chicago Teacher, J. W. Brown, Editor and Publisher, 196 Clark Street, Chicago; U. T. Curran, Sandusky, O., Associate Editor. Terms, $1.50 a year, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made by draft or P. O. Order.

Voice of Masonry and Family Magazine; John W. Brown. A. G. Mackey, M. D., Editors. Chicago and New York, published monthly. Address, John W. Brown, Publisher, 196 Clark Street, Chicago, or Theo. Curran, 9 College Place, New York City. John C. W. Bailey, General Agent. Yearly subscription, with Chromo, $3.00; or, with no premium, $2.50, in advance. Single copies, 25 cents. This is one of the most valuable publications and organs of Masonry in the country. Through the kindness of the Editors of the *Voice of Masonry* we are able to present to our readers an illustration of the Masonic Temple of this city. The largest body of Masons ever assembled at one time in any country, and for any purpose, was upon the occasion of its dedication, in June, 1875.

The Little Wanderer's Friend, July, 1875. 40 pp. Quarterly issue of the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, 40 New Bowery, New York. 50 cents per annum; 15 cents per number.

Steiger's Classified Catalogue of American, British, German and French Periodicals, in the departments of Medical Sciences, Chemistry and Pharmacy, Natural Sciences, Architecture, Engineering, Mathematics, etc., Technology, Commerce, Finance, etc., Agriculture, Domestic Economy, Arts, Sports, Fashions, etc. June, 1875. 22 and 24 Frankfort Street, New York City. This is one of the most valuable Catalogues published in this country.—*Ed.* MED. ECLECTIC.

EXCHANGES.

New York Nation, 16 pp. double column, $5 per annum. *Cincinnati Medical News*, 48 pp., $2 per annum. *Eclectic Medical Journal*, Cincinnati, 48 pp. monthly, $2 per annum. *American Medical Journal*, St. Louis, Mo., 48 pp. monthly, $2 per annum. *St. Louis Clinical Record*, 32 pp. monthly, $2 per annum. *St. Louis Eclectic Medical Journal*, 32 pp. monthly, $1 per annum. *The Brooklyn Journal of Education*, 64 pp. monthly, $2.50 per annum. *American Observer and Medical Monthly*, Detroit, Mich. 48 pp. monthly, $2.50 per annum. *Virginia Medical Monthly*, Richmond, Va., 48 pp. $2 per annum. *Southern Medical Record*. Atlanta, Ga., 64 pp. monthly, $3 per annum. *New England Journal of Education*. Boston, Mass., weekly, $3 per annum. *Dental Cosmos*, Philadelphia, Pa., monthly, $2.50 per annum. *Chicago Medical Times*, 48 pp. monthly, $2 per annum. *Phrenological Journal*, N. Y., 48 pp. monthly, $3 per annum. *Science of Health*, N. Y., 48 pp. monthly, $2 per annum. *Trubner's Oriental and American Literary Record*, monthly, London, Eng. *The Druggist*, New Lebanon, N. Y., 16 pp. monthly, $1 per annum. *Journal of Materia Medica*, New Lebanon, N. Y., 32 pp. monthly, $1 per annum. *New Jersey Eclectic Medical and Surgical Journal*, Newark, N. J., 48 pp. monthly, $1.50 per annum. *Price List*, W. J. M. Gordon, Cincinnati, Ohio, 50 pp. *St. Louis Clinical Record*, a Monthly Journal of Medicine and Surgery, 32 pp. $2.00 per annum. *The Physio-Medical Journal and Reform Advocate*, edited and published by the Journal Committee, No. 7 Circle Hall, Indianapolis, Ind. Monthly, $1.50 per annum. *The Advocate*, Chicago, Ills. A monthly Insurance and Medical Journal. Independent, fearless and progressive. Its columns are open for free discussion of Insurance questions and other matters of public interest, on which communications are invited. $1 per annum.

The Eclectic Medical College

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The fourteenth academical term of the Eclectic Medical College of the City of New York, will begin at the new building, No. 1 Livingston Place, cor. 15th Street, on Tuesday, October 5th, 1875, and will continue sixteen weeks.

The Spring Session for 1876 commences February 5th.

Students will enjoy ample opportunity for the prosecution of their studies, being allowed in addition to the regular daily lectures, the advantages afforded of observing the method of treatment at the public hospitals, as well as to be present at the Bellevue cliniques, by the purchasing of the usual tickets. The facilities for acquiring a thorough knowledge of anatomy are equal to those elsewhere; the supply of material being abundant, and both the Professor and Demonstrator always ready to give every needed assistance.

Surgery as well as the theory and practice of medicine is taught with rigid thoroughness and in conformity with the principles of the Reformed School. The collateral branches of Anthropology, Psychology and Hygiene will also receive due attention, as well as those usually included in the medical curriculum. There can be no complete knowledge of the Institutes or Practice of Medicine where these are not likewise intelligently comprehended.

The corps of instructors is constituted of men possessing experience in their art, and deserving of public confidence. There are no private classes with special fees attached, conducted by any member of the Faculty. Such classes are regarded as not accordant with good faith between professors and students. Hence our actual charges are less than in other colleges that profess to teach for lower fees or gratitously, and no professor requires a bribe.

The Eclectic Practice of Medicine is *regular and scientific;* none more so. The designation is not applied by us to "exclusive views," as is falsely asserted in Dunglison's Medical Dictionary; nor does it belong to any theory of Specific Medication. Its doctrines are taught in its own text-books, journals and colleges, and

nowhere else. By others, whether physicians or laymen, they appear to be generally misapprehended. They are essentially distinct from the dogmas inculcated by other medical teachers. In their negative character they involve the emphatic rejection of those substances as medicines which are known to be baleful and poisonous, and having neither necessity nor any adequate justification for their use; and hence the exclusion from our catalogue of remedies, wholly and unqualifiedly, of the several compounds and preparations of mercury, antimony, arsenic and lead. In respect to what we thus reject, we do not mean to imply that there are not other agents that are not likewise noxious and improper for an intelligent and conscientious physician to employ in practice; but simply that we have established these mile-stones in our progress. We think that we are liberal; but the cardinal virtue of liberality is consistency.

We accept and follow the teachings of the Fathers of Eclectic Medicine: Beach, Morrow and their fellow-laborers, as the same have been enlarged and improved by subsequent discoveries. Our peculiar designation is appropriate because American Medical Reform is based on *Eclecticism* in every department. We have advanced and elevated the standard of practice, by establishing a more humane and scientific method of treating the sick, discarding dangerous and noxious agents and providing efficient and safer substitutes for them. A great and comprehensive system has thus been established on the basis of a wide and enlightened experience. The credit is due to Eclectics for the discovery, proving and adopting of many new and important remedies, chiefly from the indigenous medicinal plants of this country, and for the application of successful scientific methods of extracting their active principles, thus rendering the agents equally efficient and more acceptable. The ablest physicians of Europe import and prescribe these medicines, giving honorable acknowledgment for them to the American Eclectics.

No medicinal agent or course of treatment should be employed which impairs the vital power. The remedies which are safest and act most closely in accordance with physiological law, should be preferred. The province of the physician is to be the minister and auxiliary of nature, seeking to aid the physical system to relieve itself from morbid conditions and recover the normal performance of its functions. This is the head and front of whatever "irregular-

ity and lack of scientific qualifications," have been imputed to us. We believe the proposition that one disease is cured by producing another, to be unsound in principle and opposed to correct practice of the healing art. The fancied necessity for the use of noxious drugs is a delusion. The terrible consequences which have been observed and acknowledged by distinguished medical teachers and practitioners is a sufficient refutation. All necessary purposes can be more surely effected, in our present state of knowledge, imperfect as it may be, by remedies which are at once more harmless and more efficacious.

We can assure the students of this college of as good opportunities for thorough and accurate instruction as can be obtained at any similar institution in the United States. No medical college has a larger percentage of its graduates in successful and reputable practice. Our curriculum and other requirements are not less rigid and exact. We endeavor to induce thinking and study, instead of cramming as a substitute; for we regard a collegiate course as the *beginning*, rather than the goal and climax of the student's career. It is the province of instructors to aid them in reading and mastering their books rather than giving quotations of what ought to be in them. Certainly the Eclectic School is no place of refuge for individuals too illiterate to be received elsewhere; and physicians, of all men, should be scholarly in other departments of knowledge. *Esse quam videri.*

REQUISITES FOR GRADUATION.

Candidates for the degree of Doctor of Medicine must present satisfactory evidence that they have attained the age of twenty-one years, and are of good moral character; they must have a good English common school education, and have studied medicine three years with some respectable practitioner, and have attended at least two full Courses of Lectures in some legally incorporated College; the last of which shall have been attended in this College; or they must have been engaged in a constant and reputable practice of medicine for four years, and have attended one full Course of Lectures; and they must have dissected in this College.

PROFESSORS.

ROBERT S. NEWTON, M. D., Operative Surgery and Clinical Medicine.
JOSEPH R. BUCHANAN, M. D., Physiological Institutes of Medicine.
HERMAN BOSKOWITZ, M. D., Institutes of Homœopathy.
JAMES M. COMINS, M. D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
SAMUEL E. MORTIMORE, M. D., Anatomy and Minor Surgery.
ALEXANDER WILDER, M. D., Physiology and Psychological Medicine.
WILLIAM ARCHER, M. D., Toxicology and Medical Jurisprudence.
WILLIAM H. WEABER, Ph. D., M. D., Chemistry and Pharmacy.
——————— ——— Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
GEORGE W. BOSKOWITZ, Ph. B., Assistant on Chemistry.
MARK NIVISON, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy, and Adjunct Professor of Physiology.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

Fees.—Fees for a Full Course of Lectures, $100; Matriculation Fee, $5; Demonstrator's Fee, $10; Graduation Fee, $30; Hospital Tickets, $3; for Certificate of Scholarship, for which the holder may attend two or more Courses of Lectures, or until graduation, to be paid in advance, $150; for Certificate of Scholarship, entitling the holder to keep a Student in the College for ten years, $500; Certificate of Scholarship, entitling the holder to keep a Student in the College perpetually, $1,000. Ladies, as usual, have full access to all the facilities of instruction. No private classes with special pay by members of the Faculty. Hence our charges for tuition are actually lower than in other institutions that advertise smaller fees.

The executive officers of each Eclectic State Medical Society are authorized to select a beneficiary student, who may attend lectures at the Eclectic Medical College free of charge for tuition till graduation.

TEXT-BOOKS.

Students should be particular to provide themselves with the best text-books; giving the preference whenever practicable to Eclectic authors, avoiding all quasi-Scientific publications, that have been "made to sell."

Anatomy—Gray, Wilson. Surgery—Syme by Newton, Hill. Theory and Practice of Medicine—Robert S. Newton, J. Hughes Bennett. Materia Medica—Coe, Paine, American Dispensatory. Physiology—J. Hughes Bennett, Flint, Dalton, Draper, Carpenter. Obstetrics—King. Diseases of Children—Newton and Powell. Chemistry—Gregory by Sanders, Bloxam, Fownes, Cooke, Draper, Bowman, Miller. Medical Jurisprudence—Taylor, Beck.

Any further information may be obtained by addressing ROBERT S. NEWTON, M. D., President of the Faculty, 137 West 47th Street, New York City.

STUDENTS.

Matriculants of Winter Session, 1874–'5.

NAMES.	PRECEPTORS.	RESIDENCE.
Best, Christopher S.	Dr. John D. Wheeler,	New York.
Blake, Charles E.	Drs. Gray & Weeks,	"
Blankman, M. A.	Practitioner,	"
Boskowitz, George.	Dr. Herman Boskowitz,	"
Brandreth, Benjamin, M. D.	Practitioner,	"
Briggs, James E.	"	"
Burris, John E.	"	"
Bell, Mrs. L.	Dr. Vincent Zolnowiski,	"
Bone, Lewis H., M. D.	Practitioner,	"
Cregar, Samuel.	"	"
Dart, Gilbert.	Dr. R. Hubbell,	"
Davidson, Sigismund.	Practitioner,	"
Downing, Miss Catharine A.	Dr. Lucy W. Harrison,	"
DeMoor, Charles.	Practitioner,	"
Fay, Thomas G.	Dr. R. S. Newton,	"
Filkins, Morgan L.	Practitioner,	"
Filkins, W. L.	"	"
Fishblatt, Edward, M. D.	"	"
Foote, E. B., Jr.	Dr. E. B. Foote,	"
Gahrar, Robert.	Practitioner,	"
Galt, Robert S.	"	"
Greenleaf, C. T.	"	"
Hagerman, James L.	Dr. John S. Linsley,	"
Harrison, Lucy W.	Practitioner,	"
Howe, M. G.	Eclectic Medical College,	"
Hubbell, Hiram P.	Dr. R. Hubbell,	"
Hamilton, Robert, M.D.	Practitioner,	"
Kilmer, Thomas J.	"	"
Krieger, Gustave L.	Dr. Luis Drescher,	"
Jungman, Leopold.	Practitioner,	"
Larew, Charles.	"	"
Lawyer, Valentine M.	"	"
Lillienschiold, H. Gustave.	Drs. Day & Ashwell,	"
Liston, Robert.	Practitioner,	"
Lozier, Clemence S., M. D.	"	"
Lewis, Albert.	"	"
Millington, Wm. F.	Dr. R. E. Kunze,	"
McGauran, George D.	Dr. A. Jackson,	Quebec.
Mattocks, James E.	Practitioner,	New York.
Nagle, Charles.	"	"

NAMES.	PRECEPTORS.	RESIDENCE.
Newton, Robert S., Jr.	Dr. Robert S. Newton,	New York.
Nims, William W.	Practitioner,	"
Nivison, Miss A. T.	Practitioner,	"
Newby, George, M. D.	"	"
Roesch, John A.	"	"
Santon, Egbert.	Dr. L. H. Bone,	"
Savage, M. M.	Practitioner,	New Jersey.
Schiefferdecker, Charles C.	"	New York.
Soper, Oliver.	Eclectic Medical College,	New Jersey.
Spaulding, David L.	Practitioner,	New York.
Stokam, John D.	"	"
Valentine, Charles H.	"	"
Van Namee, J. W.	"	"
Van Kirk, Mrs. H. P.	"	"
Weaber, Wm. H.	"	"
White, Russell J.	"	"
Wright, Frank N.	Dr. N. B. Wright,	"
Weber, Theophilus.	Dr. J. Von Meyer,	"
Zolnowski, Vincent.	Practitioner,	"

Matriculants of Spring Session, 1875.

NAMES.	PRECEPTORS.	RESIDENCE.
Althelain, Elise, M. D.	Practitioner,	New York.
Amieva, José D.	Dr. Robert S. Newton,	"
Adams, Elizabeth, M. D.	Practitioner,	"
Beatty, George M.	"	New Jersey.
Boskowitz, George W.	Dr. Herman Boskowitz,	New York.
Briggs, James E., M. D.	Practitioner,	"
Bruce, Hiram M.	Dr. O. F. Lund,	New Jersey.
Burris, James E.	Practitioner,	New York.
Beldin, Charles K.	Eclectic Medical College,	"
Beldin, Mrs. Charles A.	" " "	"
Brandreth, Geo. A.	Practitioner,	"
Brandreth, Benj., M. D.	"	"
Bryan, James.	"	"
Clark, Sterry G.	Dr. H. Boskowitz,	"
Downing, Miss Catharine A.	Dr. Lucy W. Harrison,	"
Deichman, Frederick.	Dr. L. Jungman,	"
Davison, Edward S.	Practitioner,	Connecticut.
Drescher, Luis, M.D.	"	New York.
Davidson, Sigismund.	"	"
Eastman, E. L.	"	"
Fishblatt, Edward, M. D.	"	New Jersey.

NAMES.	PRECEPTORS.	RESIDENCE.
Filkins, Morgan L.	Practitioner,	New York.
Filkins, Welcome L.	"	"
Filkins, Edwin V.	Dr. F. D. Crothers,	New York.
Fagan, John.	Practitioner,	"
Fassin, Charles H., M. D.	"	"
Gifford, Mary B.	"	"
Garcia, José Florencio.	Dr. Robert S. Newton,	"
Gifford, John Z.	Eclectic Medical College,	"
Gifford, Frank H.	" " "	"
Harrison, Lucy W., M. D.	Practitioner,	"
Haywood, Isabel.	"	Massachusetts.
Hinds, Mrs. Harriet C.	Dr. Simon P. Taft,	New Jersey.
Holton, Mrs. Adelaide T.	Dr. B. M. Wise,	New York.
Hooper, George W.	Practitioner,	"
Howd, Ellen M.	Dr. Mark Nivison,	"
Jones, Alfred F.	Practitioner,	"
Kriegar, Gustave L.	Dr. Luis Drescher,	"
Lozier, Clemence S., M. D.	Practitioner,	"
Lewis, Albert, M. D.	"	"
Lewandowski, Harry P.	"	"
Lukens, Joseph H.	"	Nevada.
McGauran, George D.	Dr. R. E. Kunze,	Canada.
McDonogh, David K.	Practitioner,	New York,
McLeish, John.	Dr. Robert S. Newton,	"
Newton, Robert S., Jr.	" " "	"
Newton, Edgar O.	Dr. Orin E. Newton,	Ohio.
Newell, Thomas H.	Eclectic Medical College,	New York.
Ovens, Charles E.	Practitioner,	"
Rock, James William.	"	"
Roqueta, Sebastian.	"	Cuba.
Scofield, Charles E.	"	New York.
Schiefferdecker, Mollie W.	Dr. Vincenzo Zolnowski,	"
Santon, Egbert.	Practitioner,	"
Stewart, William J.	Dr. Alexander Wilder,	"
Stephens, Philetus J.	Dr. Robert S. Newton,	"
Soper, William.	Practitioner,	New Jersey.
Taft, Mrs. Amanda W.	Dr. Simon P. Taft,	"
Wright, Frank N., M. D.	Practitioner,	New York.
Weber, Theophilus.	Dr. Jules Von Meyer,	"
Way, Miss Irene.	Dr. Alexander Wilder,	New Jersey.
Wright, James E., M. D.	Practitioner,	New York.
Wilcox, Theodore S.	Dr. C. S. Bateman,	"
Wemmel, Alexander.	Practitioner,	"
Winterburn, Charles.	"	"
Winterburn, George W.	Dr. Jacob Beakley,	"
Westcott, Joseph H.	Practitioner,	Massachusetts.

Graduates of Winter Class, of 1874–'5.

Briggs, James E., New York,
Galt, Robert S., New York,
Kilmer, Thomas J., New York,
Lillienschiold, H. Gustav, New York,
Larew, Charles A. M., New York,
Lawyer, Valentine M., New York,
Liston, Robert, New York,
Nagle, Charles, New York,
Nims, William W., New York,
Roesch, John A., New York,
Spaulding, David L., New York,
Weaber, Wm. H., Ph. D., N. Y.
Wright, Frank N., New York,
Zolnowski, Vincenzo, New York.

Ad Eundem.

Newby, George, W., M.D., New York, Bone, Louis H., M.D., New York,
Jungman, Leopold, M.D., New York, Brandreth, Benj., M.D., New York,
Lozier, Clemence S., M. D., New York.

Honorary.

White J. Russell, New York, Blankman, Mitchell A., New York.

Graduates of Spring Class of 1875.

Bruce, Hiram M., New York,
Filkins, Morgan L. "
Filkins, Welcome L. "
Fishblatt, Edward, New Jersey,
Hayward, Isabel, Mass.
Holton, Mrs. Adelaide T., New York,
Jones, Alfred,
McGauran, George D., Quebec,
McDonogh, David K., New York,
McLeish, John, "
Ovens, Charles E. "
Stephens, Philetus J. "
Wilcox, Theodore S. "
Winterburn, Charles, "
Winterburn, George W., New York.

Ad Eundem.

Adams, Elizabeth S., M. D., New York, Drescher, Luis, M. D. New York.

Honorary.

Kopeschney, Ottocas E., New Jersey. Lukens, Joseph H., Nevada.
Wescott, Joseph H., Massachusetts.

RECAPITULATION.

MATRICULANTS.—Winter Session, 59; Spring Session, 68—Total 127.
GRADUATES.—Winter Session, 21; Spring Session, 20—Total, 41.

The address of W. H. CHRISTOPHER, M. D., the author of *Gelseminum Sempervirens*, on page 182, is Reynolds, Georgia.

THE MEDICAL ECLECTIC.

ALEXANDER WILDER, M.D., ROBERT S. NEWTON, M.D.,
EDITORS.

VOL. II.] NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 15TH, 1875. [No. 6.

Through life we're found strewing, again and again,
The sunshine of pleasure, or chill blast of pain;
We either make cheerful our fellows each day,
Or scatter some discord to darken the way.
—T. R. THOMPSON.

RETROSPECT.

The second volume of THE MEDICAL ECLECTIC closes with the present number. The two years have been characterized by stubborn effort, much of it like the navigating of a vessel in a storm. It was necessary to establish this publication, at that time, to give a distinct utterance to the doctrines which all genuine Eclectic physicians believe and cherish. Certainly the labor was none of our seeking, nor the post one which we had the ambition to fill. Having a taste for literature and science, a deep-seated love of quiet, and an aversion to the field of angry partisanship, whether political, religious or medical, we would have chosen a different sphere of labor. But the work to be done seemed to require us, even as if it was lawful, to use compulsion. It promised little honor, as men count honor; less remuneration, and an abundance of calumny and disagreeable experiences. We have not been disappointed—we received our full share of these. But no man has the right to shirk labor, or responsibility, simply because of the apprehension that it will not be agreeable. His part must be performed, as it is assigned to him, with cheerfulness and fidelity.

The Eclectic Medical College of the City of New York, of which this journal is the exponent, has been the fruit of our effort. We have been with it in all its perplexities. We regard its prosperity as essential to the perpetuation of the Eclectic School of Medicine. Its management has been in accordance with that idea. While

we are grateful—more grateful than any language of ours can express—for the aid and encouragement which have been generously bestowed; we have given, in return, what cost us more than we have received; so that our patrons, our friends, and we ourselves, have equal right to rejoice, as we have labored together.

Simultaneously with the incorporation of the College, a charter was conferred by the Legislature upon the Eclectic Medical Society of the State of New York. Only those active in the matter know how much difficulty was encountered. The ground was contested inch by inch, from the day that the Hon. George A. Brandreth introduced the bill into the Assembly till it received the signature of Governor Fenton in the Executive Chamber. From that time Eclectic Medicine has made a steady advance in the State. The Society and College began a corporate existence together, and each, in its own sphere, has rendered a service to medical reform that cannot be overvalued.

No part of the history of our institution has been more memorable than that of the past two years. We cast no reflection in regard to previous events, the men who worked faithfully with us deserve honorable acknowledgment. But a turning-point came; and it is doubly gratifying to be able to state that whatever improvement has taken place in our circumstances, was because our steadfast assertion of our principles, in the pages of this journal, proved our best recommendation. Friends were attracted to us because we spoke the truth.

The State Society has just held its annual meeting—one of the most useful and beneficial that has been had since its organization. The younger men coming to the front are acquitting themselves nobly. The foothold which Eclectic medicine has obtained in this State will be retained. But the veterans are departing to their reward, leaving a fragrant memory behind them.

The Fourteenth Term of the College has began, and with it we begin a brighter career. We are in our own College Building, on our own ground, and the class that we shall next graduate will consist of thorough students, whose future influence will tell powerfully for the Eclectic cause.

The Medical Eclectic will continue. We invite friendly cooperation; we tender the right hand to all having like purposes and aspirations. Our labors for Eclectic Medicine have not been in vain, and we are sanguine for the future.

MAL-PRACTICE.

BY WILLIAM ARCHER, M. D.

By request, I examined a child which was about eighteen months old, and who had been treated by a New York practitioner for an umbilical, and also a double inguinal hernia. Perceiving no indications of rupture, I removed both the trusses and gave orders for their discontinuance.

The facts in the case were these: The funis umbilicus was somewhat larger than usual, presenting protrusion, and was probably congenital; aud instead of a double inguinal hernia, the protuberances were merely the testes which had not descended to the scrotum. The trusses being removed, one of the testes soon descended spontaneously, and the other, by manipulation, very soon took a normal position with its mate.

The child, whose countenance was deathly, an indication of distress, probably in consequence of the pressure on the testes, became lively and healthy, and the family were convinced, as well they might, that the child had been mal-treated by one who should have known better, or else abandon his profession.

A continuation of such harsh treatment might have slowly produced premature death, and the practitioner would have been guiltless in the esteem of others, if subsequent facts, as stated, had not been revealed. Such a death, if it had been accelerated by inflammation and gangrene, should have had a *post mortem* examination, and competent witnesses and jurists to decide, as friends of abused humanity, and enemies to an uneducated and reckless practice.—*October*, 1875.

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SINGULAR TUMOR IN A NEW BORN CHILD.

A Case in Practice.

BY MRS. ISABEL P. HAYWOOD, M.D.

On the 28th of May, 1875, I was called to attend a case of child-birth. The patient gave birth that night to a child weighing about six pounds. Upon beholding it I beheld immediately a tumor about the size of a hen's egg, at the third lumbar vertebra. Examining into the matter more closely, there was what appeared

to be a spinous process extending into the tumor about two-thirds of an inch. Apprehensive that the child could not survive till morning, I did nothing for the tumor. Findng, however, at my visit the next day, that it was not only living, but possessed a good endowment of vitality, I proceeded to treat the case as follows:

A narrow band was prepared, composed of several folds of linen, and placed around the pedicle, so as to keep the base in position. I then devised a sort of cap, which was made of strong linen, and fixed in a bandage. This cap was placed over the tumor, and held in position by passing the bandage around the body of the child. In this manner I succeeded in affecting a complete support. The band at the base prevented the tumor from falling to either side, and the cap brought an equal pressure to bear upon the apex.

I must acknowledge that I did not expect any brilliant result; but, nevertheless, to my great surprise and gratification, the tumor began to diminish in size. My little patient increased in size and strength, and when I last saw it, which was in the latter part of July, it was doing well. At that time the parents left the city. A letter from the father, received several weeks ago, says: "The baby is growing finely; tumor constantly decreasing in size."

I ought, perhaps, to add, that I gave the child "constitutional treatment" with a view to overcome, so far as might be, the scrofulous taint that it had inherited from the parents.

Lynn, Mass., Sept. 20, 1875.

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Poisons and their Use by Professed Reformers.

At the late meeting of the Physio-Medical Association of Indiana, the subject of "poisons" being under discussion, Dr. S. E. Carey remarked that medical authors differed in their definitions. "One which might be termed a legal definition, was as follows: 'Poisons are those substances which, when taken internally or applied to the surface, will destroy life without acting in a purely mechanical manner.' Another definition of nearly similar import, *leaves out the external application.*" This is an important matter; one that should never be overlooked. Eclectics, who in former times have discarded the continual use of Mercury, have nevertheless applied mercurial ointment to the surface, and salivated their patients. Also some Physio-Medicalists have used Citrine ointment, overlooking the important fact that poisons, when applied to the surface, will very frequently be absorbed, and produce their characteristic effects on the system.

The Review.

The State Society.

The annual meeting of the Eclectic Medical Society of the State of New York, at Albany, in October, was interesting and profitable, fully realizing our predictions of a year ago. The proceedings were characterised by a general desire for harmony and professional advancement; scarcely a measure was adopted which did not receive a unanimous vote. The Eclectic standard was maintained in position, where the fathers of the Eclectic school had placed it. The platform of the Society, when read, was applauded, in its discarding of the employment of mercury, arsenic, antimony and lead, the drugs long since cast out by reformed physicians, to dogs, swine and carrion birds.

Emphatically, the love of peace was displayed on every hand. The purpose was general, to permit no more the fomenting of strife and dissensions. All questions were the amicable differences of friends. The warfare against Eclectics in this State, is only carried on outside of the State. But the quarrelling propensity, we repeat, is a grovelling one, which neither characterises the lover of science, nor the man who really desires to benefit mankind. Hence, we have never begun or promoted a controversy. Our cause is just—our principles are correct—our purpose is the well-being of those with whom we have to do; and so far as we have been able to interrogate as our motives, they are unselfish. We have good reason to believe that this is characteristic of the ruling sentiment of our State Society. So long as this is the case, the Society will prosper and extend its influence.

The revised constitution is somewhat of a novelty in the history of such organizations; but it works well. First of all, it brought all the dues into the treasury. It assured a wholesome discipline in auxiliary organizations, and at the same time relieved the secretary of his most troublesome labor. A close relation to the parent society and its branches is secured, by which is produced an efficient co-operation.

This was manifest, especially in the eighth volume of *Transactions*. The book is larger than the preceding volume, and at the same time more practical and instructive. The editor has discharged his duties admirably, and the book has not its superior on the Western Continent. As an exponent of medical progress tn this state, it is invaluable.

If it had contained a catalogue of members of auxiliary societies, we would have had a *Medical Register* of our own, ample for all useful purposes. It is the duty of secretaries of the different societies, to furnish this. In no other way can the State Secretary know that the auxiliary organizations are honest in financial matters, and they are abundantly compensated in turn by the publication.

An agreeable episode diversified the proceedings. The venerable E. J. Mattocks, of Troy, was present and renewed his membership. He was the man who, in June, 1844, brought into the Assembly chamber, and unrolled in the broad aisle, the petition, one hundred and fifty feet long, of citizens of New

York, comprising a large part, if not a majority of the legal voters, asking for the repeal of all laws imposing restrictions upon the practice of medicine. From that blow upon the heart-pit Old Physic never recovered, and never will till free government shall perish in our state. Dr. Mattocks addressed the Society, announcing that he had learned medicine from Dr. Beach, and setting forth what had since been accomplished, forgetting himself in the subject. The veteran, hoary with years, was evidently "as good as new." Other members of the olden time were present, whom it did one good to look upon—"their eyes not dim, nor their natural force abated." God make their years set lightly upon them.

We begin a new year under brightened skies. Our hearts are full of hope and confidence. We are proud of our state, and of her Eclectic physicians. Here began the Eclectic movement; here, with all our shortcomings, it has been maintained against fearful odds, with no lowering of the standard. Let us go on as we have begun, the future is as promising.

The Opening of the New College Building.

The opening exercises of the fourteenth academical term of the Eclectic Medical College of the City of New York, took place in the college building, on Tuesday evening, the 5th of October. The rooms were thronged by a dense crowd of students, friends and sympathisers. At eight o'clock, the chair was taken by the President, and the Rev. Mr. Stryker offered prayer. A piano from Mr. Chickering had been furnished.

The President then announced in few words, the occasion of the evening, and welcomed all present, students, officers and friends. The college, he stated, represented Eclectic Medicine in the metropolitan city of the American Continent, and its teachings were in strict accordance with the avowed doctrine of that school. Its office was to disseminate the knowledge of medical science, and especially to nationalize the Eclectic practice. It had passed ten years of corporate existence, and begun its second decennary under auspices more glorious than at any former period in its history. Those present were welcome as partakers in our joy. Eclectic Medicine began as a distinct school of practice, in the city of New York; and from this point it did, and will, derive its inspiration, by which it will diffuse itself, and occupy the hemisphere.

Rev. J. H. Lightburn, of New York city, delivered an address, congratulating the College, its faculty and friends, for its prosperity and zeal in the inculcating of an improved medical practice. He had always regarded the clerical and medical professions as very closely allied, and rejoiced at the opportunity to signify his appreciation of the relationship.

After music by Mrs. Charlotte Hutchings Winterburn and Mrs. Gertrude Frankau Hess, which was received with an *encore*, the Rev. Dr. J. S. Willis, of New York city, was introduced. His address was too full of sparkling, like water dancing over cascades, to be described. He paid his respects to the college and its officials, and offered his congratulations; the horoscope, he said, was flattering. He concluded with an eulogy of the reformed practice; liking physicians, he said, probably because he had little occasion for them professionally. He rejoiced when they prospered; although he knew of no very wealthy

Eclectics. They use plain speech, with little technical language. He felt that they and the clergy had much in common; both endeavored to benefit their fellows. He then paid an expressive compliment to the legal fraternity.

Mrs. Winterburn then sang, "*Wanted a Governess;*" the song specifying the accomplishments, physical science, Latin, French, German, Italian, dancing, cosmography, etc., for five pounds a quarter. This pleased the audience so well, that she was again called for, and gave—"Home, Sweet Home."

The President expressed himself renewed in courage, now that the accomplished magician had given the horoscope. He knew his theurgical endowments. Then remarking that if he knew much about Free Masonry, he would say a little about the architecture of the Eclectic College; he would confess that as it was, he felt very much like king Solomon dedicating the temple. But he would introduce to the audience a man better known, who could speak from a deep chest, words more impressive than his own—for eloquence was largely a physiological gift, and was made effective by coming from men of huge circumference. The gentleman was not only eloquent, but was a pioneer in this College; if he was not the *sine que non*, as the speaker regarded him, he was certainly *magna quorum pars fui*. For what was now witnessed for the entertainment of the evening, for the perfection of the College arrangements, and indeed for the existence of the institution, they were principally indebted to him. That gentleman was Dr. Robert S. Newton.

Dr. Newton briefly recapitulated the history of the College. He had never been ashamed of the old place; when he was in poor circumstances he accepted them. Then glancing back to the period when Prof. T. V. Morrow, and his associates in Cincinnati, lectured all winter to a single student, yet a few years afterward he had in a single year instructed two hundred and three hundred and twenty. He recited the analogous career of the New York College. He related an interview, when a gentleman to him personally unknown, visited him, and upon inquiring his name, remarked that he had watched the career of the Eclectic Medical College for years, in its trials and perplexities, and approved its doctrines and action. In a moment he presented two certificates entitling the College to the receipt of $5000. Nor did he stop at that—visiting this building, he immediately secured it by the payment of the necessary amount. That man was Dr. Benjamin Brandreth.

At this moment, at the call of the audience, Dr. Brandreth stepped upon the platform and was greeted with an enthusiastic round of applause.

"Ladies and gentlemen," he said, "what little I have done, is not so much as has been given by those around me. It is not to me, but that God who is over us, that you should be thankful; He gave, I was but the avenue."

As he left the platform, Dr. Newton stated that in closing the contract, finding that an advantageous disposition might be made, the Hon. George A. Brandreth undertook it at his own accord, and at an expense to him of several thousand dollars more.

Mr. Brandreth was accordingly introduced, and warmly applauded, to which he made a suitable acknowledgment.

Other gentlemen, remarked Dr. Newton, had added their contributions and pledges, so that the building had been put in order for the purposes for which it was designed; and the largest class had already offered that had appeared at

the beginning of a term. Four years ago, the property had been sold for $40,000, and now it was assured to the Eclectic Medical College for all coming time. The men who had begun declared that they would see the matter through to the end. Here now, are the head-quarters of Eclectics; here we will see and greet our friends. Those who have been associated with us in former times, will now exult and rejoice at our present hopeful prospects.

After music again, the president returned thanks to them and to the audience for being present, and their testified good will. A new era has dawned, a new departure has been taken. It was our purpose to deserve, as well as to enjoy the favor which had been extended to us. The sessions of the College are now open; we hoped to greet them there, and on future occasions, no less gratifying and impressive than this.

The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Willis.

The rooms were thrown open on the four floors, and the company remained for an hour viewing and admiring the facilities afforded. None appeared more gratified than the generous patrons, and the numerous students in attendance.

Death of John Hughes Bennett.

It becomes our duty to chronicle the decease of Dr. John Hughes Bennett, late Professor of the Institutes of Medicine and Clinical Medicine, at the University of Edinburgh, which occurred at Norwich, England, on the 25th of September. Doctor Bennett stood so far in the foreground of the profession that Reformed practitioners have been, more or less, in the habit of considering him as one of their own number. Whether, however, he sympathized at all with our brethren, the Eclectics of Great Britain, we have no positive information; certainly he lived and died in the fellowship of the Old School, and adhered to some of their practices which the Eclectics have discarded. But he rendered invaluable service to medical science, and much that he built belonged to the fabric of Eclectic Medicine.

His knowledge of physiology and pathology transcended that possessed by his cotemporaries; he even anticipated Virchow and corrected many mistakes of that author. His contributions to pathological literature were of equal importance. Many of the discoveries made by Eclectics on this side of the water, he formulated into scientific propositions, placing them on ground that could not be questioned. He first employed the microscope in diagnosis, and taught that inflammation was a process of abnormal nutrition. Adopting the idea of the Reformed School of the United States, he set forth that disease is no new or foreign thing, but a series of altered states, so that the laws which regulate the condition of normal products also controls the development of morbid products; thus uniting physiology and pathology as one science. His discovery of leucocythæma, in 1846, was first disputed by Virchow, and afterwards claimed as his own.

Rejecting the maxim of that author: "*omnis cellula e cellula*"—every cell is from a cell—he set forth that the cells in the body are dependent upon the existence of a molecular blastema; and that the vitality of these minute structural elements was inherent. The inference from this is that whatever

morbid changes they originate are extra-vascular; and, therefore, that blood-letting and other remedies, once so popular, are worse than useless.

In his treatise on "Cancer and Cancroid Growths," he propounded substantially the theory first evolved by Dr. R. S. Newton, in 1846, that their origin was local and not constitutional. "When an exudation," he asserted, "instead of undergoing vital transformations, passes into cells and fibres, the former increasing endogenously, it is called *cancer*. If hard and principally formed of fibres from associated morbid growth, it is called *scirrhus;* if soft, often yielding a milky juice on pressure, it is *encephaloma;* if having a fibrous base, this is so arranged as to form areolæ or loculi, containing a gelatinous gum or glue-like matter, then it is called *colloid cancer.*"

Bernard and his disciples had taught that glucogen, a substance secreted by the liver, which physically and chemically resembled hydrated starch, was converted into sugar the moment it came into contact with the blood of the hepatic veins. Dr. Bennett followed Pavy, who demonstrated that hepatic sugar was a *post mortem* product, and did not exist in the liver or heart during life.

He also enriched the science of Medical Jurisprudence, by showing that the *corpus luteum* in the ovary of the female did not afford, as has been supposed, conclusive proof that pregnancy had occurred. As fecundation never takes place in the ovary, the phenomena exhibited there are very similar in the pregnant and unimpregnated.

But Eclectics will regard, perhaps, with most interest, the demonstration by Dr. Bennett that mercury, in its various forms, does not act on the liver, or increase the flow of bile. Resolute in his purpose, he procured, in 1866, the appointment by the British Medical Association, of a committee to investigate the whole subject of reputed chologogues. He was appointed the convener. The enquiry occupied two years and the results were published in 1869. "It was conclusively proved that on no occasion whatever did mercury increase the biliary secretion," or influence it at all, except that on purgation or impairment of health being produced, the secretion was diminished. Podophylline was also tried in the same manner, and found to diminish the solid constituents of the bile, and the fluid also, when it occasioned purgation. Taraxacum was inert. Exercise always for a time increased the flow into the duodenum. Purgation, however produced, invariably diminished the amount of the biliary secretion. Thus the Reformed physicians of America were abundantly vindicated in their total discarding of the drug mercury, as well as of blood-letting; whilst at the same time, they stand corrected in the matter of using cathartic medicines. In regard to the use of medicines, Dr. Bennett was very sparing. He sought to remedy the functions of nutrition, relieve pain, and promote every effort of the organism to correct morbid and abnormal conditions. But he gave little encouragement to active or heroic medicating. It must be acknowledged that he was very successful.

John Hughes Bennett was born in London in 1812. In 1829 he was articled with Mr. W. Sedgwick, a surgeon, but the arrangement was soon dissolved and he resolved to promote his studies at Edinburgh. After graduating he repaired to Paris in 1837, and for two years studied clinical medicine and the use of the microscope. He also founded the Parisian Medical Society, of which he was the first president. In 1843 he was appointed pathalogist to the Royal Infirmary

of Edinburgh, and in 1848 became Professor of the Institutes of Medicine in the University.

His career was charcterized by unswerving loyalty to the dignity of his art. He loved knowledge and heartily detested pretentious ignorance. He never degraded his profession into a mere matter of money making; nor was he willing to compromise a conviction for the sake of popularity. He lacked, however, in candor; whoever opposed his views was treated as a personal enemy. He was outspoken, carrying his freedom of speech to a point that was inconsistent with the courtesy which is due between man and man. In short, he was overbearing and aggressive to extremes. Indebted as the world is to him, we regret this spot on the face of the sun.

In 1865 he was compelled by a disorder of the throat to withdraw from lecturing. He, however, recovered, but four years ago his health was found to be seriously impaired, and in 1874 he, with great reluctance, gave up his professorship. In August last he received the degree of LL.D. from the University, after which he repaired to Norwich to undergo lithotomy at the hands of Dr. Cadge. This was performed on the 17th of September; but the shock proved fatal eight days afterward.

Annual Meeting of the Eclectic Medical Society of the State of New York.

The Annual Meeting of the Eclectic Medical Society of this State was held, pursuant to adjournment, in Albany, beginning October 20th, 1875, at 10 A. M. The following officers were in attendance: President, Harmon Pease, M. D., of Schenectady; Vice President, Thomas L. Harris, M. D., of Cazenovia; Recording Secretary, J. Edwin Danelson, M. D., of New York City; Corresponding Secretary, Charles Lloyd, M. D., of Gloversville; Treasurer, C. T. Greenleaf, of Brewerton; and the Board of Censors. The Society was called to order by President Pease, and the session was opened with prayer by Dr. S. J. Birch, of Albany. The roll of members was called, and a quorum ascertained to be present, after which the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The names of various candidates for permanent membership were proposed from auxilliary societies and referred to the Board of Censors.

Treasurer's Report. Dr. C. T. Greenleaf, Treasurer, presented his annual report, showing that the receipts during the year were $976.42, and the disbursements for the same period $701.42. leaving a balance on hand of $275. The report was referred to the Finance Committee for examination and afterward approved.

Dr. Wilder, from the Board of Censors, reported that five societies had placed themselves on record with the Secretary: New York City, Eastern, Southern Tier, Genesee, and Southern New York. Subsequently other delinquent organizations made good their deficiencies; and all found right on the books of the Society were permitted to have representation at the meeting. Candidates for permanent membership, who had been duly nominated by the auxiliary society, of New York, Northern District, Albany, Black River District, Genesee Valley, Central New York, Susquehanna Valley, etc., were recommended by the Board

of Censors, and elected by ballot. The Secretary presented the following papers by title: "Transactions of Eclectic Medical Society for Genesee Valley District," June 8, 1875; "Salicylic Acid," by J. D. V. Coon, of Nunda; "Tumors in the Brain," by Orin Davis, of Attica; "Tænia Solium," by E. Hungerford; "Diseases of the Skin," by C. Spiegel, of Utica; "Transactions of Oswego County Eclectic Medical Society," June 1, 1875; "Annual Address," by J. Watson, of Fulton; "Transactions of Eclectic Medical Society of Black River District," July 13, 1875; "Transactions of Eclectic Medical Society of Southern Tier," May 4, July 9, and September 8, 1875; "Annual Address," by C. A. James, of Horseheads; "Transactions of Eclectic Medical Society of Sullivan County," July 14, 1875; "Transactions of Eclectic Medical Society of Hudson River District," July 13, 1875; "Circulation of the Blood," by A. R. Tiel, of Newburgh; "Transactions of Eclectic Medical Society of Schoharie District," June 23 and 24, 1875; "Scarlatina," by J. Nellis; "The Aged and their infirmities," by D. L. Spaulding, of Summit; "Transactions of Saratoga District Society," June 16 and September 7, 1875; "Constitution, By-Laws and Transactions of Eastern District Society," September 22, 1875; "Spermatorrhœa," by E. B. Foote, M. D.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Secretary read the report from the Committee in relation to the Memorial Volume. The Committee was continued. The report was then submitted in regard to a building for the State Society, and a resolution adopted to accept the offer of the Eclectic Medical College of the City of New York, to establish the headquarters of the Society, and the office of the Secretary, in the College Building, No. 1 Livingston Place. The Annual Report of the Secretary was read, giving a *resume* of the doings of the Society, Board of Directors, and Executive Officers, during the year. It stated that Gov. Tilden had assured them that, in his medical appointments, he would give Eclectic physicians equal consideration with practitioners of the Old School. Dr. Wilder moved that a copy of the Transactions be presented to every Eclectic College, Journal and Society in affiliation and sympathy with this Society, and to ten public libraries, at the discretion of the Secretary,—carried. On motion of Dr. Danelson, this resolution was adopted: That all essays and papers read before the Society become the property of the Society as soon as submitted. It was also ordered: The names of all delinquents in arrears for three years be dropped from the rolls, unless they pay at the time of or before the publication of the next transactions. The Secretary moved that the librarian have power to select a room for the volumes of the library in the New York Medical College Building,—carried. The county of Ontario was added to the jurisdiction of the Genesee Valley Society, Yates to the Southern Tier, and Seneca to the Central. After the election of permanent members, Dr. Wilder reported the name of Dr. Simon P. Taft, of Newark, N. J., for honorary membership, who was thereupon duly elected. Dr. Wilder also nominated Dr. —— Stoddard, of Illinois, for honorary membership; Dr. B. J. Stow seconded the nomination, which was carried by acclamation. Dr. R. S. Newton then nominated Dr. Henry Wohlgemuth, of Springfield, Illinois, who was also elected. Dr. R. E. Kunze, of New York, read an interesting paper on "New Remedies." Referred to the publishing committee. Dr. Stow, President of the National E. M. Association, pre-

sented a communication from Avoca, Iowa, relative to a report to the Centennial. Dr. R. S. Newton stated that a very elaborate collection of American plants was being prepared to be sent to the Centennial. He moved that the Secretary be authorized to prepare a full set of the proceedings of the Eclectic Medical Society of the State of New York, and have them properly bound and sent to the Centennial,—carried. Dr. Wilder moved that a set of the transactions of the Society be also sent to the Congressional Library at Washington,—carried. Dr. Wilder called the attention of the Society to the fact that Dr. E. J. Mattocks had returned to this State, and stated that Dr. Mattocks was one of the organizers of the Society: and that in 1844, when it was, by unconstitutional statutes, declared unlawful for a Reformed Physician to collect a fee for his services, the doctor had procured a petition to the Legislature, 153 feet long, which had the effect of overthrowing the oppressive laws then in force. He moved that the doctor be elected an honorary member of the State Society. Dr. R. S. Newton stated that this could not be done under the rules, but said that the objection could be overcome by reinstating the doctor in his former position as permanent member of the Society, and moved that that course be taken. The motion was carried unanimously with applause. Dr. Mattocks thanked the Society for the course that had been taken and spoke of his experience as an Eclectic physician. His remarks were listened to with marked attention, and at the conclusion he was warmly applauded. The Secretary presented the correspondence of the executive committee in relation to a controversy between two local societies, and the matter was referred to a special committee, consisting of Drs. Stow, Monck and Crandall.

EVENING SESSION.

The chair was taken at eight o'clock, by Dr. T. L. Harris, Vice-President. Dr. Pease was introduced and delivered the Annual Address. It recited the progress of Eclectic Medicine and Free Thought, the legal rights secured, the prestige of Eclectic physicians, and gave valuable suggestions for future action. Addresses were also made by Drs. Newton, Wilder and Young.

SECOND DAY.

The Society assembled at nine o'clock. The committee, appointed yesterday, in the matter of misunderstanding reported that no case had been made; the whole question relating to the right of Societies to receive members outside of their territorial jurisdiction—which question was not yet determined. The President announced the following Committee on Nominations: South-eastern District, Dr. Rose; New York District, Dr. Briggs; Albany District, Dr. M. L. Filkins; Saratoga District, Dr. Birch; Central New York Society, Dr. Frank; Genesee Valley Society, Dr. J. C. Durkin; Brooklyn Academy of Medicine, Dr. Smith; Troy Society, Dr. McCarty; Susquehanna Society, Dr. Chase; Black River Society, Dr. Owens. The President announced the following committee on "Pharmacopœia": Drs. R. S. Newton, Alex. Wilder, R. E. Kunzé, Thomas L. Harris, and W. H. Weaber. Dr. B. M. Genung, of Brewerton, offered a resolution to the effect substantially that the constitution be interpreted to read that the jurisdiction of auxilliary societies be paramount in respect to the reception of applications for admission to membership from persons rejected by other societies. The resolution gave rise to a lively discussion, during which a motion

was made, by Dr. Mattocks, to refer it to the Advisory Committee. This was amended so as to refer to the Executive Committee, and the motion as amended was adopted. A provision that in no cases hereafter, license by auxiliary societies be given for a term exceeding one year, the same to emanate from the State Society, with its seal properly attached. Dr. Stow offered a resolution fixing the Secretary's salary in future at the annual sum of $200,—adopted.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The Committee on nominations reported the following: President, Thomas L. Harris, M. D., of Cazenovia; Vice-President, Dennis E. Smith, M. D., of Brooklyn; Recording Secretary, J. Edwin Danelson, M. D., of New York City; Corresponding Secretary, G. C. Young, M. D., of Port Jervis; Treasurer, Alex. Wilder, M. D., of New York City. Board of Censors, A. Wilder, M. D., of the Eclectic Medical College; First Judicial District, W. H. Weaber, M. D., of New York City; Second, Wm. Jones, M. D., of Newburgh; Third, Thomas Robens, M. D., of Valatie; Fourth, J. W. Owens, M. D., of Lowville; Fifth, James A. Betts, M. D., of Pulaski; Sixth, R. P. Crandall, M. D., of Greene, Chenango County; Seventh, Joel C. Hurlburt, M. D., of Livonia, Livingston County; Eighth, M. Skinner, M. D., of Watkins, Schuyler County. The Officers and Censors were balloted for and elected.

The President announced a Building Committee to secure rooms for the Society in the Eclectic Medical College. The Secretary called attention to the recent deaths of Drs. Napoleon Palmer and John Stowe, and moved that a committee be appointed to draft resolutions of respect. The motion was carried. On motion, the Secretary was ordered to have five hundred copies of the annual report printed. Drs. Newton and S. J. Birch were, on motion, appointed a committee to escort President-elect Harris to the chair. Dr. Harris was then introduced by President Pease in a few brief remarks. President Harris returned thanks for the honor conferred, complimented the Society on the excellent work performed by them in the past, and asked the co-operation of the members in maintaining its high standard. Vice-President Smith was then introduced and returned thanks for his election. After the transaction of some further routine business, the Society adjourned *sine die*.

The Medical Code Against Printers.

The Code of Ethics of the American Medical Association and its satellites appears to be "sick nigh unto death." In most places it is heeded only when it must be. It is a rod for rich and established physicians to hold over the heads of the less favored of fortune, to crush their manhood, degrade their character, and prevent them from attaining emolument in the profession; but it is more or less disregarded, whenever men dare do it. We have been repeatedly invited, in our capacity of journalists to witness operations, where the ulterior purpose was to secure a report. We believe this to have been proper; it is a man's right to make himself known as capable of saving his fellow-beings; and he who yields it is a craven.

On the 5th of July last, the day when our people were celebrating the

99th Anniversary of American Independence, Dr. C. C. Tyrrell was expelled from membership by the Medical Society of Evansville, Indiana, for having published the following card:

"Dr. C. C. TYRRELL. 322½ Upper Second Street. Specialty—Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, Diseases and Weaknesses of the Sexual Organs, Rheumatism and other Chronic Diseases."

In his review of the accusations, Dr. Tyrrell pronounced his impending expulsion "the highest honor which the society could bestow. The regulation of the code deprives the physician of the only unexceptionable mode of seeking practice—unexceptionable, because affording no opportunity for intrigue or stealthy efforts to diminish any one's confidence in his physician—unexceptionable, because it exposed one's pretensions to the most rigid scrutiny by an entire community. It reduced the physician to the alternative of starvation or a resort to indirect methods for gaining practice—methods that offer unlimited opportunities for intriguing." It deprives the physician of the most efficient weapon against quackery, the free publication of truth.

The American Medical Association, from which the code emanated, itself violates it by suffering the publication of its proceedings in the public prints, thereby giving its members a most efficient advertisement—an advertisement for which alone it is notorious that much of its time is occupied. Dr. Tyrrell then went on to show that all the members of the Evansville Society "had done some plaguey trick or other." He had witnessed so many violations that he had supposed the Code to be obsolete in Evansville. The Vice-President sold patent medicines. Dr. Bray had been again and again in the papers in connection with cases, and furnished the intelligence to the press. Dr. Day had done the same thing. Dr. Irwin wrote blind prescriptions, using terms which he and the apothecary only understood. Dr. Magenniss advertised as a specialist. Dr. Owen had been published in connection with cases, and deservedly. The Evansville Medical College had been widely advertised in "secular prints," and allowed Dr. Williamson to deliver an address to the graduates on purpose to advertise himself. Dr. Davidson was puffed in the newspapers; he also told a man that his son had cerebro-spinal meningitis when the attending physician had pronounced it typhoid fever. Dr. Morgan had refused, when called for consultation, to retire for that purpose, but retained his place beside the parturient patient. Dr. G. B. Walker had advertised the College Faculty, and consulted with Dr. Armistead, the vender of a "Tonic." Dr. Bacon had also consulted with Dr. Armistead; and had delivered an address to the graduates of the College largely plagiarized from Dr. Geo. B. Wood. Indeed, the College was one of many organized for the purpose of advertising the Professors, and a sort of ring to share the practice which they could not obtain otherwise.

Among coal-miners was an organization, a trades' union, like Thugs, who persecuted those who did not regard their regulations. They are called "Molly Maguires." Did the Society covet that name?

The provision of the Code offers a premium on sneaks; and the sneak physician is quite as bad as the sneak thief. Only the true man can do the best work; he that does best, has the best right to do; *and the people have a right to know where the best services can be procured.*

The College of American Medicine and Surgery.

This Eclectic Medical School, we are pleased to learn, is in a prosperous condition. The building, apparatus, library and extensive museum of the old Reformed College, of Macon, Ga., have been turned over, securing to the College every facility for imparting medical and surgical instruction. The buildings are located in the heart of the cotton-growing region of the South, and in one of the oldest cities of Georgia.

We see from the report of the Dean, that they had thirty-eight students last winter; and we learn from him, that the prospect is good for a large class this coming winter. The trustees have endeavored to select an able man for each chair, and appear to have been very fortunate in this respect. Headed by excellent men in the reformed profession, the College of American Medicine and Surgery at Macon, ought to be a success. The climate of Macon is so mild in winter, that many students from the cold regions of the northern states, have already come for that reason, to attend at Macon. Besides, the Dean, and others of the Faculty, are regularly receiving letters from students, north and south, stating that they will attend the next course, affording good prospect for a large class.

Hartin's Crimson Salt, or Oxygen-giving Disinfectant.

The contents of a full-size bottle (when dissolved in ordinary drinking water) will make one gallon of non-poisonous Disinfecting Fluid, which, diluted sufficently for use, yields three hundred gallons of Crimson Fluid.

The most distinguished European medical practioners have pronounced this Disinfectant to be the truest, and, in all respects, the best; and it has gained the unqualified recommendation of Professors Hoffman, Liebig, Letheby, and a host of others. Its use, according to detailed directions enclosed under wrapper of each bottle, will be found completely successful for—All kinds of employment in the sick room; preventing the spread of scarlet fever, yellow fever, small pox, cholera, and all other contagious diseases; Purifying infected clothing and bedding; detecting instantly the presence of dangerous impurities in water, and rendering such water drinkable; destroying putrefaction and all offensive and poisonous odors, and rendering innocuous and harmless all foul emanations from drains, cesspools, dust heaps, and the like; imparting pure air to bedrooms and close places; dressing burns, virulent wounds, open cuts and sores; rapidly removing all impure and unwholesome tastes and odors from the breath and mouth, producing in place thereof, a sensation and a condition of absolute purity; addition to the hot or cold bath, thereby staying the progress of disease in the living body, imparting vigor and firmness, and keeping the skin in perfect health and free from irritation.

The enjoyment and duration of life would be greatly increased by the use of this ozonised preparation, for it is eminently calculated, by invigorating the

human frame, to thwart disease, and avert death. It arms the body against the attack ef every catching malady, and, when used for keeping the domestic arrangements in a state of salubrity, renders the entrance of epedemic fevers, cholera, and such visitations, next to impossible. Those heads of families who neglect to avail themselves of the means for safety thus placed so easily within reach, may, sooner or later, have to endure the painful reflection that the deadly breath of pestilence has robbed the home circle of some loved child, or other relative, whose life would, in all human probability, have been saved by the adoption of the precautions to which we are directing attention. Let it be confidently accepted as an absolute fact that Hartin's Crimson Salt gives the atmosphere of the mountain and the freshness of the ocean, and that those who exist within range of its influence are living in the presence of a power most friendly to the development of the healthiest conditions of life.

Extract from a letter written by A. J. Owen, Esq., Kensington Park, London, England:

"My estimate of the value of Hartin's Crimson Salt, as a Disinfectant, is so high and so decided, that I am tempted to predict the time is not far distant at which every intelligent citizen will be careful to have it constantly in his possession; and in this opinion I am strengthened by the fact that for an absurdly nominal outlay, sufficient to make even three hundred gallons, can be carried in a watch pocket with perfect ease and safety, and that it has no odor of its own to render it objectionable."

Hartin's Crimson Salt (which sells at a price within reach of all) is the most powerful, the truest, and the safest Disinfectant in the world, and will keep in perfect condition for any number of years in any climate. Sole wholesale agents for the United States: John F. Henry, Curran & Co., Nos. 8 and 9 College Place, New York.

[We have used this with the greatest success, and have fully realized all that is said of this disinfectant agent, and would specially call the attention of the medical profession to it.—Eds. M. E.]

Advertising by Physicians.

A secular journal says—"The doctors don't believe in advertising, it's unprofessional, you know; but let one of them tie up a sore thumb for John Smith, and they'll climb up seven pairs of stairs to have a reporter 'just mention it,' you know." We have had in our time our share of just such experience. The shrewd ones know how to silence and bridle down the "weaker brethren" in the profession, and to snap the cords themselves like straw, which are bound by the Code of Ethics. In the Medical Colleges of this city, are double and triple the number of professors that are necessary or even wished for; but then they are advertised by holding the places, and meanwhile can sneer and make cowardly assaults upon those who are not "regular."

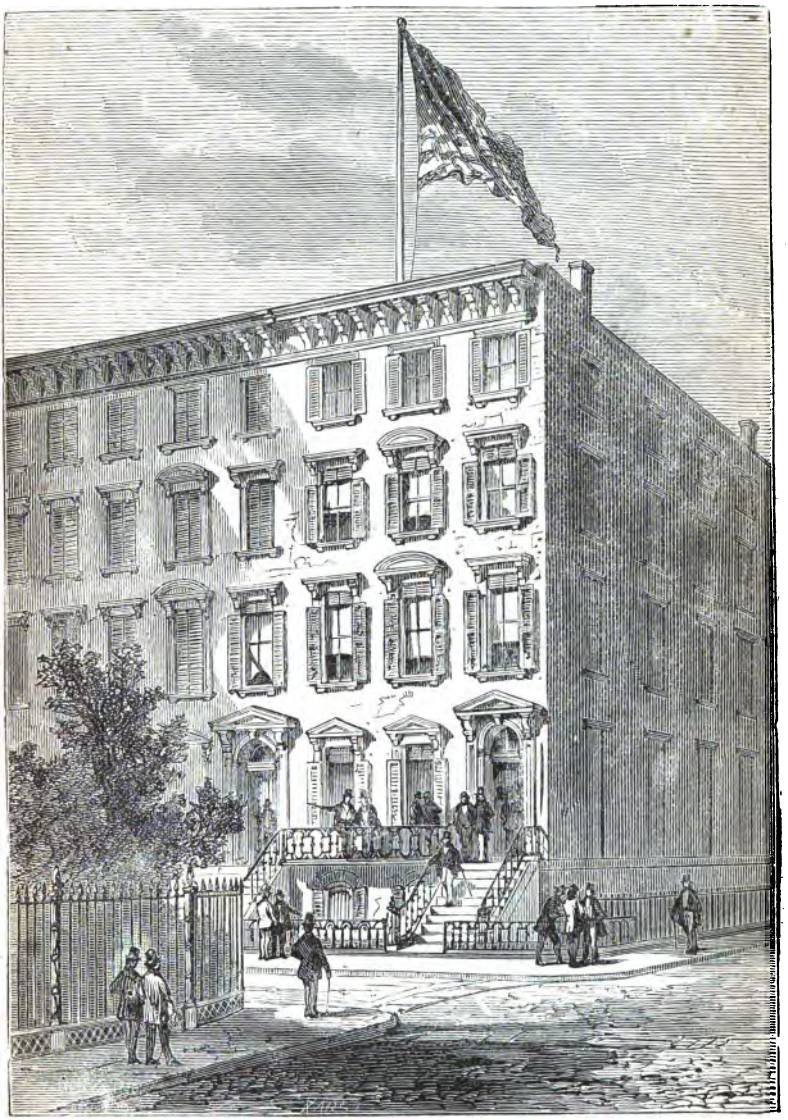
Schoolmasters Wanted.—The kingdom of Spain has a population of 15,000,000, less than 1,000,000 of whom can read and write.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT

OF THE

FOURTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH ACADEMIC TERM,

FOR 1875-76, OF



THE ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE,

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

No. 1 Livingston Place, cor. East 15th Street.

The New College Building.

The friends of the Eclectic Medical College of the City of New York, and of Eclectic Medicine generally, will participate in our gratification at the purchase of an elegant and commodious building. This event will go far to assure permanency of our institution and school of practice. It is not a triumph or achievement concerning only the College corporation and a few others, but one in which all Eclectics will share and be advantaged. From the beginning of this enterprise we have had the welfare of Eclectic Medicine at heart, rather than personal benefit; and in that spirit several gentlemen, well known for liberality of sentiment and disposition, unsolicited and unexpectedly came forward and aided in our exigency. We thank them in our own behalf, we honor them as the benefactors of Reformed Medicine. So far as in us lies, it is our purpose as it has always been, that this institution shall be conducted on the policy of open and fair dealing, for the dissemination of correct medical views, the elevation of the standard of scholarship, and in short, the furtherance of Medical Eclecticism; and in such a manner that our patrons, in considering the matter at any future time, will still entertain the conviction that their bounty has been well applied.

The College building is situated by Stuyvesant Park, at the corner of East Fifteenth Street and Livingston Place. It is as will be perceived, in the very heart of the Knickerbocker world, and among the very best population of New York. It is easy of access by at least eight lines of cars, and not far from the public hospitals. The building is four stories high, eighty feet deep and with a frontage of twenty-eight feet. It is commodious for any purpose possibly necessary; for public hall, library, museum, chemical and anatomical apparatus, lecturing and private rooms, and every object of a medical college. No similar institution in the city is better provided; and we hope to be able, as prosperity returns to our metropolis, to have a College which shall be the pride of our School of Medicine, and attractive to all who fraternize with us. We expect to welcome in it both our State and National Associations.

We have now a foothold, from which to take our departure. Eclectic practitioners, students and sympathizers have now somewhat to feel exultant about as well as those who have heretofore gloried over them. For years, we have been beset by difficulties, seemingly as numerous and varied as those of the apostle Paul. They have been bridged and tided over; and now our career begins in many respects anew. There is yet much work to do, and perhaps will loom up, which will require our own patient perseverance and the cooperation of the true and tried friends to encounter successfully. But the omens are auspicious and our hopes are buoyant. We have a home for ourselves, our students, our fellow-Eclectics, for all who love Eclecticism and desire its prosperity. It will be an honor and a great profit, we believe, to us all.

ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

No. 1 Livingston Place and East Fifteenth Street.

Chartered, April 22d, 1865. **Organized, December 19th, 1865.**

WHOLE NUMBER OF GRADUATES, 250.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

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ALEXANDER WILDER, M. D.

Vice-President,

HERMAN BOSKOWITZ, M. D.

Treasurer,

ALEXANDER WILDER, M. D.

Corresponding Secretary,

R. E. KUNZE, M. D.

Recording Secretary,

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GEORGE W. WINTERBURN, M. D.
FRANKLIN N. WRIGHT, M. D.
MARIA B. HAYDEN, M. D.
H. G. VON LILLIENSCHIOLD, M. D.

ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT

OF THE

Eclectic Medical College of the City of New York,

FOR 1875-76.

—:o:—

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

ROBERT S. NEWTON, M. D.,
PROFESSOR OF OPERATIVE SURGERY PRACTICE AND CLINICAL MEDICINE.

JOSEPH R. BUCHANAN, M. D.,
PROFESSOR OF PHYSIOLOGICAL INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE.

HERMAN BOSKOWITZ, M. D.,
PROFESSOR OF INSTITUTES OF HOMŒOPATHY.

JAMES M. COMINS, M. D.,
PROFESSOR OF OBSTETRICS AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

SAMUEL E. MORTIMORE, M. D.,
PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY AND MINOR SURGERY.

ALEXANDER WILDER, M. D.,
PROFESSOR OF PHYSIOLOGY AND PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE.

WILLIAM ARCHER, M. D.,
PROFESSOR OF TOXICOLOGY AND MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

WILLIAM H. WEABER, Ph. D., M. D.,
PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY AND PHARMACY.

PROFESSOR OF MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

GEORGE W. BOSKOWITZ, Ph. B.,
ASSISTANT ON CHEMISTRY.

MARK NIVISON, M. D.,
DEMONSTRATOR OF ANATOMY AND ADJUNCT PROFESSOR OF PHYSIOLOGY.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The fourteenth academical term of the Eclectic Medical College of the City of New York, will begin at the new building, No. 1 Livingston Place, cor. 15th Street, on Tuesday, October 5th, 1875, and will continue sixteen weeks.

The Spring Session for 1876 commences February 5th, 1876.

Students will enjoy ample opportunity for the prosecution of their studies, being allowed in addition to the regular daily lectures, the advantages afforded of observing the method of treatment at the public hospitals, as well as to be present at the Bellevue cliniques, by the purchasing of the usual tickets. The facilities for acquiring a thorough knowledge of anatomy are equal to those elsewhere; the supply of material being abundant, and both the Professor and Demonstrator always ready to give every needed assistance.

Surgery as well as the theory and practice of medicine is taught with rigid thoroughness and in conformity with the principles of the Reformed School. The collateral branches of Anthropology, Psychology and Hygiene will also receive due attention, as well as those usually included in the medical curriculum. There can be no complete knowledge of the Institutes or Practice of Medicine where these are not likewise intelligently comprehended.

The corps of instructors is constituted of men possessing experience in their art, and deserving of public confidence. There are no private classes with special fees attached, conducted by any member of the Faculty. Such classes are regarded as not accordant with good faith between professors and students. Hence our actual charges are less than in other colleges that profess to teach for lower fees or gratitously, and no professor requires a bribe.

The Eclectic Practice of Medicine is *regular and scientific;* none more so. The designation is not applied by us to "exclusive views," as is falsely asserted in Dunglison's Medical Dictionary; nor does it belong to any theory of Specific Medication. Its doctrines are taught in its own text-books, journals and colleges, and

nowhere else. By others, whether physicians or laymen, they appear to be generally misapprehended. They are essentially distinct from the dogmas inculcated by other medical teachers. In their negative character they involve the emphatic rejection of those substances as medicines which are known to be baleful and poisonous, and having neither necessity nor any adequate justification for their use; and hence the exclusion from our catalogue of remedies, wholly and unqualifiedly, of the several compounds and preparations of mercury, antimony, arsenic and lead. In respect to what we thus reject, we do not mean to imply that there are not other agents that are not likewise noxious and improper for an intelligent and conscientious physician to employ in practice; but simply that we have established these mile-stones in our progress. We think that we are liberal; but the cardinal virtue of liberality is consistency.

We accept and follow the teachings of the Fathers of Eclectic Medicine: Beach, Morrow and their fellow-laborers, as the same have been enlarged and improved by subsequent discoveries. Our peculiar designation is appropriate because American Medical Reform is based on *Eclecticism* in every department. We have advanced and elevated the standard of practice, by establishing a more humane and scientific method of treating the sick, discarding dangerous and noxious agents and providing efficient and safer substitutes for them. A great and comprehensive system has thus been established on the basis of a wide and enlightened experience. The credit is due to Eclectics for the discovery, proving and adopting of many new and important remedies, chiefly from the indigenous medicinal plants of this country, and for the application of successful scientific methods of extracting their active principles, thus rendering the agents equally efficient and more acceptable. The ablest physicians of Europe import and prescribe these medicines, giving honorable acknowledgment for them to the American Eclectics.

No medicinal agent or course of treatment should be employed which impairs the vital power. The remedies which are safest and act most closely in accordance with physiological law, should be preferred. The province of the physician is to be the minister and auxiliary of nature, seeking to aid the physical system to relieve itself from morbid conditions and recover the normal performance of its functions. This is the head and front of whatever "irregular-

ity and lack of scientific qualifications," have been imputed to us. We believe the proposition that one disease is cured by producing another, to be unsound in principle and opposed to correct practice of the healing art. The fancied necessity for the use of noxious drugs is a delusion. The terrible consequences which have been observed and acknowledged by distinguished medical teachers and practitioners is a sufficient refutation. All necessary purposes can be more surely effected, in our present state of medical knowledge, by remedies which are more harmless and more efficacious.

We can assure the students of this college of as good opportunities for thorough and accurate instruction as can be obtained at any medical college in the United States. No medical college has a larger percentage of its graduates in successful and reputable practice. Our curriculum and other requirements are not less rigid and exact. We endeavor to induce thinking and study, instead of cramming as a substitute; for we regard a collegiate course as the *beginning*, rather than the goal and climax of the student's career. It is the province of instructors to aid them in reading and mastering their books rather than giving quotations of what ought to be in them. Certainly the Eclectic School is no place of refuge for individuals who cannot be received elsewhere; and physicians, of all men, should be scholarly in other departments of knowledge. *Esse quam videri.*

REQUISITES FOR GRADUATION.

Candidates for the degree of Doctor of Medicine must present satisfactory evidence that they have attained the age of twenty-one years, and are of good moral character; they must have a good English common school education, and have studied medicine three years with some respectable practitioner, and have attended two full Courses of Medical Lectures in a legally incorporated Medical College; the last of which shall have been attended in this College; or they must have been engaged in a constant and reputable practice of medicine for four years, and have attended one full Course of Lectures; and they must have dissected in this College. By its charter it can confer the *Ad-Eundem* or Honorary Degree, as well as the usual regular Degree.